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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1875.

No. 2120.—With reference to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{19}{1874}$, dated the 8th July last, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th idem, the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

No. 142 (Public), dated 18th November 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—The Despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 2nd of August, No. 44 of 1875, on the subject of the connection of Government Officers with the Public Press, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of the orders which Your Excellency in Council has issued. They are in accordance with the instructions which have from time to time been conveyed to the Indian Government by the Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government. They will facilitate the proper performance of confidential functions, and will protect the Officers under your orders from imputations which are very seldom deserved.

I have the honor to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

SALISBURY.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th December 1875.

No. 1167.—Mr. W. F. W. Wells, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh his arrival at Lucknow on the 16th ultimo.

No. 1169.—Mr. G. Graham has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 11th October last.

POLICE.

The 31st December 1875.

No. 367.—The provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) having been made applicable to the clans and localities in the Jaunpur District detailed in the subjoined list, by the Notification of the Gov-

ernment of the North-Western Provinces, No. 223 A, dated the 7th instant, the following rules made by that Government in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 2 of the said Act, and confirmed by the Governor-General in Council, are hereby published for general information :—

Rules for the suppression of Female Infanticide.

I.—A nominal Register (A) of all proclaimed families shall be drawn up by the Police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district. In this register recognized heads of families or masters of separate households shall be entered as the heads of families, and every member of the family habitually resident in the village shall be entered by name. All persons under twelve shall be entered as children, except married female children living with their husbands, who shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be deemed to be adult females.

II.—All villages in which the proportion of female children to children on a proclaimed population of not less than 25 children, is less than 25 per cent., shall be called "specially guilty" villages, and shall also be entered in a separate Register (B), which shall be called the "Private register of proclaimed families in specially guilty villages." This register shall not be open to inspection except by the officers of the district.

III.—The person who is registered as the head of a proclaimed family shall report immediately the occurrence of every birth and death, and the illness of any female child in his family to the chaukidar of the village. He shall also produce all children in his family for the inspection of a Police officer visiting the village when required to produce them.

IV.—Every midwife knowing of, or having reason to believe in, the occurrence in a proclaimed family in the village in which she resides of a birth, or of the illness of a new-born child, shall at once report the fact to the chaukidar of the village. And if the village is one entered in Register B, she shall also report the occurrence of a pregnancy.

V.—If in a given time after proclamation [to be determined for each village or locality by the Local Government] the proportion of female children in a village entered in Register B does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every person registered as the head of a proclaimed family in that village shall be personally bound to report to the officer in charge of the Police Station every pregnancy in his family at some period before the seventh month.

VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the Police Station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family; the death of a female infant under six months old; the illness of a female child; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the Police Station, other deaths, removals and arrivals; and pregnancies reported to him if the village is entered in Register B.

VII.—The zemindars of the villages shall give assistance to the police in drawing up Register A, and in obtaining information regarding all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, among proclaimed families.

VIII.—All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; provided that, when the percentage of female children to children of any proclaimed class in any village exceeds forty, such class shall be exempted from any share in such expenses, unless in the opinion of the Magistrate there be other grounds of suspicion.

IX.—Where the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the district cannot cope successfully with it, the Local Government may, at its discretion, appoint a force of special Police for the purpose of carrying out measures of prevention and detection. All expenses incurred for the payment of such Police, or under Rule VIII, may be met by a rate leviable under the orders of the Local Government, from the heads of families entered in the nominal register of proclaimed persons. Such rate will ordinarily be imposed so as to fall more heavily on specially guilty than on guilty families; but the amount of the rate to be levied will be fixed in every case by the special orders of the Local Government.

X.—No proclaimed village or family shall be exempted from the operation of these Rules except by the order of the Local Government, or in virtue of authority to that effect vested by Government in any officer. A village or family so exempted will then be struck out of Register A, and the erasure initialled by the Magistrate of the District, or by the District Superintendent of Police.

Pargana.	Village.	Clans.
Mariáhu ...	Chaor ...	Nanwág.
	Karo ...	Ditto.
	Kusá ...	Siráet.
	Pahasuá ...	Nanwág.
Tappa Barsatthi...	Dháwá ...	Ditto.
	Dáudpur ...	Bhatharya.
	Bhadraon ...	Sombansí.
Tappa Gopálápur	Pirthúnípur ...	Horeya.
Mungra ...	Fattúpur kalán ...	Bachh.
	Sarai Díngur ...	Ditto.
	Dhourahra ...	Ditto.
Garwárá ...	Karárápur ...	Durgbans.
	Bera ...	Ditto.
	Ruhíaon ...	Ditto.
	Mírapur Suroman ...	Ditto.
	Parapur ...	Ditto.
	Domepur ...	Ditto.
	Amári ...	Ditto.
	Raipur ...	Ditto.
	Guáwán ...	Ditto.
	Kurgail ...	Ditto.
	Gaharwáspur ...	Ditto.
	Gaurá ...	Ditto.
	Purá Jujhar Rai ...	Ditto.
	Rámpur ...	Ditto.
	Rangwá ...	Ditto.
	Ghurípur ...	Ditto.
	Udhaibhánpur ...	Ditto.
	Dalupur ...	Ditto.
	Baiharí ...	Ponwár.
	Harakhpur *alias* Saraklumpur ...	Durgbans.
	Bahárpur kalán ...	Sombansi.
Jaunpur ...	Pariáwan ...	Durgbans.
Rari ...	Sujiámau ...	Chandel.
	Hydarpur ...	Durgbans.
		Bisen.
		Ponwár.
	Bhutha ...	Durgbans.
	Gaurá Sání ...	Ditto.
	Bhattaura ...	Gargbans.

Pargana.	Village.	Clans.
Kariyát Dost ...	Bharathpur ...	Chandel.
Zafarabad ...	Muhrupur ...	Sonwán.
Tappa Saramú ...	Gaurá ...	Dunwár.
Kariyát Mendha	Dudhúnda ...	Durgbans.
	Bhuptipar ...	Bais.
	Mendha ...	Ditto.
		Ponwár.
		Khagul.
		Bandel Goti.
		Rajkumár.
Ungli ...	Bhadaela ...	Chauhán.
	Sidhái ...	Ragbansí.
Tappa Guzárá ...	Sohui ...	Dhanwast.
	Tandwá ...	Gautam,
	Kanwáni ...	Ditto.
Tappa Chandwak	Sarauní Pachham pattí	Ditto.
	Ditto Púrab Patti...	Ditto.
	Karuchnán ...	Ráthor.
	Umri ...	Ragbansí.
	Beraiá ...	Ditto.
	Kopá ...	Ditto.
	Pokhrá ...	Ditto.
	Bagtaí ...	Ditto.
	Panihár ...	Ditto.
	Satmisrá ...	Ditto.
	Loka pattí ...	Ditto.
	Bisaúri ...	Ditto.
	Morár ...	Ditto.
Pisará ...	Sarai Berú ...	Ponwár.
Jaunpur ...	Sakhní ...	Bisen.
Mariáhu ...	Teoran ...	Bachgotí.
	Umram ...	Nanwág.
	Bhágírathpur ...	Ponwár.
	Jamdih ...	Nanwág.
Tappa Barsatthi	Khuáwán ...	Ragbansí.
	Gaurá patti ...	Sirnet.
Tappa Gopálápur	Jawansípur ...	Bachgotí.
	Paropur ...	Bachh.
Ghiswá ...	Sarai Dewá ...	Bhathorya.
	Kariaonwá ...	Ditto.
Gurwárá ...	Sarsára ...	Durgbans.
Jaunpur ...	Zangípur kalán ...	Sombansi.
	Sakhní ...	Durgbans.
	Babrápur ...	Gautam.
		Ragbansí.
Bialsí ...	Majhgánwán ...	Ditto.
	Khalispur Khurd ...	Ditto.
Rari ...	Kuchahuán ...	Durgbans
Kariyát Mendha	Chandápur ...	Bais.
	Birpálpur ...	Bisen.
Ungli ...	Púra Baulan ...	Chauhán.
	Nandauli ...	Ponwár.
Tappa Guzárá ...	Khargsainpur ...	Gautam.
	Bammanu ...	Ragbansí.
Tappa Dariápár...	Bilson ...	Durgbans.
Pisárá ...	Dhanápur ...	Gaharwár.
	Kusaila ...	Ponwár.
Tappa Chandwak	Panchwár ...	Gautam.
	Kusmie ...	Ragbansí.
	Anegpur ...	Ditto.
	Majhli ...	Ditto.
	Morikpur ...	Ditto.
	Parsaundí ...	Ditto.
	Ghurdaur ...	Ditto.
	Rasandá ...	Ditto.
	Raghurwá ...	Ditto.
	Barautí ...	Ditto.
	Chak Mádhorám ...	Ditto.
	Kashídáspur ...	Ditto.
	Anwar ...	Ditto.
	Khetarpál ...	Ditto.
Taluka Suinthá .	Basirhá ...	Rájkumár.
	Chittamp pattí ...	Ditto.
		Bais.
	Kurmi pattí ...	Rájkumár.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—Customs and Salt.

Fort William, the 31st December 1875.

No. 439.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council hereby prohibits the transit of Salt from the left bank to the right bank of the Sutlej river at any point west of that where the Inland Customs Line crosses the said river and from the left bank to the right bank of the Chenab river from its junction with the Sutlej river to its junction with the Indus river.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council hereby prohibits the transit of Salt from the right to the left bank of the Indus river except such Salt as is the produce of the Kalabagh mines.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 27th December 1875.

In obedience to the Command of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India will be held in Calcutta on Saturday, the first day of January 1876, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of investing His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore and His Highness the Rajah of Jheend as Knights Grand Commanders, and William Rose Robinson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Maharajah of Punna, the Rajah of Nahun, Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Sahib of Indore, Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Ramsay, C. B., General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army, Rao Rajah Gunput Rao Kirkee, and Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mahummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur

Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India as Knights Commanders of the said Order, and of decorating ROBERT BARCLAY CHAPMAN, ESQ., Bengal Civil Service, JAMES RICHARD BULLEN SMITH, ESQ., Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and Babu DEGUMBER MITTER, as Companions of the said Order.

An Encampment will be formed on the Maidan; and the Chapter will be held in the Viceroy's Durbar Tent. The tent on the right-hand side of the enclosure, looking from the Chapter Tent, will be reserved for His Excellency the Grand Master of the Order; the opposite tent will be assigned to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. Other tents will be assigned to the Knights Grand Commanders in attendance, according to their degree in the Order; the tent immediately beyond the Grand Master's being allotted to the Senior Knight present; that beyond His Royal Highness' tent being for the Knight next in seniority, and so on alternately.

Each Knight Grand Commander's banner will be suspended in front of his tent.

Tents on either side of the street alternately will be provided for each of the Chiefs about to be invested as Knights Grand Commanders.

A tent on the right-hand side of the street will be provided for Knights Commanders, and another on the left for Companions of the Order.

All persons invited to attend as spectators must be in their places before 8-30 A. M., after which time admittance will be refused. The seats will be pointed out by officers in attendance at the various entrances.

Gentlemen about to be invested as Knights Commanders, or decorated as Companions of the Order, are requested to be present at the Grand Entrance to the Encampment by 7-45 A. M. The seats assigned to them will be pointed out by an officer in attendance.

The Chiefs about to be invested as Knights Grand Commanders will be requested to attend at the following times :—

Name.	Time of arrival.
His Highness the RAJAH OF JHEEND	7-50 A. M.
His Highness the MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE	7-55 „

Each of the above-named Chiefs, on arrival, will be met at the Grand Entrance by the Foreign Under-Secretary, and conducted by him to the tent allotted to the Chief, there to remain until his presence in the Chapter Tent is required for the ceremony of investiture as hereinafter described.

The Knights Commanders and Companions of the Order are requested to present themselves at the Grand Entrance by 7-45 A. M. Thence they will proceed to the Assembling Tents, and will there await the marshalling of the procession to the Chapter Tent.

The Knights Grand Commanders will arrive at the Grand Entrance punctually at the following times :—

Name.	Time of Arrival.
Her Highness the BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G. C. S. I.	8-0 A. M.
His Excellency NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, G.C.S.I. ...	8-5 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH OF PATTIALA, G.C.S.I. ...	8-10 „
His Excellency General The Right Hon'ble LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G. C. B. and G.C.S.I.	8-15 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I. ...	8-20 „
The Right Hon'ble SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B. ...	8-25 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH OF REWAH, G.C.S.I. ...	8-30 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE, G.C.S.I. ...	8-35 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH HOLKAR, G.C.S.I.	8-40 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE, G.C.S.I. ...	8-45 „
His Highness the MAHARAJAH SCINDIA, G.C.S.I. ...	8-50 „

Each of the above-named Knights Grand Commanders will be met at the Grand Entrance by the Foreign Under-Secretary, who will conduct him to his tent, where he will robe and await the marshalling of the procession to the Chapter Tent.

His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, on alighting from their carriages, will be received at the North En-

trance by the Secretary of the Order, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and the Marshal of the Encampment, and will be conducted by them to their tents.

When the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES shall have robed, a procession will be formed. Each banner will be lowered, and will be borne by an Officer appointed for the purpose in front of the Knight Grand Commander to whom it appertains. The procession will advance to the Chapter Tent under Royal Salute, a signal being given by a flourish of trumpets.

The procession will be in the following order:—

Spears.

Maces.

The Marshal of the Procession.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

The Secretary of the Order.

Companions of the Star of India.

Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

[*Each Knight Grand Commander will be preceded by attendants, and by an Officer bearing his banner, and will be followed by pages. Political Officers on duty with Native Knights Grand Commanders will march at the head of each group of attendants.*]

Attendants of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

Officer bearing the banner of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Pages of His Royal Highness.

Attendants of His Excellency the Grand Master.

Officer bearing the banner of the Grand Master.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GRAND MASTER.

Pages of the Grand Master.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy. | Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Military Bands will play a Grand March as the procession moves forward, and the two Guards of Honor, one furnished by Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis* and Her Majesty's Ship *Osborne*, and the other by British Infantry, who will be drawn up on either side of the Entrance to the Chapter Tent, will present arms as His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and His Excellency the Grand Master pass.

As His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES ascends the Dais, the Band will cease playing the Grand March, and will immediately play the National Anthem. All persons present in the tent will rise.

At the conclusion of the National Anthem, the Chapter will be opened. The MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE and the RAJAH OF JHEEND will first be invested as Knights Grand Commanders; then will follow the investiture of Knights Commanders, and thereafter the decoration of Companions of the Order.

The Guards of Honor will present arms as their Highnesses the MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE and the RAJAH OF JHEEND pass to the Chapter Tent prior to the ceremony of investiture. And after the admonition has been addressed by His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES to the newly-invested Knights Grand Commanders a salute of 17 guns will be fired in honor of the MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE and a salute of 11 guns in honor of the RAJAH OF JHEEND.

After the ceremonies of investiture and decoration have been concluded the Chapter will be dissolved.

A procession will then be marshalled, and will leave the Chapter Tent in the *reverse* order to that in which it entered, but His Royal Highness and Attendants will head the procession.

The Guards of Honor will present arms.

A Royal Salute will be fired.

The Band will play a Grand March.

The Knights Grand Commanders will, with their respective Attendants, separate to the right or left and return to their tents.

The Knights Commanders and Companions of the Order will return to the Assembling Tents.

His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES will return to Government House in their carriages.

The Knights Grand Commanders will be escorted to their carriages by officers deputed for the purpose.

After the departure of the Knights Grand Commanders, all other persons present will leave the Encampment.

Full dress will be worn by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion, and evening dress by all gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniform.

Ladies will wear morning dress.

By Command of His Excellency the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary, M. E. Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 31st December 1875.

No. 3414 *P.*—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at Calcutta on Thursday, the 23rd December 1875, at 2 P. M., under a Royal Salute fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his Personal Staff and two Officers of the Government of Bengal, proceeded to Diamond Harbour to meet HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS and accompanied the PRINCE to Calcutta.

At 2-30 P. M., His Excellency the Viceroy visited HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES on board Her Majesty's Steamer *Serapis*.

At 4 P. M., a deputation from the Government of India, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home, Public Works, and Military Departments, and the Military Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, waited upon the PRINCE OF WALES.

At 4-30 P M., HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and attended by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' Suite embarked in the Royal barge under the usual Naval honors. The Members of the deputation from the Government of India and the Officers of the Lieutenant-Governor's Suite preceded HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS to the shore.

The PRINCE OF WALES landed at Prinsep's Ghât under a Salute of 21 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William, which commenced as HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS stepped ashore.

A Guard of Honor, furnished by the Calcutta Volunteers, was drawn up at Prinsep's Ghât.

The Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff, received HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS on the Pontoon, where the PRINCE received the following address from the City of Calcutta :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"WE, the Corporation of Justices of the Peace, and the undersigned Citizens of Calcutta, approach YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS with a most respectful and heartfelt welcome on this joyous occasion of the visit of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS to this great Dependency of the British Crown, to express to YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, and through YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS to our beloved

QUEEN, the earnest assurance of our allegiance, loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Person and Throne.

"2. The advent of the Heir of our Gracious Sovereign to this country is a source of universal rejoicing and gratification to the people. The occasion awakens associations connected with the many mighty and ancient dynasties of this vast Empire, now so happily centred in the Royal Throne of England; and we hail with no ordinary enthusiasm the presence of the Heir to that Throne in the Capital City of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

"3. We doubt not that this visit of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS will be for ever remembered as a great and prominent event in Indian history—an event which, while strengthening and cementing with fresh bonds the loyalty and attachment of the people to their Sovereign, affords them an additional pledge of Her Majesty's unceasing interest in their welfare and advancement.

"4. In this City YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS will meet with abundant indications of the moral and material progress, and of the prosperity, which everywhere follow on British rule. In its numerous structures and works of public utility, in its extensive trade, and in the spread of education and intelligence amongst its citizens will be found all the signs of a prosperous and contented people.

"5. The only regret, mingling with the universal enthusiasm evoked by the intelligence of the projected visit of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, was caused by the intimation that the PRINCESS OF WALES would not accompany the Royal Progress through India. We respectfully beg YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS to convey to Your Royal Consort the sincere expression of our regret that we have thus been unable to prove to HER ROYAL HIGHNESS our loyal devotion and attachment by welcoming with acclamation Her bright and gracious presence among us.

"6. Respectfully wishing YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS the fullest enjoyment in Your interesting Tour, and earnestly hoping that YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS will bear away pleasing impressions of the country and its people,

We remain, with the highest respect,
YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'
Most dutiful and most obedient Servants."

To this address HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS returned the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for your welcome to the Capital of British India.

"It is a great personal pleasure to me to find myself in a city so full of historical associations connected with our Empire in the East.

"It is a still greater gratification to be received with such demonstrations of loyalty to the British Crown, and to see on every side the marks of prosperity and contentment, of intelligence and progress.

"I will convey to the QUEEN your expressions of loyalty and gratitude to Her Majesty, and to the PRINCESS OF WALES what you so kindly say of your regret that she was unable to visit India.

"The PRINCESS, I can assure you, very sincerely shares this feeling. She would most gladly have accompanied me, had not the fatigues of such a long journey, and the necessity for watching over our children at home, proved insuperable obstacles.

"I feel certain that every day I remain in India will deepen and strengthen the impressions of interest in the country and its people which I have always felt, and will thus realise your anticipations of increased pleasure from my longer stay among you."

The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, and the Officers of Government noted in the margin, were in attendance at the Ghât. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Members of Council, and the Brigadier-General Commanding were presented to the PRINCE OF WALES by the Viceroy.

Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal.
Chief Commissioners present in Calcutta.
Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
Secretaries to the Government of India.
Members of Bengal Legislative Council.
The Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
The Consuls General.
The Head-Quarters Staff of the Army in India.
Brigadier-General Commanding Presidency District.
The Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff.
The Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta.
The Chairman of the Port Commissioners.
The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Native Princes present at Calcutta were introduced to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS by the Viceroy.

A Procession was formed at Prinsep's Ghât in the following order :—

The Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Presidency District.
A Squadron of Native Cavalry.
A Battery of Artillery.
A Squadron of Native Cavalry.
The Officers of the District Staff on horseback.
The Officers of the Head-Quarters Staff and of the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief on horseback.
A Detachment of the Viceroy's Body-Guard.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's Staff.
The PRINCE OF WALES' Staff.
The Viceroy's Staff.
} On horseback.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his own carriage.
The PRINCE OF WALES' Suite in HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' carriages.
A Troop of the Body-Guard.
The carriage containing—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.	HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

An Equerry in immediate attendance upon HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.
A Troop of the Body-Guard.
The Commissioner of Police rode at the side of the PRINCE OF WALES' carriage.

The Viceroy's carriages containing—

The Commander-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Bishop of Calcutta.
The Members of Council.
The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
The Viceroy's Guests.

A Battery of Artillery.
A Squadron of Cavalry.

When the PRINCE OF WALES entered the North-East Gate of Government House, a Royal Salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, and as HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS arrived at the foot of the Grand Staircase, the Guard of Honor of British Infantry drawn up opposite to it presented arms, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on Government House.

At Government House HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL was presented to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 31st December 1875.

No. 176J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that "The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872," with the exception of the portions thereof specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall, on and from the 1st day of January 1876, be in force throughout the territories of Mysore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

2. The expression "Local Government," wherever it occurs in the said Act, shall be deemed to mean the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1.
Section 8.
Section 9, the words "or (so far as regards any Native State, the Governor General in Council.)"
Sections 28 to 36 inclusive.
Section 43.

Sections 45 and 46, those expressions which refer to the jurisdiction of a Judge of the High Court.
Section 47.
Section 48, the last three clauses, and such expressions as relate to the jurisdiction of a Judge of the High Court.
Sections 54 to 56 inclusive.
Section 84.
Section 86.

No. 179*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by "The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872," Section 9, the Governor General in Council hereby grants licenses to the under-mentioned persons, authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christian subjects of Her Majesty within the territories of the Mysore State :—

Reverend J. S. Williams, of the Wesleyan Mission.
Reverend A. J. Riddett, of the Wesleyan Mission.
Reverend J. C. Sowerts, of the Wesleyan Mission.
Reverend C. H. Hocken' of the Wesleyan Mission.
Reverend E. Shaw, of the American Evangelical Mission.

No. 180*J.*—APPOINTMENT.—In exercise of the powers conferred by "The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872," Section 8, the Governor General in Council hereby cancels so much of Notification No. 1763G, dated the 31st August 1875, as relates to the district of Kolar in the territories of Mysore, and appoints Mr. Daniel Solomon, Head Clerk of the Kolar District, to be the Marriage Registrar for the said District.

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 9 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council hereby grants to Mr. Daniel Solomon a license authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, being subjects of Her Majesty.

POLITICAL.

The 31st December 1875.

No. 3415*P.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Friday, December 17th, 1875.—The Prince of Wales drove to the People's Park at 4 P. M., and was present at a Fête given to the school children at Madras. His Royal Highness thence proceeded to the Island and attended a Parade of the Garrison of Fort Saint George.

His Royal Highness dined with Sir Frederick Haines, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and afterwards drove to the Pier whence he witnessed the illumination of the Surf. From the Pier His Royal Highness drove to an entertainment given in his honor by the community of Madras at the Royapooram terminus. An address from the community was presented to His Royal Highness who returned a suitable reply.

Saturday, 18th December 1875.—Before breakfast, His Royal Highness went out with the Madras hounds which met at St. Thomas' Mount. In the afternoon, the Prince and his suite embarked for Calcutta on board the *Serapis.*

Wednesday, 22nd December 1875.—The *Serapis* reached Diamond Harbour at 8 A. M. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was received by His Royal Highness on board the *Serapis.*

Thursday, 23rd December 1875.—The *Serapis* left Diamond Harbour at 7-30 A. M., and arrived off Prinsep's Ghat at 1 P. M.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to His Royal Highness on board the *Serapis* at 3 P. M. His Royal Highness subsequently received a visit from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

At 4-30 P. M. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by his suite, drove in procession to Government House. After dinner His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, went to English's Theatre.

Friday, 24th December 1875.—His Royal Highness received visits from the following Chiefs :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala.
" " Maharaja of Indore.
" " Maharaja of Jodhpore.
" " Maharaja of Jeypore.
" " Maharaja of Cashmere.
" " Maharaja Sindia.
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.
His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

After luncheon His Royal Highness drove in the town. At 6 P. M. the Prince, accompanied by the Viceroy and attended by their respective suites, drove through the portions of the town of Calcutta illuminated in honor of His Royal Highness' visit. After dinner, there was a reception at Government House.

Saturday, Christmas-day 1875.—The Prince of Wales and suite attended Divine Service at the Cathedral at half past 10 o'clock. His Royal Highness lunched with the Officers of the *Serapis,* and at 4 o'clock drove with His Excellency the Viceroy to Barrackpore, where he passed the night.

Sunday, 26th December 1875.—His Royal Highness attended Divine Service in Barrackpore Church at 10-30 A. M.

Monday, 27th December 1875.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Calcutta from Barrackpore by river.

Between 12 (noon) and 2 P. M., His Royal Highness received private visits from the under-mentioned Chiefs and Missions :—

The Mission from His Majesty the King of Burmah.
His Highness the Maharaja of Punnah.
The Embassy from the Nipalese Government.
His Highness the Raja of Jheend.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness the Raja of Nahun.
His Highness the Maharaja of Johore.

After luncheon, the Prince visited the European General Hospital, and proceeded thence to a garden party at Belvedere, driving through the new Zoological Gardens.

His Royal Highness dined with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and was afterwards present at a Ball given by His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House

No. 3416*P.*—With reference to Notifications No. 335P, dated 5th February 1874, and No. 1957P, dated 7th September 1874, the following Order of Her Majesty in Council is published from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd November 1875 for general information :—

"At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 26th day of *October* 1875.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen, having power and jurisdiction within the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, made at Windsor the 12th day of December 1873, was pleased to make provision for regulation of the power and jurisdiction aforesaid, the Third Schedule to which Order contained a Table of Fees to be paid in Her Majesty's Consular Courts, and it has seemed good to Her Majesty that those fees should in some particulars be altered :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf, by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, or otherwise, in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. The Order in Council made at Windsor, the 12th day of December 1873, for the regulation of Consular jurisdiction in the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall, from and after the commencement of this Order, be read and have effect as if for the Third Schedule to that Order there were substituted the Schedule to this Order.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the said Order, where any money received before the commencement of this Order in respect of fees under the said Third Schedule is in excess of the amount that would be payable in the like case under this Order, the same may be remitted or repaid, in whole or in part, or be otherwise dealt with, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury think fit.

3. This Order shall commence and have effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December 1875.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Edmund Harrison.

THE SCHEDULE.

FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Service.			
For service of summons, petition, answer, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch whatever of the civil jurisdiction—			
Within one mile (English) of Court	0	2	6
Beyond, for every further complete mile	0	1	0
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.			
On summons for issue or special case	1	0	0
On issue or special case	0	10	0
On hearing	1	0	0
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.			
On summons	1	0	0
On order	1	0	0
Summary Orders before Suit.			
On application for order	0	10	0
On recognisance	0	10	0
On order	0	5	0
Bankruptcy and Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition.			
On declaration by a debtor of inability to pay his debts	0	5	0
On debtor's summons	0	5	0
On bankruptcy petition	5	0	0
On petition for arrangement or composition	1	0	0
On order for adjudication	1	0	0
On meeting or adjournment of meeting	1	0	0
On special resolution presented to the Registrar for registration ...	¼ per cent. on the gross amount of the assets, not exceeding a total fee of 200*l.*		
On extraordinary resolution presented to the Registrar for registration	¼ per cent. on the gross amount of composition, not exceeding a total fee of 200*l.*		
On order of discharge	2	0	0
On notice to creditors, each	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
Bankruptcy and Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition—contd.			
On preparing advertisement	0	5	0
On execution of warrant	1	0	0
On keeping possession, per diem	0	10	0
On inventory, per diem	1	0	0
Maritime Cases and Vice-Admiralty Causes.			
On application for commission of survey	1	0	0
On appointment of commission	1	0	0
To each surveyor—			
(*a.*) At Constantinople—			
For a vessel in the port, extending from the second bridge (immediately below the arsenal) to Tophané on the one side, and Seraglio Point on the other	1	1	0
For a vessel in the upper harbour, extending from the second bridge upwards towards Haskioi; or between Tophané and Bujukdéré on the one side, and Kadakioi and Beicos on the other	2	2	0
For a vessel between Bujukdéré on the one side, and Beicos on the other, and the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus; or between the Seven Towers and St. Stefano (inclusive), or Kadakioi and Prince's Island (inclusive)	3	3	0
For a vessel beyond these limits, when the time occupied exceeds one day	Such sum as the Court directs.		
(*b.*) At a Provincial Consulate—			
For a vessel within two miles (English) of the Court	1	1	0
For a vessel beyond that distance	Such sum as the Court, with the approval of the Supreme Consular Court, directs.		
For extension of report of survey and copies	1	10	0
On petition for appointment of adjusters	1	0	0
To each adjuster	Such sum as the Court directs, not less than 1*l.*, and not more than 20*l.*		
On extending average bond	The like.		
To agent of owner of cargo	1 per cent. on value of cargo.		
On every notice, motion, application, or demand	0	10	0
On a reference to the Registrar	5	5	0
If the attendance of one or two merchants is required, to each merchant, per diem	7	7	0
In cases of great intricacy and large amount—			
To the Registrar and to each merchant, per diem	10	10	0
On drawing the Report and Schedule	1	0	0
If at the hearing the attendance of one or two naval assessors is required, to each assessor, per diem, such sum as the Court directs, not exceeding ..	5	5	0
Probate and Administration.			
On application for probate or administration	1	0	0
On oath of every executor and administrator and surety	0	10	0
On every security.	1	0	0
On probate or letters of administration with will annexed ...	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of 100*l.*		
On letters of administration without will annexed	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of 150*l.*		
Where the Court appoints as administrator an officer of the Court ...	In addition to the foregoing, one per cent. on the value of the estate and effects, not exceeding (with the foregoing) a total fee of 200*l.*		
On filing account	0	10	0
On passing account	1	0	0

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified—

	On Summons or Petition.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 10*l.*	0 2 6	0 2 6
10*l.* and under 20*l.*	0 2 6	0 5 0
20*l.* and under 50*l.*	0 7 6	0 10 0
50*l.* or upwards	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	1 0 0	1 0 0
On every summons, motion, application, or demand taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged)		0 5 0
On every rule		0 10 0
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)...		0 2 6
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury		1 0 0
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)		0 7 6
On every warrant of execution against goods (Rule 120)—		
For less than 50*l.*		0 5 0
For 50*l.* or upwards		1 0 0
For keeping possession, per diem		0 10 0

Appeal to Supreme Consular Court.

On motion for leave to appeal	0 10 0
On every security	0 10 0
On order for leave to appeal	1 0 0

	On Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy ...	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	2 0 0	2 0 0
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal	2 0 0
On every security	2 0 0
On order for leave to appeal	5 0 0
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission) ...	Such sum as the Court directs.

Miscellaneous.

On taxation of any bill of costs, for every ten folios, from each party to the taxation	0 5 0
On every deposition taken before trial	0 10 0
On deposit of money other than money paid into Court in a suit ...	2½ per cent. on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document	1 0 0
On notice of bill of sale filed	1 0 0
For taking inventory, per diem	1 0 0
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy	1 0 0
For noting same	0 5 0
For taking an affidavit	0 5 0
For every exhibit	0 2 0
For drawing a will	Such sum as the Court directs.
For filing any document whatever	0 5 0
For certifying signature or seal	0 2 0
For attendance at a sale—	
Where the purchase money is under 100*l.*	1 10 0
Where 100*l.* or upwards	2 per cent. on amount.

Miscellaneous,—continued.	£	s.	d.
On reference to the archives	0	2	6
For certified copy of document in the archives—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For preparing contracts between travellers and Dragomans or other persons ...	0	10	0
For certified copy of such documents—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For an official certified translation of any document—			
For first 200 words	0	10	0
For every further 200 words	0	5	0
For communication between two Consular Courts	0	10	0
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or through Dragoman, to local Ottoman authority	0	10	0
For application for Vizirial letter	0	10	0
For despatch to accompany same	0	10	0
For attendance of Dragoman or other Consular Officer at Ottoman office or tribunal—			
Where amount involved is—			
Under 250*l.*	0	10	0
250*l.* and under 500*l.*	1	0	0
500*l.* and under 1,000*l.*	2	0	0
1,000*l.* and upwards	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 50*l.*		
For attendance of Dragoman or interpreter at Consular Court if required by a party in a suit	Such sum as the Court directs, not exceeding 3*l.* per diem.		
Criminal Matters.			
On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0	2	0
On hearing in summary case	0	2	6
On warrant of commitment	0	1	6
On recognizance	0	1	0
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0	2	6
On trial with a jury	0	10	0
On record of sentence on a trial with a jury	0	10	0

GENERAL.

The 31st ecember 1875.

No. 2583*G.*—The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint General Runnodeep Sing, Rana Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., of Nepal, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, during the Prince's visit to Calcutta.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Maharaj Kishore Singh, of Jodhpore, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness whilst the Prince is at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint General Bubber Jung Bahadoor, of Nepal, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness while the Prince is at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

No 2584*G.*—LEAVE.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 2234G, dated 12th November 1875, published in page 568 of the *Gazette of India* of 13th idem, Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted 8 months' sick leave in India from the 23rd April 1875, under Rule XXVI of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1863.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 31st December 1875.

No. 3298.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of November* 1875, *compared with those on the same date in* 1874 *and* 1873 :—

	Nov. 1873.	Nov. 1874.	Nov. 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,57,74,073	2,68,80,981	1,93,23,257
Bengal ... }	1,91,80,532	2,12,66,030	1,97,49,235
Assam ... }		24,35,135	37,93,486
British Burmah ...	38,14,548	35,93,972	38,39,166
N.-W. Provinces ...	2,13,34,380	1,42,36,631	1,78,61,943
Oudh ...	73,64,947	45,37,446	57,36,624
Punjab ...	1,00,63,630	1,23,16,275	1,00,28,639
Bombay	2,61,66,193	1,54,09,411	1,71,83,787
Central Provinces...	70,42,438	35,41,533	31,27,946
Madras ...	2,44,25,510	1,50,01,336	2,06,20,354
TOTAL ...	14,51,66,252	12,22,18,750	12,12,64,437

No. 3301.—Mr. C. J. O. Mayne is appointed to be an Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 31st December 1875.

No. 3277.—Mr. John McFarlan, of the Bombay Civil Service, on furlough, is appointed Post Master General of the 2nd Grade in Madras, *vice* Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, resigned.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th December 1875.

No. 1294 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Withers Ravenshaw, of the 1st Battalion 14th Foot, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 17th Native Infantry, now 2nd Wing Subaltern, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—26th November 1874.

No. 1295 *of* 1875.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 260, dated the 21st October 1875, is published for general information :—

"*Para.* 13.—In accordance with the recommendation contained in the third paragraph of your letter under reply, I sanction the grant to unemployed Conductors and Sub-Conductors, when on furlough under the Rules of 1868, the minimum furlough allowance, as laid down in para. 11 of the G. O. G. G. No. 69, dated 22nd January 1868."

No. 1296 *of* 1875.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 14th December 1875 :—

To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Captain W. Loch, of the General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1297 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 797 of the 22nd December 1875, the services of Surgeon F. C. Ghose, of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 25th November 1875.

No. 1298 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 528, dated the 21st December 1875, the name of Lieutenant J. M. T. Badgley, of the Royal Engineers, is to be omitted in G. G. O. No. 1291 of the 22nd December 1875.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1299 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 23, dated the 26th November 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, and allowed to retire from the service, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cory, S. C.
Major J. G. Forbes, R. E.
Major M. C. Perreau, S. C.
Captain C. St. J. B. Barnett, S. C.
Captain S. Beckett, S. C.
Major J. Gillespie, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain F. Coddington, S. C.,—1 year, private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I., S. C.,—2 months 9 days, private affairs.

Surgeon Major J. F. N. Wise,—6 months, sick certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., S.C., —6 months, sick certificate.

Major General A. Taylor, C. B., R. E.,—2 months, private affairs.

Captain J. E. W. Howey, Infantry,—3 months, sick certificate.

Captain J. Charles, R. A.,—1 month, sick certificate.

Conductor C. Glover, Ordnance Department, —6 months, sick certificate.

Captain J. A. Temple, S. C.,—6 months, private affairs.

Colonel J. F. Richardson, C.B., S.C.,—1 month, sick certificate.

Retirement.

Surgeon R. H. Stevens,—11th December 1875.

No. 1300 *of* 1875.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 529, dated 21st December 1875, the services of Lieutenant J. B. Lindsell, of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 29th December 1875.

No. 1301 *of* 1875.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 747, dated 22nd July 1875, the following alteration is to be made at page 5 of the Equipment Tables therein referred to :—

For "Clinometer ... No. ... 1 per Battery"
read Clinometer ... „ ... 1 per *Sub-Division*.

No. 1302 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Mohmed Jaun ...	Apl. 11, 1869	Nov. 30, 1875.
Lalla Luchmee Pershad	Apl. 10, 1871	Oct. 11, 1875.
Nanuk Chund ...	May 1, 1872	June 1, 1875.
Solieman Khan ...	May 1, 1873	Nov. 22, 1875.

No. 1303 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the list of Warrant Officers attached to different departments, with effect from the 7th December 1875 :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Robertson, to be Deputy Commissary, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. B. Collins, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Busher, to be Assistant Commissary, *vice* Robertson, promoted.

Conductor James Judge, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *vice* Busher, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Edward Gleeson, to be Conductor, *vice* Judge, promoted.

Serjeant James Rogers, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Gleeson, promoted.

No. 1304 *of* 1875.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Deya* Ram, attached to the Peshâwar Jail Hospital, is dismissed the service.

* See G. G. O. No. 449 of 1865.

No. 1305 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

13th Bengal Lancers.

Duffadar Khadum Ali Khan, to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1875, *vice* Moortuzza Khan, invalided.

14th Bengal Lancers.

Kote Duffadar Zalim Singh, to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1875, *vice* J. McKinlay and Salim Singh, invalided.

No. 1306 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Quartermaster Sergeant Richard T. Fountain, a pensioner from the D. Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension 2*s.* (two shillings) per diem, paid up to the 31st December 1875. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

No. 1307 *of* 1875.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Mírabaksh is appointed Subadar Major, from the 23rd November 1875, *vice* Púna Singh, deceased.

Jemadar Kán Singh, to be Subadar, from the 23rd November 1875, *vice* Púna Singh, deceased.

Havildar Baxíssingh, to be Jemadar, from the 25th June 1875, *vice* Bhúp Singh, deceased.

Havildar Búra, to be Jemadar, from the 23rd November 1875, *vice* Kán Singh, promoted.

No. 1308 *of* 1875.—The following Clause 139 of Army Circulars dated the 1st October 1875, is declared applicable to India and published for general information :—

Royal Warrant—Forfeiture of Soldier's pay for absence without leave.

VICTORIA R.

Clause 139.—Whereas we deem it expedient to revise the regulations relating to the forfeiture of pay by a soldier when absent from duty without leave;

Our Will and pleasure is that Article 684 of our Warrant of the 27th December 1870 be cancelled, and that the following Article be substituted in lieu thereof :—

684. A soldier who shall be absent from duty for any period exceeding five days without leave from his Commanding Officer shall forfeit his pay for the period of absence; for five days and under, the forfeiture may be either enforced or remitted, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, unless the soldier shall have been convicted of the offence by a Court Martial, in which case he shall forfeit his pay absolutely for the day or days of such absence.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 16th day of September 1875, in the 39th Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
GATHORNE HARDY.

No. 1309 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional examination, are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

NAMES.	Date of completion of 7 or 14 years' service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
To be promoted to 1st Class Hospital Assistants.			
Shaikh Azimudin, I	Apl. 13, 1866 ...	Oct. 15, 1875 ...	Oct. 15, 1875.
Behary Sing, A	Jan. 26, 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Khurgoo Ram	Feb. 17, 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Uchebur Lall	Apl. 14, 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rohmuth Allee Khan	Apl. 8, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaik Bahadoor Allee, A...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ruheemoola, C	Apl. 14, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Usruff Khan, J	May 2, 1875 ...	Nov. 10, 1875 ...	May 3, 1875.

A Passed an Examination in English, *vide* G. G. O.. No. 968 of 1870.
C Ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 242 of 1872.
I Ditto ditto ditto on the 11th May 1875.
J Ditto ditto ditto on the 10th November 1875.

NAMES.	Date of completion of 7 or 14 years' service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
To be promoted to 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.			
Brij Mohun	Nov. 25, 1870 ...	Oct. 15, 1875 ...	Oct. 15, 1875.
Ahmud Khan	Apl. 7, 1871 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Goburdhun	Sep. 3, 1872 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hossein Allie	Apl. 14, 1873 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Peer Khan, H.	Dec. 14, 1873 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gholam Rasool	Apl. 16, 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Toolsee Ram	July 31, 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hujuth Oollah	Aug. 15, 1874 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Meer Wazeer Ali	Jan. 30, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Khaeer Ooddeen	Mar. 9, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Goolam Hossein	Apl. 14, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nanuck Chund, A	Apl. 16, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 17, 1875.
Gour Narain	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahomedee, B	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Aya Sing, F	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mokund Lall	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ghoolam Ahmed, E	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Saidool Rohman	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dhurmanund Jossee, C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gooru Churn Luskur, A	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Syed Abdoollah, G	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mobarik Ali, I	Apl. 29, 1875 ...	Oct. 15, 1875 ...	Apl. 30, 1875.
Ramlochun, A	July 5, 1875 ...	Ditto ...	July 6, 1875.
Hurry Persaud	Aug. 8, 1875 ...	Oct. 27, 1875 ...	Aug. 9, 1875.
Aukber Khan	Oct. 10, 1875 ...	Oct. 15, 1875 ...	Oct. 11, 1875.
Sayeed Hoossein	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Neaz Ali	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kurreem Buksh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Zaburdust Khan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jaun Mahomed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Raheem Buksh, C	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

A Passed an Examination in English, *vide* G. G. O., No. 968 of 1870.
B Ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 729 of 1871.
C Ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 876 of 1872.
E Ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 1057 of 1872.
F Ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 896 of 1873.
G Ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 492 of 1874.
H Ditto ditto ditto on the 18th February 1875.
I Ditto ditto ditto on the 15th October 1875.

No. 1310 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination, according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 968 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

Names.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
2nd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Erfan Allee ...	Apl. 15, 1862	Nov. 5, 1875
Ameer Khan ...	" 15, 1866	" 9, 1875
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Abdool Rehman ...	Oct. 11, 1868	Aug. 13, 1875
Shaikh Jamal Ooddeen...	" 12, 1869	" 30, 1875
Syud Moobarick Ally ...	" 13, 1871	Oct. 21, 1875
Mohen Lall ...	Apl. 1, 1873	" 6, 1875
Abdool Majeed ...	" 9, 1873	" 14, 1875
Peer Buksh ...	" 9, 1873	Apl. 14, 1875
Nidhan Sing ...	July 15, 1873	Nov. 1, 1875
Karam Din ...	Nov 6, 1874	Oct. 6, 1875

No. 1311 *of* 1875.—The services of the undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, of the Agra Medical School, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with:—

Kunj Lall No. 658.
Ameenood-deen No. 792.

The 30th December 1875.

No. 1312 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Crozier Law, Bombay Staff Corps. } 28th December 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Black, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Robert Clephane, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Griffith Lewis, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Craufurd Millar, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Hall, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Duffin, Bengal Staff Corps.
} 29th December 1875.

No. 1313 *of* 1875.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the retirement of Major General Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, on the 15th September 1875, the name of—

Colonel A. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals on the Indian Gradation List.

No. 1314 *of* 1875.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

RANK, NAMES, AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major William James Morris, Madras Cavalry.	Lieut.-Col. ..	Sep. 15, 1875	Major-General Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired.
Captain Harry Cavaye Stevens, Madras Cavalry.	Major ...		

No. 1315 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Archibald Mallock, 11th October 1875.

No. 1316 *of* 1875.—Under instructions from H. M.'s Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following revised furlough and leave rules applicable to the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services:—

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES.

1. Officers included in Schedule A may receive, after five years' service in India or under the Government of India, one year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these rules, be taken later.
2. An Officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled. But, except under Rule 8, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.
3. It must be distinctly understood that furlough is subject to the exigencies of the public service. Officers commanding regiments, and Heads of Departments, will forward no application for furlough unless able to satisfy the superior authorities that the Officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the public service.
4. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere, and counts as service for pension.
5. An Officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of 1,000*l.* a year) half the emoluments of his office, computed according to a rate of exchange to be fixed in each year by the Secretary of State: but in any case he does not receive less than 250*l.* a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff corps pay, staff salary, and Indian allowances he would receive in respect to it if he were on duty, and for the purpose of each payment his office is the office he fills on the day when that payment becomes due.
6. Upon certificate of a Medical Board, an Officer not entitled to furlough, if he has served not less than two years in India, may receive it for any period not exceeding two years; but such furlough will be deducted from his next accruing furlough until it is paid off. An Officer will not be allowed to anticipate furlough under this rule to an aggregate amount of more than two years.
7. An Officer who has exhausted the furlough obtainable under these rules, and who may be certified by a Medical Board to be still unfit for duty, will be placed temporarily or permanently on half-pay, according to the circumstances of the case.
8. Under very urgent circumstances special furlough may be granted for private affairs, which need not be paid back; but it will be in all cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.
9. Advances for passage money, on need shown, will be granted to Officers on furlough, to be

recovered in manner specified at the time of the grant: in India, at the discretion of the local Government; and in England, at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

10. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not, except for very urgent reasons, to be specially reported to the Government of India, be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude. Subject to these conditions, it may be granted or refused entirely at the discretion of the local authorities, who in granting it shall fix its duration, and may fix the limits within which it shall be spent, and whether during its continuance half pay and allowances are to be deducted for the payment of a substitute; and they may grant it as preparatory to furlough or for the purpose of a medical examination. Leave counts as service for pension and furlough. The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this rule by the Government of India.

11. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the days named in the order granting them.

12. The position of Officers not included in Schedule A will be unchanged as respects leave or furlough.

13. Officers now in the service placing themselves, from a given date, under these rules shall count service for pension up to that date under the rules to which they were then subject.

SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant Officers attaining that rank, after the 31st December 1875; and

Any other Officers, Commissioned or Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, or Officers of the Staff Corps, who, after the 31st of December 1875, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their local Governments to be placed definitively upon this Schedule: but their service for furlough under Rule 1 shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

Any Officers in Civil employment declared by the Government of India to be under Civil Leave Rules shall not be under these Rules.

*** The last-pay certificate issued to an Officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under Rule 5, he is at that date entitled in respect to the office he is holding, noticing the date, if any fixed, at which he will vacate it.

With advertence to the foregoing rules, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify—

I. That no "extra or special allowances" drawn by an Officer, which are now excluded from the account in calculating furlough pay under the Rules of 1868, can be reckoned in calculating furlough pay under these rules (Rule 5).

II. That the Governments of the three Presidencies, or their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in Rule 10.

III. That, pending further orders, a Staff Officer granted leave under Rule 10 shall receive, as heretofore, the pay or staff corps pay of his rank and half the staff salary of his appointment during such leave: but full staff salary may be allowed him for the first two months (as now during privilege leave) when he makes approved arrangements for the performance of his duties during that period. In such cases the G. O. granting the leave must state that the first two months are to be on full staff pay.

N. B.—It is distinctly to be understood that the rule regarding the pay to be drawn on leave under para. 10 is liable to be modified at any time in any way that the Government of India may deem expedient.

IV. Pending further orders, these rules are not applicable to any Officer in civil employ.

No. 1317 *of* 1875.—Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall, of the 63rd Foot, who, as a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, was appointed to be 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, by G. G. O. No. 830 of the 20th August 1874, being no longer a probationer for the Staff Corps, his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1318 *of* 1875.—The following promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India, are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868:—

To be a Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Ram Singh, "Bahadoor," of the 13th Bombay Regiment Native Infantry, from the 30th November 1875, *vice* Subadar Major Shaik Esoph, "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 1st Class, deceased.

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Shaik Muddar, of the 25th Bombay Regiment Native (Light) Infantry, from the 30th November 1875, *vice* Subadar Major Ram Singh, promoted to the 1st Class.

The 31st December 1875.

No. 1319 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, and Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India,—for twenty-two months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Allen Wright, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 2nd Class, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Morar, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Marmaduke Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, Punjab,—for eleven months and twenty-seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Charles Prentis, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Leycester Samuells, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Hazaribagh, Acting Political Agent of Hill Tipperah,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1320 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Arthur Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, for eight months,

under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1321 *of* 1875.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Henry Trotter, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Officiating 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 976 of the 29th September 1875.

The 1st January 1876.

No. 1 *of* 1876.—With reference to the G. G. Os. noted in the margin, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

No. 656, dated the 25th June 1874.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1875.
No. 294, dated the 15th March 1875.

I. During the year 1876 ninety (90) Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal	...	40
„ Madras	...	30
„ Bombay	...	20
TOTAL	...	90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming prospective dates for their retirements, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1876.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866,* No. 160.

* G. G. O. No. 808 of 26th September 1866.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of Officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The Table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of Officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, Officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the *capitalized value* of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* for the rupee.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual Officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an Officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from Officers to cancel their retirement or to change the date of such retirement will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel————————of the————————and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

Station and date. *Surgeon.*

N. B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the Regiment; or if the Officer who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a Regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank of Surgeon-Major.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Years to serve.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.
12	2,310	42	176 10	2,231	43	172 13	2,160	44	169 9	2,095	45	166 17	2,037	46	164 16	1,984	47	163 6
11	2,508	43	194 5	2,425	44	190 5	2,351	45	187 4	2,285	46	184 16	2,226	47	183 5	2,174	48	182 6
10	2,726	44	213 17	2,640	45	210 4	2,564	46	207 8	2,496	47	205 10	2,439	48	204 11	2,390	49	204 9
9	2,967	45	236 6	2,879	46	232 18	2,801	47	230 12	2,735	48	229 8	2,682	49	229 8	2,640	50	230 9
8	3,236	46	261 15	3,145	47	258 19	3,069	48	257 8	3,008	49	257 5	2,962	50	258 11	2,930	51	261 6
7	3,536	47	291 1	3,446	48	289 1	3,375	49	288 14	3,321	50	289 19	3,288	51	293 4	3,244	52	295 8
6	3,874	48	324 18	3,790	49	324 4	3,727	50	325 7	3,687	51	328 16	3,640	52	331 9	3,583	53	333 5
5	4,260	49	364 8	4,185	50	365 7	4,137	51	368 19	4,081	52	371 13	4,012	53	373 18	3,949	54	375 3
4	4,704	50	410 14	4,646	51	414 6	4,580	52	417 1	4,508	53	419 6	4,431	54	421 19	4,353	55	421 14
3	5,222	51	465 14	5,143	52	468 6	5,058	53	470 10	4,969	54	472 1	4,876	55	473 4	4,775	56	473 11
2	5,781	52	526 8	5,680	53	528 7	5,576	54	529 14	5,467	55	530 12	5,358	56	531 7	5,243	57	531 7
1	6,385	53	593 18	6,261	54	594 17	6,135	55	595 8	6,008	56	595 17	5,883	57	596 5	5,750	58	595 18
0	7,038	54	668 12	6,890	55	668 12	6,742	56	668 12	6,597	57	668 12	6,452	58	668 12	6,302	59	668 12
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.			
12	1,935	48	162 6	1,888	49	161 11	1,849	50	161 8	1,817	51	162 1	1,779	52	162 19			
11	2,128	49	182 0	2,085	50	182 1	2,052	51	183 0	2,012	52	183 4	1,965	53	182 15			
10	2,349	50	205 2	2,315	51	206 9	2,271	52	206 17	2,222	53	206 13	2,165	54	205 14			
9	2,608	51	232 12	2,562	52	233 7	2,509	53	233 7	2,449	54	232 13	2,383	55	231 5			
8	2,887	52	262 18	2,830	53	263 5	2,766	54	262 15	2,695	55	261 11	2,619	56	259 13			
7	3,189	53	296 12	3,120	54	296 8	3,043	55	295 7	2,962	56	293 14	2,875	57	291 7			
6	3,515	54	333 19	3,433	55	333 3	3,344	56	331 13	3,252	57	329 11	3,153	58	326 15			
5	3,868	55	375 7	3,773	56	374 2	3,672	57	372 3	3,566	58	369 11	3,456	59	366 13			
4	4,251	56	421 10	4,142	57	419 16	4,027	58	417 6	3,909	59	414 13	3,789	60	411 18			
3	4,667	57	472 19	4,542	58	471 15	4,414	59	468 5	4,285	60	465 17	4,157	61	464 2			
2	5,118	58	530 8	4,979	59	528 4	4,839	60	526 1	4,701	61	524 18	4 555	62	523 11			
1	5,610	59	595 3	5,458	60	593 9	5,309	61	592 0	5,152	62	592 2	4,986	63	591 4			
0	6,150	60	668 12	5,989	61	668 12	5,818	62	668 12	5,639	63	668 12	5,460	64	668 12			

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the Table the number of years the Officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel' allowance, and then in the same line of the Table the Officer's age—(in column 2.)

The figure in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shews the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age (under column No. 1, "Values") shews the capitalized value of the annuity offered to him under this order.

EXAMPLE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. applies to retire on the 1st April 1876. He will be 49 years of age on the 4th May 1876. He will become entitled to the Colonel's allowance on the 1st August 1881. For the purpose of making the calculation his age is 49, and the time he has to serve for the Colonel's allowance being five years and four months; the time he has to serve, for the purpose of the calculation under para. X of the order, is five years. The annuity offered to him is £364-8-0, and its capitalized value is £4,260.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 31st December 1875.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 11th to 31st December 1875 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
Sub.-Medical Department ...	Apothecary B. Prince (a) ...	8th December 1875 ...	Sialkot ...	Testate.

(a) Widow administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 29th December 1875.

No. 538.—In modification of Public Works Department Notification No. 464, dated the 12th November 1875, Mr. T. L. Jones, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Director of State Railways, instead of Baboo Greeja Bhoosun Mookerjee.

The 30th December 1875.

No. 539.—Mr. A. Boreham, Accountant, 4th Grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 540.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Ghose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to British Burmah.

The under-mentioned are appointed Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and are posted to British Burmah :—

Baboo Krishna Chunder Bose.
Baboo Kedar Nauth Banerjee.

No. 541 —The services of Lieutenant S. J. Lambert, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 542.—The following transfers of Upper Subordinates are ordered :—

Sergeant E. Murtha, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

Sergeant G. Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Bengal, to Oudh Provincial Establishment.

Baboo Rampershad, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Central India, to Oudh Provincial Establishment.

No. 543.—ERRATUM.—From Public Works Department Notification No. 520, dated the 16th December 1875, omit the name of Lieutenant D. A. Johnston, R. E.

The 31st December 1875.

No. 544.—Mr. (late Sergeant) T. Greening, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 27th December 1874, is reappointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th December 1875.

No. $\frac{3333}{2844}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Major T. Cadell, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent in Ulwar, has been granted ten days' subsidiary leave from the 24th November 1875, with a view to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from the furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 104, dated 3rd February 1874.

No. $\frac{3347}{2836}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Captain A. Conolly, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

A. C. LYALL,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 4th to 15th January 1876, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1875.

No. 3.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 2, dated 18th instant, granting Mr. Wilson one month's leave, *for* Section 18 *read* Section 21.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*

Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1875.

No. 4130.—1st Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. W. H. King, C. E., is transferred from Barrackpore to Dinapore Division, Military Works.

Mr. King took over charge of the Dinapore Division from 2nd Grade Executive Engineer Major D. C. Walker, R. E., on the forenoon of 18th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 24th December 1875.

No. 61.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification

No. 520, dated the 16th instant, Lieutenant W. Peacocke, Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, proceeded to join the Delhi Camp of Exercise on the forenoon of 18th December 1875.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th December 1875.

No. 1423 —Baboo Obhoy Churn Moytroo, Temporary Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 490 to the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th December 1875.

No. 194.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana Railway Survey, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, under Section V, Rule I, of the Leave Allowance Rules published under Notification No. 9, dated 22nd February 1856, also one month's preparatory leave under Financial Department Resolution of 14th October 1857.

The 22nd December 1875.

No. 195.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 486, dated 26th November 1875, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, are posted as follows :—

Mr. T. E. Curry „ H. S. Harington	Punjab Northern State Railway.
Mr. G. Moyle „ C. H. C. Bickerton „ H. C. Knox	Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. T. Michell „ G. Cowper	Holkar and Neemuch State Rys.
Mr. J. S. Brown „ G. B. Reynolds	Sindia State Railways.

The 23rd December 1875.

No. 196.—Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 4th November 1875, and is granted subsidiary leave from the 5th to the 12th November 1875, both days inclusive.

The 24th December 1875.

No. 197.—Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 17th December 1875.

No. 198.—Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 18th December 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Simla, the 17th December 1875.

Tenders for the construction of the works on the proposed line of Railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the River Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English materials, for the most part, and sleepers will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Chumbul and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on weekdays, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at Agra, from Monday the 27th of December 1875 till Saturday the 22nd of January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 50) fifty rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Sindia State Railway," must be forwarded (registered) to the Director of State Railways, Agra, so as to reach him not later than Saturday the 29th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 20th December 1875.

No. 25.—With reference to Notification No. 188, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Director of State Railways, Sergeant M. Larkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The 23rd December 1875.

No. 26.—Assistant Engineer D. A. Duns, Esq., attached to No. 2 Survey Party, is transferred to the Chumbul Division of this Railway.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th December 1875.

No. 307.—The following postings and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Messrs. G. Moyle and C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. V. E. DeBroë, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, was attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, from the 1st to the 4th October 1875, inclusive.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

(BAHRAMGHÁT)

SALE OF SQUARED SAL TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

On the 12th January 1876 and following days there will be an auction sale of squared timber from beams $1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ to battens $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.

Purchasers can make private arrangements before the 7th January 1876, after which date the timber will be put into lots for auction. Terms of sale, railway freight, and stock list can be obtained from the 28th December 1875, on application to the Officer in charge, Oudh Forest Timber Department, Bahramghát.

Large beams will be sold first by the piece, and smaller scantlings afterwards by the score or hundred. The sale will terminate with clearance sale of inferior timber and odd lots.

Indents supplied at 2-4 per c. ft. in depôt or 2-4-3 on railway wagons, when small and large timber are taken in fair proportion; where much planking or large timber is required, special arrangements have to be made.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Oudh.

BAHRAMGHÁT,
The 1st December 1875.

WANTED.

Clerk—Wanted for the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works, at Simla. Salary Rs. 120, rising by annual increase of Rs. 8 to Rs. 160. A thorough knowledge of recording and ordinary office routine work indispensable. Apply with copies of testimonials to

J. HOPKINS,
Controller of Military Works Accounts, Simla.

WANTED

An experienced Tobacco Curer practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only, enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,74,48,648	14	4
Reserve Fund	18,03,815	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	64,01,541	3	11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,23,79,766 8 1	2,83,34,679	0	3	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	28,23,335	13	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,59,54,912 8 2				Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,50,66,989	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,58,68,715	3	0	Dead Stock	10,58,476	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,36,287	14	11	Stamps	10,619	0	6
Sundries	8,24,096	13	1	Balances with other Banks ...	5,99,896	7	7
				Sundries	1,38,299	5	5
				Bullion	9,348	13	9
					4,35,57,155	3	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,32,00,660 1 7	3,60,10,439	0	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,28,09,779 7 8			
TOTAL ...	7,95,67,594	12	4	TOTAL ...	7,95,67,594	12	4

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 30th Dec. 1875.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
125 ...	C 99—20713 ...	20 ...	Cawasje Temulje Dasabhoy, Europe Shop-keeper, Broach.
	M17—56296 ...	10 ...	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st December 1875.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
264	B 36—87430	5	V. Ramaiyar, Taluq Goomasta, Wandewash.
267	B 35—94761	20	V. Dargachellum Moodelliar, Bellary.
106	B 39—39817	5	Krishnasawmy Naick, Local Fund Vaccinator, Kilapalavur.
130	B 41—93521	10	Mr. J. W. Rodgers, Pursewalkum, Madras.
	„ —93522	10	
	„ —93523	10	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd December 1875.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
691	L 47—10740	20	Mr. Peter Euselius, Allahabad.
692	D 8—21246	500	Mouzuddeen, Merchant, Dehra Dun.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

693	D 4—35896	50	Messrs. Shaikh Kareembuksh & Co., Fatehgarh.
694	D 11—18094	10	Lieutenant J. F. Irwin, Delhi.

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th December 1875.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
209	E 4—33271	50	Gooder Sing, Dumala, Zillah Jhelum.
	„ —57510	50	
	L 19—91473	50	
	„ —91476	50	
210	E 4—69748	50	Jai Kishen Das, Contractor, Lahore.
	„ —78260	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

187	E 7—31800	5	Captain H. F. Greatwood, 70th Regiment, Murree.
	L 11—29077	5	
189	E 7—41831 } wrongly joined.	5	Major F. N. Mackenzie, through Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co. Calcutta.
	„ —41834 }		
199	E 5—99601	20	C. Aldrige, Esq., Sirsa.
207	E 6—64904	10	Anunt Ram, Officiating Superintendent, Settlement, Loodhran *viâ* Multan.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th December 1875.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
292	L 69—06066	100	P. Paulson, Esq.
293	L 68—80166	100	Jode Raj Soorj Mull.
	„ —74342	100	
295	L 16—85394	5	The Inspector of Post Offices, Palamow D. Division.
296	A 86—92318	1,000	Messrs. Francis, Ramsay & Co.
298	L 69—15322	100	Bollia Misser.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

391	L 22—90097	5	Babu Shama Churn Banerjee.
392	L 47—78537	20	Thomas Young, Esq.
	L 20—08578	5	
393	L 50—22591	100	K. McLeod, Esq.
	„ —22592	100	
	„ —22593	100	
394	L 50—53817	100	C. W. Park, Esq.
395	L 66—66284	50	Fred. Rowe, Esq.
396	L 23—03264	5	Babu Shib Chunder Chowdhury.
	„ —03364	5	
	„ —33200	5	
	„ —45458	5	
	„ —47391	5	
	„ —51162	5	
397	L 61—84710	10	Shaik Khoda Bux.
398	L 65—29312	20	H. P. Bartlett, Esq.
	L 60—56245	10	
399	A 67—19002	10	Babu Ramsodoy Banerjee.
400	L 40—58016	10	Jubhao Ram.
401	L 2—73833	10	Messrs. Cook and Kelvey.
194	L 36—53876 }	20	Babu Ramsarun Chatterjee.
	„ —53875 }		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 31st December 1875.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Mahomed Ibrahim	...	Delhi College.
3	Kennedy, P.	...	Teacher.
4	Gupta, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
5	Datta, Mahendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Haridás	...	Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	Datta, Upendrakrisna	...	Presidency College.
9	Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Ditto.
10	Mitra, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Delhi College.
12	Gargari, Haridás	...	Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
15	Maitra, Upendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
16	Páthak Jwalaprasad	...	Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	...	Presidency College.
	Nag, Kunjalál	...	Dacca College.
19	Ray, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Chhajju Mal	...	Muir Central College.
21	Syed Rahmat Ali	...	Saugor High School.
22	Birjmohan Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
23	Ghosh, Srinath	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. S.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	...	Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	...	Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Rajendranath	..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sanatkumar	...	Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	...	Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	...	Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	...	Dacca College.
Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	...	Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	...	Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	...	Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Tarapada	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	Muir Central College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sundarimohan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	..	Hooghly College.
De, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
Divakar Balkrishna Chepi	...	Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	...	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Manmathakumar	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	...	Sanskrit College.
Grant, W. F.	...	Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath	...	Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	...	Presidency College.

Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Ramesvar	...	Ditto.
Mazharul Anwar	...	Hooghly College.
Misra, Mayasankar	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev	...	Hooghly College.
„ Umacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nagalingam, S.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Ditto.
Parmesvar Sinha	...	Benares College.
Pathak, Devakinandan	...	Ditto.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Dacca College.
Prabhulal	...	Muir Central College.
Raghunandan Prasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saradaranjan	...	Dacca College.
Sajivanlal	...	Benares College.
Saligram	...	Lahore College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Benares College.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.
Sital Pershad	...	Patna College.
Syamlall	...	Agra College.
Syed Sakhawut Hosen	...	Patna College.
Vinayek Rao	...	Saugor High School.
65 Woongarala Ramanujaya	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Bahadur Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Balmakund	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jagannath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rasiklall	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Sivaram	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhairav Prasad	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Teacher.
„ Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Benares College.
Brahma, Amritalall	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Biresvar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gopallal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haranchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Taragati	...	Benares College.
Das, Baranosi	...	Delhi College.
„ Dhairyyanarayan	...	Gauhati High School.
Datt, Girrajkisor	...	St. John's College.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Maheschandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nagendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dayasankara	...	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ramchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umacharan	...	Presidency College.
Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	...	Saugor High School.
Guha, Manmohan	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Habibullah, Mohammed	...	Saugor High School.
Hadiyar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Jankinath	...	Ajmere College.
Jharkhandi, Jagannath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jwala Pershad	...	Teacher.
Kanhayalal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kunjviharilal	...	Benares College.
Lachmandas	...	Bareilly College.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
Maitra, Kalipada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Lalmohan	...	Agra College.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Mahimachandra	...	Dacca College.
Manna, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Chandiprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Khirodchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Panchanan	...	Delhi College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	...	Bauleah High School.
Nag, Chandrakanta	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Nanhakchand	...	Benares College.
Nepal Pande	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nihalchandra	...	Benares College.
Palchandhuri, Bipradas	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Sasibhushan	...	Cuttack High School.
Purushottamdas	...	Muir Central College.
Ramkhelawan Sinha	...	Benares College.
Ramsmaranlal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Damari	...	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	Ex-student, Canning College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Lakhpat	...	Lahore College.
Sahay, Nilkanta	...	Patna College.
Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Umeschandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Sen, Dwarkanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gourchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Kamalkrishna	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Sevakram Lala	...	Benares College.
Sikdar, Kisarimohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sinha, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
„ Ramcharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Strantenbergh, P. A.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Sundar Das	...	Lahore College.
Syed Manzurar Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	...	Bareilly College.
93 Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	...	Saugor High School.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Adie, J. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ashe, R. S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Babaij, Jaykrishna	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kanailal	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnugger School.
Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
„ Govindachandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Lalmohan	...	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sivaprasanna	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gupinath	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Faridpur School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Syamacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Kshetraprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramnath	...	Bankura School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sonatan	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Panchkari	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Crawford, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Balaichand	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Harilal	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	...	Doveton College.
Dayaram	...	Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	...	Private Student.
Farley, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Matilal	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	...	Konnugger School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	...	Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Grose, E. F.	...	Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	Ditto.
„ P. G.	...	Ditto.
Knight, R. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	...	Konnugger School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Rishikes	...	Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kalachand	...	Noakhali School.
„ Rajevsar	...	Benares College.
Muhammed Baqaransari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Hosen		Delhi Govt. School.
„ Ismael Khan	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
Panioty, C. D.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Payne, T. W.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Phaggulal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Porter, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radharaman	...	Hume's High School.
Ramsingh	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rasikvihari	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Rogers, L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Balasore School.
Saidur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Sanyal, Jaychandra	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Barisal School.
„ Navagopal	...	Hindu School.
„ Nrisinhachandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayyid, Abul Bazl	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Schofield, J. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sen, Chandicaharan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Barisal School.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Priyanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Radhacharan	...	Calcutta Institution.
Sheonarain, Pandit	...	Jalandur Mission School.
Singh, Gajaraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Kandi School.
Sivaprosad	...	Hume's High School.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Spence, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Tait, W. W.	...	Doveton College.
Ten Brœke, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Umar Baksh	...	Hushyarpore School.
Umrao Singh	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Wilson, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
124 Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdussalam, Sayyad	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Kandi School.
Aich, Baradakanta	...	Jagannath School.
Akbar Alam	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Amir Hasan	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Anlad Ali	...	St. John's College.
Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ashraf Ali, Mirza	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Babulal	...	Joynarain's College.
Bagchi, Kesavchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Umaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Baijnath	...	Unao High School.
Bailey, C. G.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Bajpaye, Rambhadra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Baladevram	...	Benares College.
Balwantkeshava Bhowalkar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	...	Hindu School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bidhuvilas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Gowari Hindu School.
„ Brajagopal	...	Howrah School.
„ Brajendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Haridhan	...	Barisa School.
„ Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Kalikumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalipada	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	Cossipore Kasinath School.
„ Narendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Navagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Niradchandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Satyacharan	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sirischandra	...	Pandra School.
„ Surendranath	...	Cutwa School.
„ Thakurdhan	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bankelal	...	Bareilly College.
Bankevihari	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Pubna School.
„ Ramankrishna	...	Hare School.
Basu, Aghorchandra	...	Calcutta School.
„ Amulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Anantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakisor	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Jessore School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Jyotischandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Barisal School.
„ Lalvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Howrah School.
„ Nagendralal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nagendranath	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Niradvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Satisendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bellamy, W. A.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	...	Howrah School.
Bhagwanprasad	...	Gonda High School.
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Harigopal	...	Ranaghat English School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Chinsura Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nityagopal	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Saradacharan	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
Bhawanisankar	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	...	Ditto.
Biharilal	...	Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Khursad Ali	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Campbell, H. G.	...	St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Chadrakanta	...	Barisal School.
„ Gangacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ „	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Pubna School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ „	...	Bankura School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bankura School.

Chakravarti, Taradas	...	Barripore School.
Chandulal	...	Ludiana Mission High School.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
" Asutosh	...	Calcutta School.
" Bhudev	...	Hare School.
" Haricharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Harischandra	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
" Karunamay	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
" Kedarnath	...	Benares College.
" Krishnadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
" Mahavirprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
" Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Ramanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
" Ramanimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Saratchandra	...	Ditto Shampooker Branch.
" Sasibhushan	...	Victoria School, Gazipore.
" Taraknath	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
" Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
" Upendrachandra	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
" Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	...	Mogultuli School.
" Asutosh	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
" Harimohan	...	Jagannath School.
" Kamalnarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Mahadev	...	Baluti School.
" Suryyanarayan	...	Bankura School.
Chhotelal	...	Sitapur High School.
DaCosta, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Howrah School.
" Anandakisor	...	Mymensing School.
" Bipinvihari	...	Hare School.
" Hemantalal	...	Jessore School.
" Jadavchandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
" Jadunath	...	Beerbhoom School.
" Kalikumar	...	Jagannath School.
" Kaminikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
" Nilmani	...	Hare School.
" Rajmohan	...	St. Xavier's College.
" Taritmohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hindu School.
" Biharilal	...	Deogurh Zillah School.
" Gnanendranath	...	Baraset School.
" Govindachandra	...	Sylhet Government School.
" Jaharlal	...	Hindu School.
" Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Jugalkisor	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
" Kalikrishna	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
" Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
" Mihirchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
" Narayanprasad	...	Midnapore High School.
" Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
" Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
De, Baradakanta	...	Mymensing School.
" Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
" Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Jogeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
" Lalvihari	...	Hare School.
" Makhangopal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Sudhanyakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	...	Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	...	Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	...	Allahabad Boy's High School.
Dover, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	...	Unao High School.
" Jognesvar	...	Benares College.
" Madhoram	...	Agra College.
" Raghubardyal	...	Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	...	Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
Dwarkadas	...	Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Canning College.
Edman, W. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Fazl Azim	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Fernandez, F.	...	Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Burrisaul School.
,, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
,, Dakshinaranjan	...	Burrisaul School.
,, Jogendranath, (A.)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Tamanaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	...	Goverdangah H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Anantaram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar	...	Dacca Cellegiate School.
,, Bhajahari	...	Calcutta School.
,, Bisvesvar	...	Jagannath School.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Barrisaul School.
,, Indrabhushan	...	Bankura School.
,, Jivankrishna	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
,, Kesavchandra	...	Intally Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Hindu School.
,, Kshetranath	...	Barrisaul School
,, Lalitbhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
,, Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
,, Sasidhar	...	Rungpore School.
,, Sitalprasad	...	Chundernugger School.
,, Sivapada	...	Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
,, Sudhirkrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Tarinicharan	...	Delhi Govt. School.
,, Tinkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra	...	Konnugger School.
,, Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
,, Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Jognesvar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
,, Navinchandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Nityagopal	...	Seal's Free College.
Golaknath, C.	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	...	Private Student.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	...	Howrah School.
Gourisankar	...	Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	...	City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	...	Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	...	Barrisaul School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	...	Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandas	...	Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	...	Benares College.
Jamait Ali	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jan Muhammad	...	Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	...	Goojranwalla Mission School.
Johnson, C. N.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
,, S.	...	Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	...	Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	...	Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	...	Hetampore School.
Kar, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Kesvavhari Sonvalkar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
,, Ata Hosen	...	Canning College.
,, Muhammad Baqr	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
,, Rahat Ali	...	Moradabad Govt. School.
Koár, Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	...	City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	...	Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	...	Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	...	Bareilly College.
Laghatay, Narayan Rao	...	Agra College.

Laha, Priyanath	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	...	Benares College.
„ Mahadevprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Lalchand	...	Delhi Government School.
„	.	Umritsar District School.
Laljimal	...	Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	...	Barabanki High School.
Lalsingh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott, P.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	...	Calcutta Boy's School.
McPherson, W. M.	...	Ditto.
Madhaprasad	...	Agra College.
„	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	...	Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
„ Binadvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Barisa School.
„ Khirodnath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Murarilal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Serampore College.
Manna, Kisarilal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	...	Puri School.
Mithanlal	..	Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Binaychand	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Thakurdas	...	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	...	Moradabad Government School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ali	...	Umritsar District School.
„ Ismail	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Mushin	..	Calcutta Mudrassa.
„ Sáid	...	Ditto.
„ Zahur Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Jonye Training School.
„ „	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Dinanath	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Delhi Government School.
„ Gnanabharan	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Govindaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Gurudas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kumadvandhu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nityagopal	.	Beerbhoom School.
„ Prabodhchandra	...	Balagur English School.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Tarapada	...	Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	...	Hindu School.
Munsiram	...	Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	...	Berhampore College.
„ Harihar	...	Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	...	Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rjaulu	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	...	Hare School.

Narain Mohadaji Agate	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Narainprasad	...	Hume's High School.
,,	...	Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Nayek, Gokulananda	...	Puri School.
Nehalchand	...	Lahore Government School.
Neyaz Hasan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Niyogi, Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
O'Brien, M.	...	St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	...	Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	...	Hare School.
,, Harimohan	...	Pogose School.
,, Shayachand	...	Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	...	Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	...	F. C. Mission School, Culna.
Pande, Hariram	...	Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	...	Benares College.
Parmanand	...	Lahore Government School.
Pathak, Janakinath	...	Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	...	Bareilly College.
Piyarelal, (I.)	...	Allygurh School.
,, (II.)	...	Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	...	Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	...	Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Raliaram	...	Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ramchand	...	Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Ramkisan	...	Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	...	City School, Nagpore.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	...	Unao High School.
Ramnath	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	...	Victoria College.
Ramsahay	...	Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	...	City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	...	Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Atulchandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
,, Avinashchandra	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Benibhushan	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Chandrakisôr	...	Jagannath School.
,, Chunilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Girijabhushan	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
,, Govindachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Heramvachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Canning College.
,, Lakshmikanta	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Mahesnarayan	...	Nizamut School.
,, Mahimachandra	...	Teghoria School.
,, Nagendrakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Nitaichand	...	Hare School.
,, Priyanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Mymensing School.
,, Satischandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Umapada	...	Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Bhagavaticharan	...	Behar English School.
Roshanlal	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Rudra, Kaligopal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jaladhar	...	Hare School.
Sankarlal	...	Muttra Zillah School.

Sankarlal	...	Allygurh School.
Sanyal, Akshaykumar	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Ramlal	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Barrisal School.
„ Balaramchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Howrah School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	...	Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Navagopal	...	Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	...	Agra College.
„ Nandkisor	...	Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Isanarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Jaynath	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	...	Hare School.
„ Ramesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Sital	...	Ditto.
Sivanand	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal	...	Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sohanlal	...	Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	...	Noakhali School.
Sriram	...	Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J. B.	...	Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sundarlal	...	Bareilly College.
Sundar Singh	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Indrachandra	...	Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	...	Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	...	Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Tansukh Ray	...	Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	...	Goojranwallah Mission School.
Thomas, M. A.	...	St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	...	Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	...	Pakoor School.
Volkers, R.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Nandoosker	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpore.
449 Ziya-ulla	...	Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	...	Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Ata-ulla	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	...	Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bamapada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Bhutnath	...	Private Student.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Janakinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalipada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Meghnad	...	Bareilly College.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Tinkari	...	Cossipore Kasinath's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.

Barari, Kalikisor	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	...	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Seals' Free College.
„ Girendranath	...	Kanchraparah School.
„ Haradhan	...	Purulia School.
„ Jagavandhu	...	Taki Eng. School.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Calcutta School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendrakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Nitaicharan	...	Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ratnakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Brajakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Serampore College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Tarapada	...	Sibpore School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Gya Zillah School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Girischandra	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
„ Hridaygovinda	...	Faridpur School.
„ Jagadis	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Rajendralal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srinath	...	Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	...	Konnuggur School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ „	..	Beerbhoom School.
„ Baikantanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bijayram	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Jaygopal	...	Teacher.
„ Jogendranath	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Hare School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Iswariprasad	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Jogendranarayan	...	Joynarayan's College.
Chobe, Kisorchandra	...	Furrackabad Government School.
Christian, J.	...	Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	...	Free School.
Dás, Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Bireswar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Joseph Heralal	...	Mohanad Mission School.
„ Panchkari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sadayacharan	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Sarveswar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Devendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Rajkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sadananda	...	Puri School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
DeSouza, L. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	...	Commillah School.
Deviprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	...	Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	...	Benares College.
Dyar, A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gabriel, J.	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haridás	...	Chandernogur School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindragopal	...	Barabanki High School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Meghnad	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sidhesvar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	...	Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	...	Jabulpur High School.
Guha, Bankavíhari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Devendranath	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Umeschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ranjankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sitalúprasad	...	Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	...	Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	...	Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	...	Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	...	Bareilly College.
Kálkáprasad	...	Ditto.
„	...	Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	...	Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	...	Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Anauta Damodari	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	...	Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	Faridpore School.
„ Purnanath	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
„ Damodar	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
„ Gopalnarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadayal	...	Ranchee School.
„ Mákhan	...	Agra College.
„ Makunda	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Phundan	...	Allyghur Zillah School.
„ Ram	...	Ditto.
„ Sadásuk	...	Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	...	Cuttack High School.
Mahárájnarayan, Pandit	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Kasipore Cossinath School.
„ Durgádás	...	Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Devendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Konnogur School.
„ Lakshminath	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Nagendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	...	Bareilly College.
„ Ramlagan	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Paresnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rameschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Ramtaran	..	Balasore School.
Moore, E.	...	Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ Bamapada	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Hazaribagh School.
„ Dharmadás	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Haridás	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Jogindramohan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Navagopal	...	Barisa School.
„ Ranvihari	...	Pogose School.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Pasantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	...	Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
„ Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pokpál	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	..	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	...	Barrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
„ Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Girijananda	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pasupati Saran	..	Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	...	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	...	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

The result of the examination of candidates at Colombo is not included in the above.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th Dec. 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Dec. 20th, 1875 ...	...	...	...	9,62,541	37,73,487
" 21st " ...	...	...	...	9,12,479	37,73,487
" 22nd " ...	...	...	...	8,82,414	37,73,487
" 23rd " ..	Holidays.				
" 24th " ...					
" 25th " ...					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 27th Dec.* 1875. } H. HYDE, *Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1875.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Penguin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th January 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between Ferdinand Schlaepfer and the undersigned, carried on under the name and style of Schlaepfer Putz & Co., expired this day through effluxion of time The undersigned will continue to carry on business under the same style and firm of Schlaepfer Putz & Co.

OTTO WEYLANDT.

CALCUTTA, 31*st December* 1875.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day.

SCHLAEPFER PUTZ & Co.

CALCUTTA, 1*st January* 1876.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Donald William Dundas, late of Berhampore, in the District of Moorsheedabad, Superintendent of Police, deceased, were on the 4th day of December 1875, granted to his widow Hariet Salinia Dundas, by the Judge's Court of Moorsheedabad. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make the same known to the said administratrix to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

H. S. DUNDAS,
Administratrix, Berhampore.

ESTATE OF THE LATE M. J. HALLEN.

All persons having claims against the above Estate and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

J. V. DOUGLAS DEWET,
Counsel of the Executor of the Will of the late M. J. Hallen.

5, STRAND ROAD, RANGOON, *The 3rd December* 1875.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Caution.

Notice is hereby given that the following four per cent. Government Securities belonging to me were deposited with one Umesh Chandra Banerjee, since deceased, late of Kalighât, for safe custody; any one purchasing these papers from the heirs of the deceased or any other person will do so at his own risk and peril :—

4 per cent.	No. 22601	of 1854-55,	Rs.	1,000.
"	" 17062	"	"	500.
"	" 014261	"	"	500.

UNNA PURNA DEVI.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 011413/568 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of Goolab Shunker Dobay, and last endorsed to Goolab Shunker Dobay, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOOLAB SHUNKER DOBAY,
Bank of Bengal, Benares.

Lost.

Lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 9815 of L^{088} of the four per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of Rally Brothers, and last endorsed to Tarakisor Mookerjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

TARAKISOR MOOKERJEE,
Berhampore.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th December 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those degrees were declared to apply to degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant academical degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to confer honorary degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any academical degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such degree.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th December 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 14 OF 1875.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts

No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Acts, No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees (being the nominal value of two thousand of the two thousand two hundred shares in the same Bank so held by the Government of India) and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred rupees (being the nominal value of the shares in the same Bank so held by the Government of India), and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the said Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the *first* day of *March* 1876.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of such schedule. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such enactment, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

References in Act X of 1866.

The references made in the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital from time to time of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares from time to time of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors from time to time of the Bank, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary and Treasurer" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary and Treasurer" includes a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but for this Act might be, on the said first day of *March* 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed or asserted by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

Claims against present Banks.

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of *March* 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, demands, claims and liabilities which shall then be claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from, or made, claimed, or asserted against, the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and use corporate seals;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

and may hold and transfer property.

Seal how used.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

CHAPTER III.

BUSINESS.

Business which Banks may transact.

9. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) :

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India ;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Government of India ;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature ;

(5) goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and

(6) bills of exchange and other negotiable securities, which may be discounted in accordance with the provisions of section ten, paragraph (*e*).

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Governor General in Council, without any specific security ;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment ;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon ;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4),

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified ;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand ;

(*f*) the buying and selling of bullion ;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on ;

(*h*) the selling of all property, whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of debts and claims or otherwise ;

(*i*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission ;

(*j*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely) :—

(1) the buying and the taking charge of any Government or other securities, or shares in any Railway, Bank, Joint Stock, or other public Company ;

(2) the receiving of the interest or dividends on any securities or shares ;

(3) the purchase of any securities or shares ;

(4) the sale or transfer of any securities or shares, or the receipt of any principal money that may be payable thereon ;

(5) the investment of the principal and interest and dividends so received, or the proceeds of such sale as last aforesaid, upon any securities or shares, or, according to the instructions of its constituents, the holding or paying such principal, interest, dividends or proceeds, or, at the risk of such constituents, to remit the same by public or private bills of exchange, either payable in India or in Great Britain or Ireland, or elsewhere, and the doing of all acts necessary or proper for the purpose of effecting such remittances ;

(*k*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of its constituents for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section ;

(*l*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months.

(*m*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Governor General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of, the Government ;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank ;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

Business which Banks may not transact.

10. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than three months ; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors ; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm, (except upon the security mentioned in section nine, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding at any one time six hundred thousand rupees in the whole.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount any negotiable security of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount any negotiable security having a longer period to run than three months: provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having a period to run not exceeding four months.

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

11. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

12. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section eleven—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Nothing in this section shall render it necessary to present at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay any security which need not have been presented at one of the said General Treasuries.

Place of business.

13. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and, subject to the provisions of section fifteen, at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable.

Acquisition of business premises.

14. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, the directors may—

(*a*) hire, take, or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, lands, houses or buildings, on such terms, as they may from time to time think advisable;

(*b*) build on any land hired, taken or acquired as aforesaid, or pull down, alter, remove or convert any such houses or buildings, and erect and build other houses and buildings in lieu thereof on any such land;

(*c*) fit up, furnish, repair and insure against loss by fire all or any of such houses or buildings; and let, or give possession of, the whole or any part of the same, whether fitted up or furnished, or otherwise, to such person, and on such terms as they consider advisable with regard to the interests of the Bank, and the promotion or carrying on of its business;

(*d*) sell and buy in any such lands, houses or buildings as aforesaid, and resell the same, and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

15. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the *first* day of *March* 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Proviso.

Provided that the agency of the Bank of Bengal now established in Bombay shall not advance or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency of Bombay,

and shall not act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of the same Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

Power to purchase business of other Banks.

16. The directors may, if authorized to do so by a special resolution, from time to time, purchase the business of any other Bank in British India, of which the capital is divided into shares, upon such terms as may be agreed on in each case, and may pay for any business so purchased either in cash, or in shares, or partly in cash or partly in shares, and, for that purpose, may increase, within the limits prescribed by section seventeen, the capital of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on.

The shareholders or proprietors of the purchased Bank to whom such new shares are allotted shall be shareholders of the Bank, and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allotted to them.

The business so purchased shall, after the purchase, be carried on by the Bank with, and subject to, the several restrictions contained in this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

CAPITAL.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

17. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions sixty-two thousand five hundred rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

18. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

19. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the like amount as represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of stock for shares.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

Power to increase or reduce capital.

20. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-half in number of the shareholders or proprietors, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

21. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital, including any increase therein that may be made under section sixteen, shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

22. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

23. Any new capital created under the provisions of section twenty shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

CHAPTER V.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

24. If any proprietor or shareholder become indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder registered as his own property, and not as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, until payment of such debt, and apply such dividends in or towards payment thereof;

and, after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or

shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and, if the same remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

and the purchasers of all stock or shares sold under this section shall upon payment of the consideration therefor be registered as proprietors or shareholders in respect of such stock or shares, and all such stock and shares shall be subject to the other provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

CHAPTER VI.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

Certificates for shares.

25. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Receipts for stock.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three: Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

26. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

27. Every transfer of stock or shares shall be in such form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

Every such transfer shall be verified in manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Board may decline to register certain transfers.

The Board may refuse to register any transfer of stock or shares registered as the property of any proprietor or shareholder and not as held in trust or as executor or administrator, whilst such proprietor or shareholder is either alone, or jointly with any other person, indebted to the Bank on any account.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Power to close transfer-books.

28. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

29. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Notice of trusts.

and, save as provided by section twenty-four, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Shares vested in several holders.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint tenants with benefit of survivorship:

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person first named in the register may, at the option of the Board, be deemed the sole holder of such stock or share.

Recognition of legal representatives of deceased shareholders.

30. When, by the death of any proprietor or shareholder, his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognise any legal representative of such deceased proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out probate to the will, or letters of administration to the estate, of the deceased—

in the case of the Bank of Bengal, from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William;

in the case of the Bank of Madras, from the High Court of Judicature at Madras; and

in the case of the Bank of Bombay, from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay;

in the case of any of the said Banks, a probate granted by any of the said High Courts and taking effect throughout the whole of British India;

or who has obtained a certificate in respect of the estate of the deceased under Act No. XXVII of 1860, or any other Act relating to the collection of debts on successions, describing such stock or shares, from a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Presidency of Fort William, the Presidency of Madras, or the Presidency of Bombay, as the case may be.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

31. Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

CHAPTER VII.

DIRECTORS.

Board.

32. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Quorum.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Present directors to be continued.

33. The persons who, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

34. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Any director so retiring shall be eligible for re-election at such meeting, and, if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

Qualification of directors.

35. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Disqualification of directors.

Clause 2.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director—

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India; or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India;

If he is a Judge of any High Court; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Power to remove directors.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

36. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

Chairman.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Casting vote.

37. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section thirty-four, of any director, or from his temporary absence from the Board exceeding one month.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section thirty-four, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

38. All acts done by any meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

39. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to fix the salaries of such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

40. The Secretary and Treasurer and Secretary of the Bank are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities, and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

41. No Secretary and Treasurer, Secretary, Inspector, Agent, Manager, or Accountant, in the service of the Bank, and no Khazánchi or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Khazánchi or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

42. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

Security from officers.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary and Treasurer shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

and a dividend thereof shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section nine, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the buildings and business premises of the

Application of reserve-fund.

Bank, or any part thereof, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

Election of auditors.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Who may be auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no person shall be elected auditor who is interested, otherwise than as a proprietor, shareholder or depositor, in any transaction of the Bank; and no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Auditors re-eligible.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors' tenure of office.

The persons who shall be auditors on the *first* day of *March* 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Rights and duties of auditors.

48. Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

Special meetings.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English and one of the Vernacular daily newspapers:

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank.

Quorum.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

Decision by majority of votes.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section twenty and in section thirty-five, clause 4, is specially provided,

Persons not allowed to vote.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by shew of hands.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section twenty, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs

and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Scale of votes.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 60,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 60,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 "

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than seven votes at any such meeting.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Existing proxies.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

Service of notices by Bank.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

Notices by shareholders.

60. Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at its principal office.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

63. The directors may from time to time make bye-laws, regulating the following matters or any of them:—

(*a*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*b*) their remuneration,

(*c*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*d*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*e*) the bills which may be discounted and the amount which may be advanced by way of discount,

(*f*) the limits for advances and the conditions on which they may be made,

(*g*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otheriwse,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

(*k*) the proportion which the reserve fund must bear to the paid-up capital at the time of declaring or paying any dividend,

(*l*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*m*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*n*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*o*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank;

Power of proprietors and shareholders to make bye-laws.

and the proprietors and shareholders may, from time to time, at any meeting, whether general or special, make bye-laws regulating the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*o*), both inclusive, of this section, and otherwise for the direction of the affairs of the Bank, and the same shall be binding on the directors and officers, and on the proprietors and shareholders, until rescinded or varied at any subsequent meeting:

Proviso.

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, whether made by the directors or by the proprietors and shareholders, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

and, on the hearing of any suit to be brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

67. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank: and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section;

And whereas the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares or the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

(*a*).—The said agreements are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

(*b*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as

conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine, and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.	The whole.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	The whole.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.	The whole.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.	The whole.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.	The whole.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.	The whole.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.	The whole.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.	The whole.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).	The whole.
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of India is a shareholder in the Banks of Bengal and Madras, and it appoints certain of the directors, and may vote by proxy at the meetings of the proprietors.

The Government has, however, determined to sell its shares and to surrender its powers of appointing directors and voting. As those powers are conferred by Acts of Indian legislatures, and as some of the arrangements connected with the sale are beyond the powers of the directors, the present Bill is necessary.

The opportunity has been taken to repeal the present law on the subject, to consolidate the Acts relating to the Banks of Bengal and Madras, and to incorporate the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

At the same time the Bill proposes to make certain changes, of which the following are the principal:—

(*a*). The capital of the Bank of Bengal will be reduced from Rs. 22,000,000 to Rs. 20,000,000, and that of the Bank of Madras from Rs. 5,625,000 to Rs. 5,062,500.

(*b*). The capital of those two Banks, which is now divided into shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be divided into shares of only Rs. 500 each.

(*c*). The kinds of business which the Banks may transact are increased in number. They are empowered to lend upon the security of debentures of Indian municipalities, on goods the documents of title to which are assigned to the Banks as security, and on negotiable securities which, under the provisions of the proposed Act, may be discounted. They may also lend to the Governor General in Council without any specific security. On the other hand, they are expressly forbidden to make loans for a longer period than three months; to make unsecured loans to the same person or firm for more than six lákhs of rupees; to discount any negotiable security, payable where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected in general partnership; or to discount negotiable securities having a longer period to run than three months, except in the case of the Bank of Madras, which may discount such securities payable in Ceylon and running for four months.

The Banks, as constituted by the proposed Act, will still be empowered to act as bankers for the Government of India; and though the Government will cease to have any direct pecuniary concern in the Banks, the interests of the public are so largely involved in their careful management, that it has been thought right to provide (*a*) that the capital of the Banks shall not be increased or diminished without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; (*b*) that the Governor General in Council in the case of each of the three Banks, the Local Government in the case of the Banks of Madras and Bombay, shall be entitled to require information touching the affairs of the Bank and the publication of statements of assets and liabilities; and (*c*) that the previous approval of the Government of India shall be required to validate bye-laws.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th December 1875.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		31st Oct. 1874.	30th Oct. 1875.	to 31st Oct. 1874.	to 30th Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Dec. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,51,623	5,17,401	2,97,11,957	2,16,29,921	...	80,82,036
4th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	31,297	31,681	21,68,223	15,81,968	...	5,86,255
27th Nov. 1875	Eastern Bengal ..	52,180	57,401	30,58,420	23,92,641	..	6,65,779
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	49,543	46,469	15,75,710	22,01,377	6,25,667	..
27th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,23,266	1,56,319	63,69,644	52,56,866	..	11,12,778
20th ditto	Madras ...	40,368	1,05,095	48,09,398	51,95,229	3,85,831	...
27th ditto	South Indian ...	17,735	23,100	7,94,645	8,41,542	46,897	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	3,26,926	3,38,513	1,63,18,720	1,74,24,605	11,05,885	...
4th Dec. 1875	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	95,134	1,04,031	48,93,840	51,12,216	2,18,376	...
	TOTAL ...	11,87,472	13,80,010	6,97,00,557	6,16,36,365	...	80,64,192
	State.						
4th Dec. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,388	1,799	84,038	85,707	1,669	...
4th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,243	869	71,627	67,114	...	4,513
4th ditto	Rajpootana ...	18,940	40,142	18,351	13,47,103	9,28,752	...
4th ditto	Holkar ...	4,372	8,520	68,447*a*	3,06,990	2,38,543	...
	Khangaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
30th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	411	26,306*d*	52,471	26,165	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
30th Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	8,457	9,926	24,929*g*	3,78,041	3,53,112	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ..	...	..	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
6th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,851	...	98,929*k*	98,929	...
	TOTAL ...	35,400	66,518	7,34,931	24,39,022	17,04,091	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,22,872	14,46,528	7,04,35,488	6,40,75,387	...	63,60,101

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 31st October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 31st October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 30th October 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	8	12	20	5	11	16	8	10	18	21	33	54	No emigration took place to Natal, Mauritius and the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	15	41	18	12	30	27	9	36	71	36	107	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	45	18	63	73	26	99	79	30	109	197	74	271	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	198	87	285	126	77	203	118	57	175	442	221	663	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	39	13	52	17	11	28	10	5	15	66	29	95	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	1	2	5	2	7	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	317	146	463	242	137	379	243	112	355	802	395	1,197	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	2	5	No emigration took place to Natal, Mauritius and the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal ...	11	6	17	1	6	7	2	2	4	14	14	28	
Central „ ...	3	5	8	8	23	31	1	...	1	12	28	40	
Eastern „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Behar ...	125	63	188	23	16	39	39	28	67	187	107	294	
N. W. Provinces ...	115	50	165	150	69	219	81	37	118	346	156	502	
Oudh ...	55	16	71	49	22	71	110	44	154	214	82	296	
Central India ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5	
Punjab ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5	
Nepal ...	3	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	4	7	4	11	
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	2	10	
Grand Total ...	317	146	463	242	137	379	243	112	355	802	395	1,197	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos: Brahmins, High Castes	55	28	83	54	21	75	46	23	69	155	72	227	No emigration took place to Natal, Mauritius and the French West India Colonies during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturists ...	102	38	140	65	32	97	95	37	131	260	108	368	
Hindoos: Artizans ...	32	14	46	26	19	45	14	3	17	72	36	108	
Hindoos: Low Castes ...	101	43	144	67	25	92	69	30	99	237	98	335	
Mussulmans ...	27	23	50	30	40	70	21	18	39	78	81	159	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	317	146	463	242	137	379	243	112	355	802	395	1,197	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	724	314	1,038
2. Mussulmans ...	78	81	159
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	802	395	1,197

Calcutta, *The 29th Dec. 1875.*

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

Year.	From 1st April to 30th November.									
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	197,516	1,750,708	113,668	838,375	145,989	722,006	62,693	311,238	520,136	3,622,327
1872-73 ...	205,365	1,820,286	116,024	852,469	140,857	697,085	70,514	348,565	532,760	3,718,399
1873-74 ...	202,961	1,798,974	119,123	864,296	139,891	693,669	77,605	383,614	539,590	3,740,533
1874-75 ...	203,868	1,778,552	120,975	854,582	139,159	691,915	75,508	372,941	539,510	3,697,990
1875-76 ...	202,155	1,741,446	123,966	870,882	148,647	743,686	95,444	471,798	570,242	3,827,762
Average ...	202,373	1,777,993	118,757	856,121	142,910	709,662	76,407	377,631	540,447	3,721,407

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week except some showers in Shikarpur (Sind), slight falls in Mymensingh and Rungpore (Bengal) and showers, generally slight, in most districts of the Punjab. In Madras and Bombay prospects continue satisfactory: exotic cotton is said to have been attacked by blight in Dharwar. Throughout the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* are very good. In Bengal there is no change: prospects are good, except in the northern districts and Behar, but rain is generally wanted. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab reports continue favourable. In Mysore the prolonged want of rain still causes apprehension as to the prospects of the season.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 30th)	*Nil*	3 feet 8 inches water over anicut; standing crops everywhere good; *cholum* harvesting, outturn ¾ths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; no cholera; mild small-pox and fever prevail; cattle disease in five taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (29th)	*Nil*	Dry crops and paddy harvest continue; water and pasture plentiful; markets well supplied; prices steady; rice exported to Bellary in small quantities; fever prevalent in six taluks; cattle disease in some villages of three taluks; cholera, 21 seizures and 6 deaths; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (30th)	*Nil*	Rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops in few localities; standing crops not thriving in parts for want of rain; harvest almost none; markets well supplied; prices stationary. Public health: small-pox in Negapatam; cholera abating, number of seizures 22, deaths 14; cattle disease in some taluks, some less; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Drinking-water sufficient, supply for irrigation scanty in parts; crops suffering from want of rain in dry taluks, elsewhere good; outturn up to average, except in one taluk; cholera still prevalent—4 cases, 4 deaths; Srirangam 4 cases, 2 deaths; district 39 cases, 30 deaths; some returns not to hand; other items as last week. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Malabar	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but want of rain felt; grain supply sufficient; prices increasing slightly; pasture withering; bowel complaints, Kurumbrand, Calicut, Ernad, Walluvanad, Ponany, Palghaut, and Cochin 346 cases, 286 deaths; small-pox, fever and cattle disease slight.
Bombay— (Dec. 30th)		
Sind. (Dec. 29th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	*Rabi* prospects fair; cholera in Kotha Tuppa doubtful, 4 cases, 3 deaths; usual fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	On 25th and 26th throughout district.	Fever still very prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops well.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; crops fair; fever continues.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy.
Kaira ...	...	Crops and cotton thriving; weather and public health good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; fever in Chorási and Bárdoli.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; slight fever.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; cotton crop unchanged; ginning commenced in large towns; ague in seven talukas.
Nasik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Sowing of *rabi* completed; public health generally fair.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Crops as before; no cholera.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops good in seven talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	*Rabi* indifferent in Madha and Karmala; in other talukas moderate.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; public health good, except in Taluka Patan, where slight fever and cattle disease prevail.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Crops as before; blight in exotic cotton in 8, fever in 10, cholera in 7, cattle disease in 5 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	*Rabi* cultivation progressing; one case of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	...	No change; one death from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera in some villages of Gondal and Rajkot; *rabi* crops unsatisfactory for want of water in wells.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; cholera cases 50, deaths 20. *General Remarks.*—Cholera in Dharwar, Rajkot, and Wadhwan; fever in Sind, Khandesh, and Nasik; crops good in Sind, Guzerat, and Deccan; cotton blight in Dharwar and Belgaum.
Bengal—(Dec. 30th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cold in the morning and evening, but hot during the rest of the day; the *amun* or late rice crop is being cut all through the district; rain is still much wanted for the cold weather crops; cholera is prevalent at Futtickcherry, Seetahkund, and Huthazari.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and sufficiently cold; the mornings of the 16th, 21st, and 22nd were foggy, and the evening of the 22nd was cloudy; the reaping of the *amun* or late rice crop is not yet completed; the sowing of pulses, chillies, &c., is completed; several cases of cholera have been reported by the Police of Lakhipur, Bamni, Hatia, and Sudharam, and a few cases have also occurred in the town; in Begumgunge it has abated.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; fogs up to 9 o'clock in the morning; the gathering of the cotton in the jooms is nearly over; mustard is in flower; tobacco, chillies, &c., &c., are being sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather colder than it was; the harvesting of the winter rice crop continues; outturn as before reported; public health is good, except near Udaypore, where a good deal of cholera prevails.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; state and prospects of the crops are fair; insects have done much damage to the rice crop throughout the Perozepore and Patukhally sub-divisions; the Dowlutkhan reports are better than last week, and those of the head-quarter's sub-division are fair; fever and cholera are still very prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and slightly colder than last week; the paddy crops have almost all been reaped; the *amun* is said to have been somewhat damaged by insects in the Madaripore sub-division; *rabi* crops promising well; cholera has almost disappeared from the district; some few sporadic cases reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Fine weather; state of the crops is good.
Mymensingh ...	A light shower not sufficient to be gauged on the 17th December.	Weather clear and cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the winter rice is still being reaped, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about 12 annas on the whole; the winter crops are generally in fair condition, but are likely to suffer for want of rain, which is much wanted; cholera prevails to some extent in various parts of the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvest of *amun* is well advanced, and the winter crops promise well; cholera has abated at Satkhira and Barripore.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear; wind from the north; the *amun* crop is being harvested; the prospect of the winter crop appears to be fair.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	No rain or sign of rain; cold weather crops are doing fairly in most parts, though in some places rain is required.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *chaitali* crops, which ripen in March and April, are in a backward state for want of rain; prices of rice are almost steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather is clear and fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; the harvest of the *amun dhan* continues; winter crops are doing fairly, but would be improved by rain; cholera continues.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The weather continues to be seasonable; no change in the prospects of the *rabi* crops, which are still doing well; there is no sickness prevalent.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, with heavy dews and cold nights; days moderately warm; all the crops are doing well; paddy crop about half cut.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather is cold, cloudy at times; *rabi* or cold weather crops are thriving, but require rain; crops attacked by insects in Thana Gorgoriba; produce from *haimanti* rice and *kalai* pulse is good; *amun* or late rice crop and *haimanti* are still being reaped; *boro dhan* shoots are being transplanted; there were 10 deaths from fever and 12 from cholera during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting very cold; harvesting is going on, and a moderate outturn is expected; 8 deaths from cholera are reported from the interior.
Rungpore ...	·32 at Gaibanda on the 21st	Weather cold; no change in the crops generally.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; a rather strong easterly wind has been blowing from Tuesday, the 21st instant; *haimanti* paddy is being reaped; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Jalpaiguri ...	*Nil*	Nights and mornings are cold; harvest operations are going on; no change to report in the prospect of the crops; cholera is disappearing; fever is still prevalent.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold in the early part of the week, but in the latter part the days were bright and sunny; the reaping of the *haimanti* paddy in the Terai is progressing; the deficiency in the outturn will not be seriously felt in this district; all the young crops of barley and wheat in the hills are progressing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are as good as before.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rice harvest nearly reaped and quite safe.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the entire *amun* or late rice crop on the high land and about 8 annas of the crop on the low land have been cut.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* or cold weather crops are favourable; *amun* or late rice crops are being harvested; fever is prevalent; cholera has broken out in some places.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cooler than the previous week; the harvest is progressing favourably.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest is almost over; Soopool officer reports that the outturn all over the sub-division will be 6 annas; the *rabi*, or cold weather crop, is still looking well; prices are steady, and nowhere is rice dearer than 20 seers; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; nothing new to report; the rice harvest is now far advanced, and the *rabi* so far is looking well.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and foggy; a considerable portion of the *rabi* crops has been sown; the report from Kishengunge states that all the *rabi* lands have been sown, and prospects are good; a 16 anna outturn is expected; at Dumdaha wheat and barley and all other *rabi* plants are looking well, and a 16-anna outturn is also expected; but the report from Kusba Amour is not favourable, as the *rabi* crops will suffer to a considerable extent for want of rain, and only a poor outturn is expected; the harvesting of the *aughani* paddy is progressing favourably; the sub-divisional officer of Arrareah reported that the greater part of the crop has been gathered; the district officer is of opinion that on the whole the crops throughout the district may be considered fair for the season, the moisture in the soil and the night dews having to some extent made up for the want of rain.
Darbhanga ...	...	Return not received.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; west wind prevailing; in Hazeepore sub-division the *rabi* crops are doing well generally; the sub-divisional officers, after going carefully over Lalgunge thana, reports that with the exception of a tract extending five miles in length on the north and east sides of Lalgunge town, where the *rabi* crops without rain will be only 2 annas, prospects in this thana are as good as in other parts of the sub-division. In Mozufferpore sub-division prospects are unchanged; during the last week the Collector has personally made very careful enquiries and inspections of crops, both cut and standing, in 85 villages of the Shewhur and Seetamarhee thanas in Seetamarhee sub-division, and has seen no reason to question the correctness of his last estimates of rice and *rabi* crops; the *rahur* in nearly all villages is still very good; *kulthee* pulse is now being gathered; yield less than was expected; the poppy crop generally is bad; at some points along the frontier, importation of Indian-corn from Nepal has lately re-commenced, and very large quantities pass through Bairugnia, a most important mart in the north-west part of the sub-division; prices in the sub-division are nearly stationary.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and cold, with westerly wind; the *aughani* or late rice has been harvested, and the new rice is coming into the market; prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops are excellent; rain is wanted; in some places the crops are being irrigated; indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crop; poppy plant is every where very forward, and is looking very well; prices remain stationary; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool; no rain, though now and then the sky is overcast; there is nothing to report about the crops; though there has been no rain, the *rabi* crops are still looking well, and with rain will still yield a good harvest.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather still continues fine, with no appearance of rain; prospects of the crops remain unchanged; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; the *dhan* crop has been harvested in most places; the outturn is expected to be from 8 to 10 annas; the prospects of the *rabi* are fair.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; rice crop is still being reaped; *rabi* promising well; health of the district is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops, though they have not suffered much as yet from want of moisture; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	No rain during the week; weather is cold and bright; rain is much wanted; if the present dry weather continues, the *rabi* crops will be materially affected; health of the district is generally good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very dry; the main rice crop has been harvested; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rice crops are all harvested, and the outturn has been most favourable, but the weather is much too dry for the *rabi* crops; the general health is reported to be good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, pleasant, and cool; the sky is clear and serene; about 3-4ths or 12 annas of the paddy crops have been cut; the *rabi* crops promise well, and in some places they have advanced; rice is selling within the district at from 32 to 44 seers per rupee; the general health during the week is good; small-pox has made its appearance among cattle in some localities within the jurisdiction of Balasore thana.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold with occasional clouds; rice crop is being reaped with an outturn above the average; winter crops coming on well; public health is fairly good, but a little cholera here and there.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of the late paddy crops is going on; the winter sowings of oil-seeds and pulses are progressing well in Khurda the harvesting of rice crops continues and *moong* pulse; is being sown.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week, except a very slight fall in Mymensing and in the interior of the Rungpore District. No change in the state and prospect of the crops to report. The winter crops promise well, but want rain. The harvesting of the main rice crop is in progress.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 30th) (Dec. 29th)	...	No change.
Jhansi (30th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Agra (29th)	...	No change.
Meerut "	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly "	...	No change; rain wanted.
Kumaun (25th)	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar "	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Umballa "	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur "	·25	*Rabi* prospects fair; fever abating.
Lahore "	·3	Health and crops good.
Mooltan "	·1	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	·1	Health and crops good.
Rawalpindi "	1·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Peshawár "	·1	Prospects favourable; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects and public health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health continue generally good.
Fyzabad "		
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Dec. 25th)	...	Weather clear; harvest excellent; fever prevalent.
Upper Godavari ...	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Raipur ...	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara (Dec. 26th)	...	Weather clear; *kharif* harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Chanda ...	...	Weather fair; *rabi* promising; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Balaghât (27th)	...	Weather clear; *kharif* threshing; cattle disease about; prices rising.
Mandla ...	...	Weather fine; prospects favourable; health good.
Betul ...	...	Weather clear; *rabi* promising; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (28th)	...	Weather clear; *kharif* harvest good; *rabi* prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (29th)	...	Weather fair; prospects excellent; small-pox prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cool and pleasant; 7 deaths from cholera.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* crops promising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* prospects good.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; cotton-picking completed; *rabi* promising.
Seoni ...	...	*Kharif* harvesting; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary; health good.
Nimar ...	...	Cotton picked; opium sown; weather seasonable; 11 deaths from small-pox and 2 from cholera; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* crops favourable; health good.
Damoh (Dec. 30th)	...	Prospects of crops good; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—General outturn of *kharif* fair; prospects of *rabi* good; rice crop excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 30th)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and foggy; days cool and clear; north-east wind; *sali dhan* being reaped, outturn not favourable; other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet "	...	Reaping continues; spring rice being transplanted; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Dec. 30th) ...	...	No rain and consequently no improvement in prospects of season; scarcity of water beginning to be felt; public health on the whole good.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Dec. 30th)	...	No change in health and prospects.
Jeypore "	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; weather seasonable; public health good.
Harowtee "	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Tonk "	*Nil*	
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 29th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 1st January 1876.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES will leave Calcutta for Bankipore and Benares by special train from Howrah Railway Station at 9-45 P. M. (Calcutta time) on Monday, the 3rd January 1876.

The Native Princes remaining in Calcutta will be invited to attend upon the PRINCE OF WALES at Government House previous to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' departure.

A Guard of Honor of European Infantry with Band and Color will be drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House at 9 P. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will accompany HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS to the Railway Station.

The Escort will be furnished by the Body-Guard.

The route from Government House to the Railway Station, will be lined by troops under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Guard of Honor of Native Infantry will be drawn up opposite the Howrah Railway Station.

All Officers of Government at the Presidency will attend upon the PRINCE OF WALES at the Howrah Railway Station.

A Royal Salute in honor of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' departure will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William at Sunrise on the 4th January.

Officers in uniform will wear full dress. Officers not in uniform will wear Evening dress with white cravats.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON.
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1876.

In obedience to the Command of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held in Calcutta on Saturday, the first day of January 1876, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of investing His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore and His Highness the Raja of Jheend as Knights Grand Commanders, and William Rose Robinson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Maharaja of Punna, the Raja of Nahun, Rao Kasbe Rao Holkar Dada Sahib of Indore, Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Ramsay, C.B., General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadoor, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army, Rao Raja Gunput Rao Kirkee, and Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mahummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadoor, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, as Knights Commanders of the said Order, and of decorating Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, James Richard Bullen Smith, Esq., Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and Baboo Degumber Mitter, as Companions of the said Order.

An Encampment was formed on the Maidan; and the Chapter was held in the Viceroy's Durbar Tent. The tent on the right-hand side of the enclosure, looking from the Chapter Tent, was reserved for His Excellency the Grand Master of the Order; the opposite tent was assigned to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Other tents were assigned to the Knights Grand Commanders in attendance, according to their degree in the Order; the tent immediately beyond the Grand Master's being allotted to the Senior Knight present; that beyond His Royal Highness' tent being for the Knight next in seniority, and so on alternately.

Each Knight Grand Commander's banner was suspended in front of his tent.

The Chiefs about to be invested as Knights Grand Commanders, namely, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore and His Highness the Raja of Jheend, were met on arrival at the Grand Entrance by the Foreign Under-Secretary, and conducted by him to the tents allotted to their Highnesses, until their presence in the Chapter Tent was required for the ceremony of investiture.

The following Knights Grand Commanders attended the Chapter, that is to say—

His Highness the MAHARAJA SINDIA, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF REWAH, G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon'ble SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I.
His Excellency General The Right Hon'ble LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALA, G.C.S.I.
His Excellency NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, G.C.S.I.
Her Highness the BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G.C.S.I.

Each of the above-named Knights Grand Commanders was met, on arrival at the Grand Entrance, by the Foreign Under-Secretary, who conducted him to his tent, where he robed and awaited the marshalling of the procession to the Chapter-Tent.

His Excellency the GRAND MASTER and His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, on alighting from their carriages, were received at the North Entrance by the Secretary of the Order, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and the Marshal of the Encampment, and conducted by them to their tents.

When the GRAND MASTER and His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES had robed, a procession was formed. Each banner was lowered, and was borne by an Officer appointed for the purpose in front of the Knight Grand Commander to whom it appertained. The procession advanced to the Chapter Tent under a Royal Salute, a signal being given by a flourish of trumpets.

The procession was in the following order:—

Spears.

Maces.

The Marshal of the Encampment, CAPTAIN R. H. GRANT, R.A.

The Foreign Under-Secretary, F. HENVEY, ESQ.

The Secretary of the Order, C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., C.S.I.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER:

V. H. Schalch, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I.
J. F. D. Inglis, Esq., C.S.I.
Major C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I.
Major-General A. Cunningham, C.S.I.
Nawab Khaja Abdool Gunny of Dacca, C.S.I.
Colonel M. Dillon, C.S.I.
Raja Jye Kishen Dass, C.S.I.
Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ali, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I.
Meer Akbar Ally of Hyderabad, C.S.I.
W. J. Money, Esq., C.S.I.
Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I.
Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I.
W. R. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I.
Nawab Syud Ashgar Ally Khan, C.S.I.

Raja Romanath Tagore, C.S.I.
J. W. Edgar, Esq., C.S.I.
Captain B. Lovett, C.S.I.
Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Raja Shiva Pershad of Benares, C.S.I.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I.
Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I.
G. N. Barlow, Esq., C.S.I.
Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I.
Colonel T. Rattray, C.S.I.
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.
Raja Bindessery Pershad of Oodipoor and Sirgooja, C.S.I.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER.

Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I. & C.B.
Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I.
Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
Maharaja Sir Jey Mungal Singh, of Gidhore, K.C.S.I.
Maharaja Sir Jeypercash Singh, of Deo, K.C.S.I.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Maharaja of Johore, K.C.S.I.
The Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Begum of Bhopal.

Moonshee Becho Lall.
Moulvee Syud Abdool Ali.
Mudarool Mohim Jamaloodeen Khan.
Nawab Sadeek Hossein Khan.
} Attendants {
Moollah Abdool Hoossain.
Mian Sikunder Hossein Khan.
Sukun Doolah Mir Ahmad Ali.
Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Begum of Bhopal.

Her Highness the BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor.

Yaseen Ali.
Meer Tahawur Ali.
Burkh Jung Bahadoor.
Kum-Kám-ood-Dowla Bahadoor.
} Attendants {
Moosullum Jung Bahadoor.
Syud Hossein Bulgramee.
Mookuddum Jung Bahadoor.
Sarum Jung Bahadoor.

Officer bearing the Banner of Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor.

His Excellency NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Puttiala.

Gholam Emam Moontzim Deodhee.
Meer Mahomed Ali.
Sirdar Gunda Singh.
Sirdar Dewa Singh.
} Attendants {
General Meer Enayut Ali.
Syud Imdad Ali.
Khuleefa Syud Mahomed Hussein.
Khuleefa Syud Mahomed Hussein Khan Bahadoor.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Puttiala.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALA, G.C.S.I

Pages.

Major Hidayat Ali Khan Bahadoor.
Captain C. Hume.
Captain Rose, 34th Regiment.
Captain the Hon'ble R. Napier.
} Attendants {
Surgeon-Major A. F. Bradshaw.
Captain Davidson, R.A.
Captain A. R. Pryce.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore.

Officer bearing the Banner of His Excellency General Lord Napier of Magdala.

His Excellency General LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Travancore.

Neelacunta Iyer. Surgeon-Major Houston.	Attendants	Suba Rao. Dewan Sashia Sastre.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Travancore.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

Lieutenant Mann, R.N. Lieutenant Hammet, R.N. Lieutenant Gough, R.N. Lieutenant Prickett, R.N.	Attendants	Lieutenant W. L. Mansell. Lieutenant C. E. Mangles. Captain C. P. Forbes. Lieutenant F. H. R. Drummond.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Right Hon'ble Sir H. Bartle E. Frere.

The Right Hon'ble SIR H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Rewah.

Lullah Bahadoor. Nurhur Singh. Lall Govind Singh. General Banhay Singh.	Attendants	Ooomadeck Tewaree. Lall Dheer Singh. Lall Kullian Singh. Lall Rundimun Singh.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Rewah.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF REWAH, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Jeypore.

Thakoor Kessree Singh. Thakoor Kurun Singh. Thakoor Joojhar Singh. Rao Raja Sungram Singh.	Attendants	Thakoor Doorjun Lal Sing. Thakoor Zoorawur Singh. Thakoor Purtab Singh. Thakoor Futha Singh.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Jeypore.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on Maharaja Holkar.

Govind Rao. Ram Chunder Vithul. Ram Rao. Yeshwunt Rao Holkar.	Attendants	Gunput Rao. Bhowanee Singh. Rughoonath Rao. Seewajee Rao Holkar.

Officer bearing the Banner of Maharaja Holkar.

His Highness the MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Cashmere.

Meeah Chuttur Singh.	Attendants	Colonel Dabee Dass.
Baboo Nillumbhur Mookerjee.		Pundit Bukshee Ram.
Brigadier-General Dewan Luchmun Dass.		Wuzeer Sheob Sarem.
Dewan Anunt Ram.		Dewan Kirpa Ram.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Cashmere.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on Maharaja Sindia.

Hukeem Ahsan Ali.	Attendants	Ram Chunder Rao.
Baba Sahib Goroo.		Sentoba Teemuk.
Tantia Saheb Kanvelkur.		Etul Rao Sindia.
General Bappoo Awaar.		Rao Sahib Sindia.

Officer bearing the Banner of Maharaja Sindia.

His Highness the MAHARAJA SINDIA OF GWALIOR, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

Lieutenant Augustus Fitz George.	Attendants	Captain the Lord Carington.
Commander the Lord Charles Beresford, M.P.,R.N.		Major R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C.
Major B. Williams.		Commander Durrant, R.N.
Colonel Owen Williams.		Captain the Hon'ble H. R. Carr Glyn, C.B., R.N.
Mr. Francis Knollys.		Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis.
The Earl of Aylesford.		The Lord Suffield.

Major-General PROBYN, C.B., V.C., bearing the Banner of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I.

Pages.

Lieutenant C. H. Cross, R.N.	Attendants	Lieutenant J. W. Osborne, R.N.
Lieutenant H. Hardy.		Lieutenant Lord William Beresford.
Captain W. Loch.		Major J. Upperton.
Surgeon-Major O. Barnett.		Resaldar Major Khanan Khan.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble F. G. Baring.		Captain W. L. Farmer.
Captain G. Jackson.		Captain J. Biddulph.

Officer bearing the Banner of the GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Grand Master, G.M.S.I.

Pages.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

A Military Band and the Band of Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis* played a Grand March as the procession moved forward, and the two Guards of Honor, one furnished by Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis* and Her Majesty's Yacht *Osborne*, and the other by British Infantry, who were drawn up on either side of the Entrance to the Chapter Tent, presented arms as His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and His Excellency the GRAND MASTER passed.

As His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES ascended the Dais, the Band ceased playing the Grand March, and played the National Anthem. All persons present in the tent then rose from their seats.

At the conclusion of the National Anthem, the Chapter was opened. The MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE and the RAJA OF JHEEND were first invested as Knights Grand Commanders; then followed the investiture of Knights Commanders, and thereafter the decoration of Companions of the Order.

The Guards of Honor presented arms as their Highnesses the MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE and the RAJA OF JHEEND passed to the Chapter Tent prior to the ceremony of investiture. And after the admonition had been addressed by His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES to the newly-invested Knights Grand Commanders, a salute of 17 guns was fired in honor of the MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE, and a salute of 11 guns in honor of the RAJA OF JHEEND.

His Royal Highness, after investing WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, ESQ., C.S.I., and Colonel the Hon'ble HENRY RAMSAY, C.B., with the Riband and Badge of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, conferred upon them respectively the Title, Degree, and Honour of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

After the ceremonies of investiture and decoration had been concluded the Chapter was dissolved.

A procession was then marshalled and left the Chapter Tent. His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and Attendants (preceded by Spears and Maces, the Marshal of the Encampment, the Foreign Under-Secretary, and the Secretary of the Order) headed the procession.

The Guards of Honor presented arms.

A Royal Salute was fired.

The Bands played a Grand March.

After His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and His Excellency the GRAND MASTER had taken their departure, each of the Knights Grand Commanders was conducted to his carriage by an Officer deputed for the purpose.

By Command of His Excellency the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary,
Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 5th January 1876.

No. 2.—Mr. T. C. Mitchell of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 13th November last.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, reported his return from the leave granted to him on the 9th March last and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

SANITARY.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 3.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner for Oudh, to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. L. Bryden, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 13.—The services of the Reverend A. Eschelbach, Junior Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 16.—The Reverend J. E. W. Rotton, D. D., Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 7th January 1876.

No. 7.—Mr. W. Shakespear, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, attached to Assam, reported his arrival at Calcutta on return from sick leave on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

Mr. Shakespear is allowed an extension of leave, without allowances, from the 28th December 1875 to the 2nd January 1876.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1876.

IN obedience to the Command of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held in Calcutta on Saturday, the first day of January 1876, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of investing His Highness the MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE and His Highness the RAJA OF JHEEND as Knights Grand Commanders, and WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, ESQ., Madras Civil Service, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the MAHARAJA OF PUNNA, the RAJA OF NAHUN, RAO KASEE RAO HOLKAR DADA SAHIB OF INDORE, Colonel the Hon'ble HENRY RAMSAY, C.B., General RUNNODEEP SING RANA BAHADOOR, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army, RAO RAJA GUNPUT RAO KIRKEE, and MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB MAHUMMAD FAIZ ALI KHAN BAHADOOR, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, as Knights Commanders of the said Order, and of decorating ROBERT BARCLAY CHAPMAN, ESQ., Bengal Civil Service, JAMES RICHARD BULLEN SMITH, ESQ., Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and Baboo DEGUMBER MITTER, as Companions of the said Order.

An Encampment was formed on the Maidan; and the Chapter was held in the Viceroy's Durbar Tent. The tent on the right-hand side of the enclosure, looking from the Chapter Tent, was reserved for His Excellency the Grand Master of the Order; the opposite tent was assigned to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. Other tents were assigned to the Knights Grand Commanders in attendance, according to their degree in the Order; the tent immediately beyond the Grand Master's being allotted to the Senior Knight present; that beyond His Royal Highness' tent being for the Knight next in seniority, and so on alternately.

Each Knight Grand Commander's banner was suspended in front of his tent.

The Chiefs about to be invested as Knights Grand Commanders, namely, His Highness the MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE and His Highness the RAJA OF JHEEND, were met on arrival at the Grand Entrance, by the Foreign Under-Secretary, and conducted by him to the tents allotted to their Highnesses, until their presence in the Chapter Tent was required for the ceremony of investiture.

The following Knights Grand Commanders attended the Chapter, that is to say—

His Highness the MAHARAJA SINDIA, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF REWAH, G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon'ble SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I.
His Excellency General The Right Hon'ble LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I.
His Highness the MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALA, G.C.S.I.
His Excellency NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, G.C.S.I.
Her Highness the BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G.C.S.I.

Each of the above-named Knights Grand Commanders was met, on arrival at the Grand Entrance, by the Foreign Under-Secretary, who conducted him to his tent, where he robed and awaited the marshalling of the procession to the Chapter Tent.

His Excellency the GRAND MASTER and His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, on alighting from their carriages, were received at the North Entrance by the Secretary of the Order, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and the Marshal of the Encampment, and conducted by them to their tents.

When the GRAND MASTER and His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES had robed, a procession was formed. Each banner was lowered, and was borne by an Officer appointed for the purpose in front of the Knight Grand Commander to whom

it appertained. The procession advanced to the Chapter Tent under a Royal Salute a signal being given by a flourish of trumpets.

The procession was in the following order:—

Spears.

Maces.

The Marshal of the Encampment, CAPTAIN R. H. GRANT, R.A.

The Foreign Under-Secretary, F. HENVEY, ESQ

The Secretary of the Order, C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., C.S.I.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER.

V. H. Schalch, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I.
J. F. D. Inglis, Esq., C.S.I.
Major C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I.
Major-General A. Cunningham, C.S.I.
Nawab Khaja Abdool Gunny, of Dacca, C.S.I.
Colonel M. Dillon, C.S.I.
Raja Jye Kishen Dass, C.S.I.
Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ali, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I.
Meer Akbar Ally of Hyderabad, C.S.I.
W. J. Money, Esq., C.S.I.
Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I.
Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I.
W. R. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I.
Nawab Syud Ashgar Ally Khan, C.S.I.
Raja Romanath Tagore, C.S.I.
J. W. Edgar, Esq., C.S.I.
Captain B. Lovett, C.S.I.
Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Raja Shiva Pershad, of Benares, C.S.I.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I.
Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I.
G. N. Barlow, Esq., C.S.I.
Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I.
Colonel T. Rattray, C.S.I.
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.
Raja Bindessery Pershad of Oodipoor and Sirgooja, C.S.I.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER.

Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I. & C.B.
Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I.
Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
Maharaja Sir Jey Mungal Singh, of Gidhore, K.C.S.I.
Maharaja Sir Jeypercash Singh, of Deo, K.C.S.I.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Maharaja of Johore, K.C.S.I.
The Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Begum of Bhopal.

Moonshee Becho Lall.
Moulvee Syud Abdool Ali.
Mudarool Mohim Jamaloodeen Khan.
Nawab Sadeek Hossein Khan.
} Attendants {
Moollah Abdool Hoossain.
Mian Sikunder Hossein Khan.
Sukun Doolah Mir Ahmad Ali.
Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Begum of Bhopal.

Her Highness the BEGUM OF BHOPAL, G.C.S.I.

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The Political Officer in attendance on Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor.

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Meer Tahawur Ali.
Burkh Jung Bahadoor.
Kum-Kám-ood-Dowla Bahadoor.
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Syud Hossein Bulgramee.
Mookuddum Jung Bahadoor.
Sarum Jung Bahadoor.

Officer bearing the Banner of Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor.

His Excellency NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Puttiala.

Gholam Emam Moontzim Deodhee. Meer Mahomed Ali. Sirdar Gunda Singh. Sirdar Dewa Singh.	Attendants.	General Meer Enayut Ali. Syud Imdad Ali. Khuleefa Syud Mahomed Hussein. Khuleefa Syud Mahomed Hussein Khan Bahadoor.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Puttiala.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALA, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

Major Hidayat Ali Khan Bahadoor. Captain C. Hume. Captain Rose, 34th Regiment. Captain the Hon'ble R. Napier.	Attendants	Surgeon-Major A. F. Bradshaw. Captain Davidson, R.A. Captain A. R. Pryce. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore.

Officer bearing the Banner of His Excellency General Lord Napier of Magdala.

His Excellency General LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

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The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Travancore.

Neelacunta Iyer. Surgeon-Major Houston.	Attendants	Suba Rao. Dewan Sashia Sastre.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Travancore.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

Lieutenant Mann, R.N. Lieutenant Hammet, R.N. Lieutenant Gough, R.N. Lieutenant Prickett, R.N.	Attendants	Lieutenant W. L. Mansell. Lieutenant C. E. Mangles. Captain C. P. Forbes. Lieutenant F. H. R. Drummond.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Right Hon'ble Sir H. Bartle E. Frere.

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The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Rewah.

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Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Rewah.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF REWAH, G.C.S.I.

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The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Jeypore.

Thakoor Kessree Singh. Thakoor Kurun Singh. Thakoor Joojhar Singh. Rao Raja Sungram Singh.	Attendants.	Thakoor Doorjun Lal Sing. Thakoor Zoorawur Singh. Thakoor Purtab Singh. Thakoor Futha Singh.

Officer bearing the Banner of the Maharaja of Jeypore.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on Maharaja Holkar.

Govind Rao. Ram Chunder Vithul. Ram Rao. Yeshwunt Rao Holkar.	Attendants	Gunput Rao. Bhowanee Singh. Rughoonath Rao. Seevajee Rao Holkar.

Officer bearing the Banner of Maharaja Holkar.

His Highness the MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE, G.C.S.I.

Pages.

The Political Officer in attendance on the Maharaja of Cashmere.

Meeah Chuttur Singh. Baboo Nillumbhur Mookerjee. Brigadier-General Dewan Luchmun Dass. Dewan Anunt Ram.	Attendants	Colonel Dabee Dass. Pundit Bukshee Ram. Wuzeer Sheob Sarem. Dewan Kirpa Ram.

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Hukeem Ahsan Ali. Baba Sahib Goroo. Tantia Saheb Kanvelkur. General Bappoo Awaar.	Attendants	Ram Chunder Rao. Sentoba Teemuk. Etul Rao Sindia. Rao Sahib Sindia.

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His Highness the MAHARAJA SINDIA OF GWALIOR, G.C.S.I.

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Lieutenant Augustus Fitz George. Commander the Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., R.N. Major B. Williams. Colonel Owen Williams. Mr. Francis Knollys. The Earl of Aylesford.	Attendants	Captain the Lord Carington. Major R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C. Commander Durrant, R.N. Captain the Hon'ble H. R. Carr Glyn, C.B., R.N. Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis. The Lord Suffield.

Major-General PROBYN, C. B., V. C., bearing the Banner of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., K. T., G. C. B., K. P., G. C. S. I.

Pages.

Lieutenant C. H. Cross, R.N. Lieutenant H. Hardy. Captain W. Loch. Surgeon-Major O. Barnett. Lieutenant the Hon'ble F. G. Baring. Captain G. Jackson.	Attendants	Lieutenant J. W. Osborne, R.N. Lieutenant Lord William Beresford. Major J. Upperton. Resaldar Major Khanan Khan. Captain W. L. Farmer. Captain J. Biddulph.

Officer bearing the Banner of the GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Grand Master, G. M. S. I.

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Military Secretary to the Viceroy. | Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

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By Command of His Excellency the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary,
Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 1st January 1876.

No. A 1*P*.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES will leave Calcutta for Bankipore and Benares by special train from Howrah Railway Station at 9-45 P. M. (Calcutta time) on Monday, the 3rd January 1876.

The Native Princes remaining in Calcutta will be invited to attend upon the PRINCE OF WALES at Government House previous to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' departure.

A Guard of Honor of European Infantry with Band and Color will be drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House at 9 P. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will accompany HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS to the Railway Station.

The Escort will be furnished by the Body-Guard.

The route from Government House to the Railway Station will be lined by troops under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Guard of Honor of Native Infantry will be drawn up opposite the Howrah Railway Station.

All Officers of Government at the Presidency will attend upon the PRINCE OF WALES at the Howrah Railway Station.

A Royal Salute in honor of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' departure will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William at Sunrise on the 4th January.

Officers in uniform will wear full dress. Officers not in uniform will wear Evening dress with white cravats.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON.
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 1*J.*—Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council, prior to the cession hereinafter mentioned, possessed certain civil and criminal jurisdiction within the States of Wudwan, Luktar, Bujana, and Patree in Kattywar; and whereas the Chiefs of those States have recently ceded to the Governor-General in Council all the civil and criminal jurisdiction possessed by them in the lands situate in the said States respectively, and made over by the said Chiefs respectively for the purposes of the Kattywar extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; and whereas, accordingly, the Governor General in Council now possesses full civil and criminal jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands: For the better exercise of such jurisdiction, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification under Sections 4, 5, and 8 of Act XI of 1872:—

A.—Criminal Law Jurisdiction and Procedure.

1. The Indian Penal Code shall be in force throughout the said lands.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure shall be in force throughout the said lands in so far as it may be found applicable, but subject to the modifications involved in, or necessitated by, the provisions hereinafter contained.
3. The Assistant Political Agent in Jhallawar for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District within the aforesaid lands.
4. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Jhallawar for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class within the aforesaid lands, and shall also exercise the power of committing to the Court of Session.
5. The Political Agent for the time being in Kattywar shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session within the said lands, but any sentence of transportation or of imprisonment for upwards of seven years passed by him shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor of Bombay in Council. In any case so referred the Governor of Bombay in Council may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.
6. It shall be in the discretion of the Political Agent sitting as Sessions Judge to try any case without the aid of a jury or assessors.
7. Appeals from sentences and orders of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent shall lie not to the Assistant Political Agent, but to the Political Agent in his capacity of Sessions Judge.
8. The Governor of Bombay in Council shall within the said lands exercise all the powers conferred on a High Court by the Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to apply to cases in which European British subjects are charged or accused, or in any way to affect the jurisdiction and procedure at present established for such cases.

B.—Civil Jurisdiction.

10. The Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall exercise within the said lands the respective powers specified in the second column thereof, subject to the rules at present in force regulating the right of appeal in civil suits from the Courts of Kattywar, namely:—

Name of Court.	Extent of jurisdiction.
The Court of the Political Agent, Kattywar.	Power to hear appeals from the decision of the Assistant Political Agent.
The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhallawar	Powers of a Civil Court whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit. Power to hear appeals from the Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhallawar.
The Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhallawar.	Powers of a Civil Court when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed Rs. 3,000.

No. 3*J.*—The following Schedule should be substituted for the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 176, dated 31st December 1875, published at page 8, of Part I, of the *Gazette of India*:—

SCHEDULE.

Section 1.
Section 8.
In Section 9, the words "or (so far as regards any Native State, the Governor General in Council.)"

Sections 28 to 36 inclusive.
Section 43.
In Section 45 the words "when the person whose consent is necessary is resident within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay to a Judge of the High Court, or if he is not resident within any of the said towns, then," and the words "Judge of the High Court, or," and "as the case may be," in both places in which they occur.
Section 47.
Section 48, the last three clauses.
Sections 54 to 56 inclusive.
Section 84.
Section 86.

POLITICAL.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 38*P.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Tuesday, December 28, 1875.—Commencing at 11 A. M. His Royal Highness returned the visits of the following Chiefs :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Johore, K.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

At 3 P. M. the Prince held a levée at Government House, and after dinner His Royal Highness attended a *fête* given in his honor by the Native community of Calcutta at Belgachia.

Wednesday, December 29, 1875.—The visits of the under-mentioned Chiefs were returned during the forenoon by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Raja of Jheend.
His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Punnah.

In the afternoon, His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy attended the Races.

A reception was held at Government House after dinner.

Thursday, December 30, 1875.—The Prince of Wales entertained His Excellency the Viceroy and party at luncheon on board H. M. S. *Serapis*, and afterwards took a drive in the town.

His Royal Highness honored Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke with his company at dinner.

Friday, December 31, 1875.—The Prince of Wales drove out in the forenoon and visited the following public institutions, *viz.* :—

The Medical College Hospital.
Campbell Medical Institution.
European Female Orphan Asylum.
Military Hospital.

In the afternoon there was a Garden party at Government House.

The Prince was present at a Ball given in the Town Hall by the European community of Calcutta in honor of His Royal Highness' visit.

Saturday, January 1, 1876.—A Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held at 9 A. M. in Camp on the Maidan.

In virtue of a Warrant of the Sovereign of the Order, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held the investiture in Her Majesty's name and on Her Majesty's behalf, and proceeded to the ceremony of investing His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor and His Highness the Raja of Jheend as Knights Grand Commanders and William Rose Robinson, C.S.I., the Maharaja of Punnah, the Raja of Nahun, Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Sahib, Colonel the Hon'ble H. Ramsay, C.B., General Runodeep Sing, Rao Raja Gunput Rao, and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, as Knights Commanders.

His Royal Highness also decorated R. B. Chapman, Esq., J. R. Bullen Smith, Esq., and Baboo Degumber Mitter, as Companions of the Order.

The Maharaja of Burdwan and Nawab Abdool Ghunny, C.S.I., of Dacca, were received privately by the Prince, and at 4 P.M. His Royal Highness unveiled the equestrian statue erected by public subscription in memory of the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Prince drove out in the afternoon, and after dark, witnessed an exhibition of fire-works.

His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy were present at English's Theatre where a performance was held by command.

Sunday, January 2, 1876.—The Prince of Wales and Suite attended Divine Service in the Fort Church at 10 A. M.

No. 41*P.*—In recognition of the loyal and faithful service rendered to Government by Jowala Pershad, Minister of the Native State of Jaboora in Central India, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

No. 42*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 2136P., dated 30th July 1875, Mr. Gustav Diefenbach, Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 49*P.*—The following Notifications which appeared in *Gazettes Extraordinary* under orders of the Government of Fort Saint George are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 13, 1875.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at Madras this morning shortly after 8 A. M.

A Guard of Honor was posted at the Railway Terminus, Royapooram, on the occasion, and a Royal Salute was fired on HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' arrival by a Battery stationed on the North Beach.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was received on arrival at the Station by His Grace the Governor, His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of Council, the Members of the Revenue Board, the Secretaries and Under Secretaries to Government, the Surgeons-General, British and Indian Medical Services, the Inspector-

General of Ordnance and Magazines, the Commissary-General, the Judge Advocate-General, the Chief Magistrate, the President of the Municipal Commission, and the Sheriff of Madras, and by the Native Princes, Chiefs and Zemindars assembled in Madras in honor of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The Honorable Mr. W. R. Robinson, C. S. I., Member of Council, and Captain F. A. Aylmer, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to His Grace the Governor, attended HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS from Tuticorin to Madras.

The following presentations were then made to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS by His Grace the Governor :—

His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India.
His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G. C. S. I.
His Highness the Raja of Cochin, K. C. S. I.
The Chief Justice of Madras.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.
The Lord Bishop of Madras.
His Highness the Prince of Arcot.
His Highness the Honorable the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Nawab of Banganapalli.
The Maharaja of Jeypore.
The Zamorin of Calicut.

An Address of Welcome from the community of Madras was offered to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS expressed his intention to appoint a time to receive it.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was conducted in Procession to the Government House. The Procession proceeded by Thumboo Chetty Street, along the Light-house Esplanade, round the Fort, and over the Wallajah bridge to the Government House.

On the carriage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS reaching the Esplanade, a Royal Salute was fired from the Fort St. George.

When HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' carriage arrived at the Government House, the Royal Standard was hoisted thereon, and a Royal Salute was fired by a Field Battery stationed in the Park.

The Honorable Mr. R. S. Ellis, C. B., Member of Council, was prevented by illness from being present at HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' arrival.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Centre District.

A DETACHMENT OF THE 16TH (THE QUEEN'S) LANCERS.

A Staff Officer, Royal Artillery.

The Brigade-Major, Centre District.

A Staff Officer, Fort St. George.

The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Centre District.

The Quartermaster-General.

The Brigadier-General Commanding, Centre District.

The Adjutant-General.

A DETACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

A Carriage containing

1. Mr. SYDNEY HALL, *Artist in the Suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, *Honorary Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Captain J. GORDON, 89*th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to His Grace the Governor.*

A Carriage containing

2. Lieutenant AUGUSTUS FITZGEORGE, *Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
The Reverend CANON DUCKWORTH, *Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Captain the LORD CARINGTON, *Royal Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Captain F. A. AYLMER, R. A., *Aide-de-Camp to His Grace the Governor. Specially directed to attend on His Royal Highness on his journey through the Madras Presidency.*

A Carriage containing

3. Colonel OWEN WILLIAMS, *Commanding Royal Horse Guards.*
Surgeon-General FAYRER, C. S. I., *Honorary Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, and Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Mr. FRANCIS KNOLLYS, *Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR ELLIS, *Grenadier Guards, Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

A Carriage containing

4. Major P. D. HENDERSON, *Political Officer on the Staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Commander the LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, M.P., R.N., *Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Major E. C. R. BRADFORD, *on special duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Captain G. R. HADAWAY, R.A., *Aide-de-Camp to His Grace the Governor.*

A Carriage containing

5. The EARL OF AYLESFORD.
Major-General the LORD ALFRED PAGET, *Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty the Queen.*
Colonel J. MICHAEL, *on special duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*
Captain P. J. HANKIN, R. N., *Private Secretary to His Grace the Governor.*

A Carriage and four horses containing

6. His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
The Right Honorable Sir BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief in East Indies.
The Honorable Mr. W. HUDLESTON, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

A DETACHMENT OF THE 16TH (THE QUEEN'S) LANCERS.

The State Carriage drawn by four horses conveying

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
accompanied by
HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR,
and attended by

Major-General PROBYN, V. C., C. B., Equerry in attendance on HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, and escorted by

Subadar Major MAHOMED HUSSAIN, Sirdar Bahadur, Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Captain J. B. SYMES-BULLEN, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. SWANSTON, Commissioner of Police.
Subadar Major OOSMAN KHAN, Sirdar Bahadur, Native Aide-de-Camp to His Grace the Governor.
Major J. M. C. GALLOWAY, Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police.

The Adjutant of the Governor's Body Guard.

A DETACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

A DETACHMENT OF 13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Carriages containing

1. His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA, attended by his SECRETARY and AIDE-DE-CAMP.
2. His Highness the MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I. (escorted by two Troopers).
3. His Highness the RAJA OF COCHIN, K.C.S.I. (escorted by two Troopers).
4. The CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.
5. His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Madras (with Staff and Escort).
6. The LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS (with Domestic Chaplain).
7. The ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.
8. The Honorable Mr. W. R. ROBINSON, C.S.I., *Member of Council.*
9. His Highness the PRINCE OF ARCOT (escorted by two Troopers).
10. The Honorable Mr. Justice INNES,
The Honorable Mr. Justice KERNAN,
The Honorable Mr. Justice KINDERSLEY, } *Judges of the High Court.*
11. His Highness the Honorable the MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I.
12. The Honorable Mr. D. F. CARMICHAEL,
The Honorable Mr. H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
13. The Honorable V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I.,
The Honorable G. N. GAJAPATI RAO,
14. The Honorable MIR HUMAYUN JAH BAHADUR,
The Honorable Mr. J. G. COLEMAN,
The Honorable Mr. P. MACFADYEN,
} *Additional Members of Council.*

15. The NAWAB OF BANGANAPALLI.
16. The MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE (Vizagapatam).
17. The ZAMORIN OF CALICUT.
18. The RAJA OF CHERIKAL.
19. The SECOND RAJA OF CALICUT.
20. The RAJA OF KADATTANAD.
21. The RAJA OF VALLUVANAD.
22. The RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI, C.S.I.
23. The ZEMINDAR OF KALAHASTRI.
24. The ZEMINDAR OF KARVETNUGGUR.
25. The JAGHIREDAR OF ARNI.
26. The ZEMINDAR OF PITTAPURAM.
27. The ZEMINDAR OF ETTIAPURAM.
28. The EX-NAWAB OF MASULIPATAM.
29. The Carriage of Her Highness the NAWAB BEGUM (escorted by two Troopers).
30. The Consort of Her Highness the PRINCESS OF TANJORE.
31. The Dewan of the ZEMINDARNI OF BOBBILI.
32. The Brothers of the RAJA OF SANDUR.
33. The ZEMINDAR OF VULLUR.
34. G. THORNHILL, Esq., The Honorable DAVID ARBUTHNOTT, G. A. BALLARD, Esq. } *Members of the Revenue Board.*
35. Major-General G. W. WALKER, R. E., Colonel A. C. SILVER, } *Secretaries to Government.*
36. Dr. C. A. GORDON, C. B., Surgeon-General, British Medical Service. Mr. E. G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.
37. Colonel R. CADELL, C. B., Acting Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines. Colonel J. P. WATTS, Acting Commissary-General. Colonel F. MARDALL, Acting Judge Advocate-General.
38. Major T. WELDON, Chief Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras.
39. Mr. CLEMENT SIMPSON, Sheriff of Madras. Mr. L. R. BURROWS, President of the Madras Municipal Commission.
40 & 41. The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

A DETACHMENT OF THE 16TH (THE QUEEN'S) LANCERS.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 18th December 1875.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, attended by his Suite, quitted Government House, Madras, at 3-45 P. M. this day, under a Royal Salute fired by a Field Battery stationed in the Park, and proceeded, accompanied by His Grace the Governor, to the Pier to embark, escorted by a Detachment of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, and by the Governor's Body Guard, as on arrival.

A Guard of Honor (37th Regiment Native Infantry) was stationed at Government House.

The road from Government House, by the Mount Road, Wallajah Bridge, the Fort Glacis Road and the North Beach Road to the Pier was guarded from the Light-house Esplanade to the Harbour Master's Office by the Police (under direction of the Commissioner of Police).

The Troops of the Garrison were under arms.

Detachments of Troops were stationed at the junction of the Esplanade Road and Beach Road, and at intervals along the Beach Road.

A Guard of Honor (Madras Volunteers) was stationed opposite the Shore end of the Pier, where HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' carriage stopped.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was received on the Pier by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Personal Staff, the Bishop of Madras, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Members of Council, His Highness the Prince of Arcot, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of Council, the Members of the Revenue Board, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Surgeons-General, British and Indian Medical Services, the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, the Commissary-General, the Judge Advocate-General, the Controller of Military Accounts, the Chief Magistrate, the President of the Municipal Commission, and the Sheriff of Madras.

All the invited Native Chiefs and Zemindars still in Madras were present.

A Guard of Honor (H. M.'s 89th Regiment) was stationed on the Pier abreast of the Companion Stairs.

A Royal Salute was fired by a Battery of Field Artillery stationed on the Beach when HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS stepped from the carriage on to the platform of the Pier.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES took leave of the gentlemen assembled, and accompanied by His Grace the Governor and Staff proceeded in the Government Masulah Boat to Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis*, escorted by the usual number of catamarans carrying their Ensigns.

A Royal Salute was fired from Her Majesty's Ship *Raleigh* when the boat containing HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS and carrying the Royal Standard left the Pier.

His Grace the Governor took leave of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES on board Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis*, and returned to the shore.

Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis*, with HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES and Suite on board, got under weigh for Calcutta at 5-30 P. M.

GENERAL.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 30*G*.—With reference to paragraph 5 of Resolution in this Department, No. 1740P., dated 13th August 1874, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, has been declared by a Local Examination Committee assembled at Bushire on the 1st November 1875 to have passed the High Proficiency test in the Arabic language.

No. 31*G*.—The services of Colonel A. S. Smith, late Officiating Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th November 1875, the date on which he was relieved by Colonel H. Forbes.

No. 35*G*.—Mir Shahamut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., Superintendent of Rutlam, is brought on the classified list as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

No. 36*G*.—Lieutenant N. C. Martelli, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, passed on 12th July 1875 all the tests prescribed by the Resolution of the Foreign Department, No. 541P., dated 17th March 1871, for the examination of Officers employed in the Political Department.

This Notification supersedes that portion of the Notification of this Department, No. 1633G., dated 18th August 1875, published in page 421 of the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem, which relates to Lieutenant Martelli.

No. 41*G*.—Captain G. F. Blowers, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundlecund, to be in charge of the Office of Political Agent, Bhopal, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Osborne, C. B., employed on special duty with Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The above orders to take effect from the date on which Captain Blowers assumed charge.

No. 42 *G*.—With effect from the 17th November 1875, Captain C. A. Baylay to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway to revert to his substantive appointment as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr to revert to his substantive appointment as Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 6th January 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. D. M. Barbour received charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department from Mr. J. A. Bourdillon before noon on the 21st December 1875, from which date the services of Mr. Bourdillon are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 75.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie is appointed to be an Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, but will continue to officiate as an Assistant to the Comptroller General.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 6th January 1876.

No. 29.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer travels by railway under circumstances entitling him to travelling allowance by distance, and is required to pay for a distance in excess of that over which he travels, the amount paid by him for the excess distance shall be reimbursed to him.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 60.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 2 under Clause (*a*) of Section 26 of the Civil Leave Code :—

An officer on furlough or special leave out of India may draw his allowances in India either at his own head quarters, or at the chief town of the Province, or at the capital town of the Presidency in which he is employed. If the leave of an officer, whether in or out of India, is extended or commuted, the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the officer is employed, must, on receiving advice of such extension or commutation, forthwith communicate it to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction his leave allowances are drawn. He should also communicate any other circumstances connected with the leave which may be required to be known to the Accountant General who passes the officer's leave allowances.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 79.—Colonel J. F. Tennant, R. E., is appointed to officiate as Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Calcutta.

No. 94.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st December 1875 ...	Calcutta	4,94,77,520	1,34,56,700	34,78,488	2,495	2,58,74,402	4,28,77,085
Ditto	Madras	92,38,430	35,75,842	425	...	59,28,463	95,04,730
Ditto	Bombay	2,97,53,010	93,94,049	44,23,122	...	1,55,85,209	2,94,02,380
Ditto	Allahabad	76,16,325	69,54,694	...	...	30,03,291	99,57,985
Ditto	Lahore	60,23,960	62,93,408	...	...	32,00,037	94,93,445
Ditto	Calicut	27,42,095	21,24,411	...	...	7,00,059	28,24,470
Ditto	Coconada	19,70,110	16,12,356	...	...	4,00,059	20,12,415
Ditto	Nagpore	18,94,125	12,63,403	...	...	7,47,892	20,11,395
Ditto	Kurrachee	19,03,590	9,31,159	...	...	12,00,106	21,31,265
Ditto	Akola	15,39,465	16,43,550	...	...	3,00,000	19,43,550
	TOTAL ...	11,21,58,630	4,72,49,572	78,97,035	72,495	5,09,39,528	11,21,58,630

SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 76.—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1875-76.

	Latest Month.				Ten Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine Months' Duty on Malwa Opium.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	441,847	492,990	51,143	...	4,246,009	4,722,012	476,003	...
Bombay ...	275,087	235,260	...	39,827	2,064,960	1,821,420	...	243,540
TOTAL ...	716,934	728,250	11,316	...	6,310,969	6,543,432	232,463	...

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 78.—Mr. E. Hutton is appointed to officiate as Post Master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Stuart on privilege leave, or until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th January 1876.

No. 2 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer, who was unemployed on the 1st August 1872, having elected to reside out of India, on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, is permitted to do so, with effect from the date of his embarkation :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. W. Baugh, Bengal Infantry.

No. 3 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Arthur Burlton-Bennet, of the 37th Foot, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bengal Lancers,—3rd July 1874.

Lieutenant Charles Hugh Manners Smith, of the 70th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Quartermaster, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—30th September 1874.

The 6th January 1876.

No. 4 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Rattray, C. B., C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, first Assistant Adjutant General,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Vincent George Lawrence Eyre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 5 *of* 1876.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils, admitted into the

service by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, are dispensed with :—

Shaick Mahomed Habib, No. 516.
Barakat Ullah, No. 636.

No. 6 *of* 1876.—Native Medical Pupil Syed Rahut Hoosain, No. 912, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1875, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 18th October 1875, the date of his desertion.

No. 7 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Conductor George Bailey, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 8 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

George Colliss, late of the 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 8½*d.* (eight pence half penny) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

No. 9 *of* 1876.—The following promotion and appointment are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

10th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Kashee Singh, to be Ressaidar, from the 13th September 1875, *vice* Nadir Khan, invalided.

Ahmed Khan is appointed Jemadar, on probation, from the 13th September 1875, *vice* Kashee Singh, promoted.

No. 10 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned soldier is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Serjeant William Henry McMullen, of the European Invalid Battalion,—2*s.* (two shillings) per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 11 *of* 1876.—The name of Lieutenant D. A. Johnston, Royal Engineers, is withdrawn from G. G. O. No. 1291 of 22nd December 1875.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 12 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain (Local Major) A. A. A. Kinloch, of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry),—for six months, under paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874.

No. 13 *of* 1876.—The following extract from list No. 24, dated the 11th December 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Brooke, 109th Foot.
Major J. O. Travers, 17th Foot.
Major M. G. Smith, Staff Corps.
Major A. E. Campbell, Staff Corps.
Captain A L'E. H. Holmes, Staff Corps.
Captain W. H. Beckett, Infantry.
Captain H. B. Sanderson, Staff Corps.
Captain A. I. Shepherd, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant R. N. Harington, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major T. P. Wright.
Apothecary H. D. Cooper.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel C. H. Palliser, C. B., 1 month, medical certificate.
Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton, 6 months, medical certificate.
Surgeon-Major J. B. Scriven, 6 months, medical certificate.
Surgeon-Major A. A. Mantell, 6 months, medical certificate.
Surgeon H. J. Linton, 6 months, medical certificate.

No. 14 *of* 1876.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 30th November 1875, page 6051, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
30*th November* 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement as follows :—

To be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General *Sir* Harry Burnett Lumsden, K. C. S. I., C. B., Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 1st December 1875.

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Banastre Pryce Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st December 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Godfrey Jones, Madras Staff Corps,—dated 1st December 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel St. John O'Neill Muter, Bombay Staff Corps,—dated 1st December 1875.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Langmore, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 1st December 1875.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Turner, Bombay Army,—dated 1st December 1875.

No. 15 *of* 1876.—With reference to the notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 541, dated the 30th December 1875, the services of Lieutenant S. J. Lambert, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-West Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 16 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. P. Hildebrand, of Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, British Burmah,—date of arrival at Fort William, 27th December 1875.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. A. Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th December 1875.

Captain J. H. Western, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th December 1875.

Lieutenant W. G. C. Halkett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 30th (Punjab) Regi-

ment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th November 1875.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Matthews, 2nd Class Barrack Master—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875.

Conductor T. Heathcoate, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875.

Conductor J. Halliday, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st October 1875.

No. 17 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant W. G. C. Halkett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave to the 4th November 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 937 of 1873.

No. 18 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency reported their arrival on the date specified :—

Lieutenant W. J. Mackenzie " P. T. Buston	Date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875.

No. 19 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1099 of 1875,—*Tibre*, 22nd December 1875, from Calcutta.

Major C. W. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1261 of 1875,—*Tibre*, 22nd December 1875, from Calcutta.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. Martin, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1032 of 1875,—*Travencore*, 29th November 1875, from Bombay.

No. 20 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Patrick Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment, of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 21 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Owen Leggatt, Madras Staff Crops,—3rd January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Thomas Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps,—3rd January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Conrad Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps,—5th January 1876.

No. 22 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Henry Doveton Battye,—7th January 1876.

No. 23 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Arthur Robert Chapman,—4th January 1876.

Captain Edward Christopher Codrington,—4th January 1876.

No. 24 *of* 1876.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Syed* Torab Ally, attached to the left Wing 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the service.

* See G. G. O. No. 431 of 1866.

No. 25 *of* 1876.—The following Native Medical pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

General No.	NAMES.	Date of passing the examination according to the new test.
866	Dhunnee Ram	24th November 1875.
892	Harpershaud	1st December 1875.

No. 26 *of* 1875.—Fuzl Bebee, widow of Kote Duffadar Jhundeh Shah, 10th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband as Sowar, Rs. 2-10-8 per mensem for three years, commencing from the 12th February 1875.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of pension payment.

No. 27 *of* 1876.—The services of Native Medical pupil Madho Lal, No. 930, attached to the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1875, are dispensed with.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th January 1876.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 11*th December* 1875 *to 7th January* 1876.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Hugh Bent (*a*) ...	Colonel ...	Royal Artillery.	Oct. 28, 1875	Will left	2,922 2 10	...	...
George Minchin Chadwick (*b*).	Captain ...	54th Foot...	Aug. 2, 1875	No Will found.	992 4 0	...	...

(*a*) Widow, Mrs. Ann Isabella Bent, Fogany House, Fahan, Londonderry, Ireland, Administrator General administering.
(*b*) Brother, Falkner M. Chadwick, Esq., Trinidad, West Indies.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th January 1876.

No. 1 *of* 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—

Mr. A. Garrett, to be 4th Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 2 *of* 1876.—The furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs granted to Mr. E. G. Wells, Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Czarewitch*, in Marine Notification No. 14, dated the 3rd September 1875, is cancelled, that officer being held to have proceeded to England on public duty.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 5th January 1876.

No. 1.—Baboo Beharee Lall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, was permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 15th December 1874.

No. 3.—The appointment of Lieutenant M. C. Brackenbury, R. E., to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in Notification No. 404, dated 10th September 1875, has effect from 15th June, inclusive.

No. 4.—Mr. S. Clay, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department, with effect from 6th July 1872.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 7.—In modification of para. 2 of Notification No. 537, dated 2nd December 1875, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R. E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in lieu of his going at once to Burmah.

No. 8.—Mr. R. C. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces (Railway Branch), is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 4th January 1876.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th January 1876.

No. 2.—Mr. B. Ffinch, Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State three months' furlough in extension of that granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 299 of the 23rd June 1875.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 27th December 1875.

No. 101.—Messrs. G. A. Anderson and R. M. Marsh, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, from the Indian Engineering College, appointed to Central India in G. O. No. 486, dated 26th November 1875, joined the Mhow Division, to which they have been posted, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

No. 102.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted two months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1875.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 21st December 1875.

No. 148.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, returned from privilege leave and delivered over charge of his duties to the Director of Public Instruction, Berar, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, preparatory to proceeding to Baroda to take up his appointment of Tutor to His Highness the Guickwar.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd December 1875.

No. 111.—Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., made over, and Colonel J. J. Hume, Staff Corps, returned from furlough, received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, on the afternoon of 6th December 1875.

The 23rd December 1875.

No. 112.—Mr. W. B. Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani, as required by Code II, iv, 22, on the 3rd December 1875.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 4th January 1876.

No. 1 *of* 1876.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, reported his departure from Dehra on the afternoon of 18th December 1875, in order to join the 5th Circle, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1876.

No. 4.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, for one month, from the 1st instant, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 2, dated 18th ultimo.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 4th January 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. F. Morrison, Temporary Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 27th December 1875, and received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore from Captain H. Doveton, R. E., Officiating Examiner, on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1876.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 490, dated the 29th November 1875, Mr. J. Sullivan, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, arrived in Calcutta on the afternoon of 1st, and joined the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 4th January 1876.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 535 of the 22nd December 1875, Mr. T. Nelson, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 530 of the 21st December 1875, Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Simla, the 17th December 1875.

Tenders for the construction of the works on the proposed line of Railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the River Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English materials, for the most part, and sleepers will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Chumbul and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week-days, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at Agra, from Monday the 27th of December 1875 till Saturday the 22nd of January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 50) fifty rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Sindia State Railway," must be forwarded (registered) to the Director of State Railways, Agra, so as to reach him not later than Saturday the 29th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th December 1875.

No. 27.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 25, dated 20th December 1875, Sergeant M. Larkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Chumbul Division.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th December 1875.

No. 30.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty, on the afternoon of the 24th December 1875, from one year's furlough on medical certificate granted to him by the Bombay Government, *vide* Government of India Notification No. 37 of 20th January 1875, and is posted to the Office of the Manager, Rajputana State Railway.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 31st December 1875.

No. 113.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Division No. 2, has been granted one month's privilege leave, which he availed himself of, on the afternoon of the 26th November.

No. 114.—Baboo Buns Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Division No. 4, has been granted two months' leave on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code. He availed himself of this leave on the afternoon of the 16th December.

No. 115.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 81 of 18th August, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Division No. 4, rejoined that division from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief on the afternoon of the 12th October.

No. 116.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 102, Mr. W. DeW. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Division No. 4, returned from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 9th December, and rejoined that division.

No. 117.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 106, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Division No. 1, reported his arrival from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 8th December.

The 3rd January 1876.

No. 118.—Mr. F. E. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, No. 3 Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of 20th December.

No. 119.—Baboo Tarabur Mitter, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, returned from leave on the forenoon of 21st December 1875.

No. 120.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 27th December from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 113, and rejoined No. 2 Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

(BAHRAMGHÁT)

SALE OF SQUARED SAL TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

On the 12th January 1876 and following days there will be an auction sale of squared timber from beams 1½′ × 1½′ to battens 1½″ × 1½″.

Purchasers can make private arrangements before the 7th January 1876, after which date the timber will be put into lots for auction. Terms of sale, railway freight, and stock list can be obtained from the 28th December 1875, on application to the Officer in charge, Oudh Forest Timber Department, Bahramghát.

Large beams will be sold first by the piece, and smaller scantlings afterwards by the score or hundred. The sale will terminate with clearance sale of inferior timber and odd lots.

Indents supplied at 2-4 per c. ft. in depôt or 2-4-3 on railway wagons, when small and large timber are taken in fair proportion; where much planking or large timber is required, special arrangements have to be made.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Oudh.

BAHRAMGHÁT,
The 1st December 1875.

WANTED.

Clerk—Wanted for the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works, at Simla. Salary Rs. 120, rising by annual increase of Rs. 8 to Rs. 160. A thorough knowledge of recording and ordinary office routine work indispensable. Apply with copies of testimonials to

J. HOPKINS,
Controller of Military Works Accounts, Simla.

WANTED

An experienced Tobacco Curer practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only, enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st December 1875.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS		WITHDRAWALS.			BALANCE.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount, Principal.	Amount, Interest.	
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	45	4,082	1,18,266 12 10	619	85,472 0 3	479 11 10	7,88,567 9 8
Assam	9	93	8,827 10 0	66	10,360 15 7	77 9 4	76,066 9 9
N.-W. Provinces	31	1,116	45,608 0 9	259	43,354 0 6	339 1 3	3,41,707 14 9
Punjab	22	272	31,665 14 7	142	29,877 10 4	284 12 9	2,38,460 8 3
Oude	12	224	21,624 15 3	68	11,078 6 3	88 11 4	1,63,354 6 7
Central Provinces ...	17	187	21,102 0 10	84	12,507 14 6	82 0 5	1,56,392 2 2
British Burmah	11	169	27,354 8 3	111	21,347 14 7	120 5 6	1,11,606 1 11
Berar	2	135	5,680 0 0	22	2,320 6 11	10 9 2	41,629 7 1
India	5	372	24,051 14 5	72	12,304 2 9	118 0 6	89,281 1 10
TOTAL ...	154	3,650	3,04,181 12 11	1,443	2,28,623 7 8	1,600 14 1	20,07,065 14 0

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1876.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th December 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,23,308	31,53,600	1,65,83,000	1,10,35,700	1,55,88,200	38,60,300	2,53,000	3,23,51,100	83,800	5,26,55,600	30,04,000	35,27,000	14,37,09,825
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...	...	...	...	1,067	4,500	33,400	9,500	6,000	...	...	...	...	31,000	...	...	84,467
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,000	...	60,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,76,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	38,700	800	51,500	...	...	1,500	...	60,000	...	11,000	1,64,7 0
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,300	1,68,69,100	1,10,36,000	1,57,15,800	38,60,300	2,53,000	3,23,53,600	83,800	5,27,46,600	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,42,34,992
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	600	1,500	1,000	20,000	30,000	...	7,100	...	2,46,300	...	...	3,06,500
Balance on 31st December 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,58,700	1,68,67,600	1,10,35,000	1,56,95,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	5,25,00,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,39,28,492

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,247 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,141 lakhs.
" 1st Nov. 1875 to 15th Nov. " " " 3 " " " 8 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 0 " " " 2 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 3 "

2,263
2,159 — 2,159 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 104

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th Jan. 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Mahomed Ibrahim	...	Delhi College.
3	Kennedy, P.	...	Teacher.
4	Gupta, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
5	Datta, Mahendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Haridás	...	Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	Datta, Upendrakrisna	...	Presidency College.
9	Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Ditto.
10	Mitra, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Delhi College.
12	Gargari, Haridás	...	Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
15	Maitra, Upendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
16	Páthak Jwalaprasad	...	Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	...	Presidency College.
	Nag, Kunjalál	...	Dacca College.
19	Ray, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Chhajju Mal	...	Muir Central College.
21	Syed Rahmat Ali	...	Saugor High School.
22	Birjmohan Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
23	Ghosh, Srinath	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. S.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	...	Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	...	Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sanatkumar	...	Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	...	Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	...	Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	...	Dacca College.
Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	...	Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	...	Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	...	Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Tarapada	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	Muir Central College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sundarimohan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	..	Hooghly College.
De, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
DeMel, A. W.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Divakar Balkrishna Chepi	...	Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	...	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Manmathakumar	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	...	Sanskrit College.
Grant, W. F.	...	Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath	...	Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	...	Presidency College.

Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Ramesvar	...	Ditto.
Mazharul Anwar	...	Hooghly College.
Misra, Mayasankar	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev	...	Hooghly College.
„ Umacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nagalingam, S.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Ditto.
Parmesvar Sinha	...	Benares College.
Pathak, Devakinandan	...	Ditto.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Dacca College.
Prabhulal	...	Muir Central College.
Raghunandan Prasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saradaranjan	...	Dacca College.
Sajivanlal	...	Benares College.
Saligram	...	Lahore College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Benares College.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.
Sital Pershad	...	Patna College.
Syamlall	...	Agra College.
Syed Sakhawut Hosen	...	Patna College.
Vinayek Rao	...	Saugor High School.
66 Woongarala Ramanujaya	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Bahadur Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Balmakund	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jagannath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rasiklall	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Sivaram	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhairav Prasad	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Teacher.
„ Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Benares College.
Brahma, Amritalall	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Biresvar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gopallal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haranchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Taragati	...	Benares College.
Das, Baranosi	...	Delhi College.
„ Dhairyyanarayan	...	Gauhati High School.
Datt, Girrajkisor	...	St. John's College.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Maheschandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nagendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dayasankara	...	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ramchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umacharan	...	Presidency College.
Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	...	Saugor High School.
Guha, Manmohan	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Habibullah, Mohammed	...	Saugor High School.
Hadiyar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

	Jankinath	... Ajmere College.
	Jharkhandi, Jagannath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Jwala Pershad	... Teacher.
	Kanhayalal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kunjviharilal	... Benares College.
	Lachmandas	... Bareilly College.
	Laha, Navadwipchandra	... Dacca College.
	Maitra, Kalipada	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	„ Lalmohan	... Agra College.
	Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	... Midnapore High School.
	„ Mahimachandra	... Dacca College.
	Manna, Makhanlal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Misra, Chandiprasad	... Patna College.
	Mitra, Khirodchandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mohanta, Radhikanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	... Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Cuttack High School.
	„ Panchanan	... Delhi College.
	Munsi, Srinarayan	... Bauleah High School.
	Nag, Chandrakanta	... Ex-student, Dacca College.
	Nanhakchand	... Benares College.
	Nepal Pande	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Nihalchandra	... Benares College.
	Palchaudhuri, Bipradas	... Presidency College.
	Palit, Sasibhushan	... Cuttack High School.
	Purushottamdas	... Muir Central College.
	Ramkhelawan Sinha	... Benares College.
	Ramsmaranlal	... Ditto.
	Ray, Damari	... Ditto.
	„ Girijasankar	... Ex-student, Canning College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Presidency College.
	„ Lakhpat	... Lahore College.
	Sahay, Nilkanta	... Patna College.
	Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Sarkar, Umeschandra	... Cuttack High School.
	Sen, Dwarkanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gourchandra	... Cuttack High School.
	„ Kamalkrishna	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Narendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Paresnath	... Ditto.
	„ Rasiklal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Sevakram Lala	... Benares College.
	Sikdar, Kisarimohan	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sinha, Brajanandan	... Patna College.
	„ Ramcharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Strantenbergh, P. A.	.. St. Xavier's College.
	Sundar Das	... Lahore College.
	Syed Manzurar Rahman	... Hooghly College.
	Tiwari, Dolarilal	... Bareilly College.
93	Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	... Saugor High School.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Adie, J. R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Arndt, G. A. H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Ashe, R. S.	... St. Joseph's School.
	Babaij, Jaykrishna	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
	Bagchi, Ramaprasad	... Bauleah High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Gaganchandra	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Kanailal	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
	„ Kantibhushan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Kumadnath	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Nilmani	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Saratchandra	... Konnugger School.
	Bansidhar	... Agra College.
	Basu, Basantakumar	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	„ Govindachandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jagadischandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Lalmohan	... Midnapore High School.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	... Santipore Municipal School.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sivaprasanna	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gupinath	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Faridpur School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Syamacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Kshetraprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramnath	...	Bankura School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sonatan	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Panchkari	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Crawford, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Balaichand	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Harilal	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	...	Doveton College.
Dayaram	...	Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	...	Private Student.
Farley, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Matilal	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	...	Konnugger School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	...	Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Grose, E. F.	...	Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	Ditto.
„ P. G.	...	Ditto.
Kasipillai, M.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Knight, R. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	...	Konnugger School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Rishikes	...	Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kalachand	...	Noakhali School.
„ Rajevsar	...	Benares College.
Muhammed Baqaransari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
„ Ismael Khan	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
Panioty, C. D.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Payne, T. W.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Phaggulal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Porter, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radharaman	...	Hume's High School.
Ramsingh	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rasikvihari	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Rogers, L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Balasore School.
Saidur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Sanyal, Jaychandra	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Barisal School.
„ Navagopal	...	Hindu School.
„ Nrisinhachandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayyid, Abul Bazl	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Schofield, J. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sen, Chandicaharan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Barisal School.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Priyanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Radhacharan	...	Calcutta Institution.
Sheonarain, Pandit	...	Jalandur Mission School.
Singh, Gajaraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Kandi School.
Sivaprosad	...	Hume's High School.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Spence, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Tait, W. W.	...	Doveton College.
Ten Brœke, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Umar Baksh	...	Hushyarpore School.
Umrao Singh	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Wilson, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
126 Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdussalam, Sayyad	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Kandi School.
Aich, Baradakanta	...	Jagannath School.
Akbar Alam	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Amir Hasan	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Anlad Ali	...	St. John's College.
Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ashraf Ali, Mirza	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Babulal	...	Joynarain's College.
Bagchi, Kesavchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Umaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Baijnath	...	Unao High School.
Bailey, C. G.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Bajpaye, Rambhadra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Baladevram	...	Benares College.
Balwantkeshava Bhowalkar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	...	Hindu School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bidhuvilas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Gowari Hindu School.
„ Brajagopal	...	Howrah School.
„ Brajendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Haridhan	...	Barisa School.
„ Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Kalikumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalipada	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	Cossipore Kasinath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Navagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Niradchandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Satyacharan	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sirischandra	...	Pandra School.
„ Surendranath	...	Cutwa School.
„ Thakurdhan	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bankelal	...	Bareilly College.
Bankevihari	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Bartholomeusz, J. O.	...	Candy Collegiate School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Pubna School.
„ Ramankrishna	...	Hare School.
Basu, Aghorchandra	...	Calcutta School.
„ Amulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Anantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakisor	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Jessore School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Jyotischandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Barisal School.
„ „	...	Calcutta School.
„ Lalvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Howrah School.
„ Nagendralal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nagendranath	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Niradvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Satisendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bellamy W. A.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	...	Howrah School.
Bhagwanprasad	...	Gonda High School.
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Harigopal	...	Ranaghat English School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Chinsura Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nityagopal	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Saradacharan	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Gya Zillah School.
Bhawanisankar	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	...	Ditto.
Biharilal	...	Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Khursad Ali	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Byers, P. W.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Campbell, H. G.	...	St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Chadrakanta	...	Barisal School.
„ Gangacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ „	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Pubna School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ „	...	Bankura School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bankura School.

Chakravarti, Taradas	...	Barripore School.
Chandulal	...	Ludiana Mission High School.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
„ Asutosh	...	Calcutta School.
„ Bhudev	...	Hare School.
„ Haricharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Karunamay	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahavirprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramanimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra		Ditto Shampooker Branch.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Victoria School, Gazipore.
„ Taraknath	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	..	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Asutosh	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kamalnarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahadev	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Bankura School.
Chhotelal	...	Sitapur High School.
DaCosta, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Howrah School.
„ Anandakisor	...	Mymensing School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Hemantalal	..	Jessore School.
„ Jadavchandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Jadunath	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
„ Nilmani	...	Hare School.
„ Rajmohan	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Taritmohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Deogurh Zillah School.
„ Gnanendranath	...	Baraset School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Mihirchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ Narayanprasad	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushun	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Baradakanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Lalvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Makhangopal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sudhanyakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	...	Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	...	Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	...	Allahabad Boy's High School.
Dover, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	...	Unao High School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Madhoram	...	Agra College.
„ Raghubardyal	...	Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	...	Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
Dwarkadas	...	Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Canning College.
Ebell, H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Edman, W. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Evartz, A. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fazl Azim	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Fernandez, F.	...	Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath, (A.)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Tamanaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	...	Goverdangah H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Anantaram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhajahari	...	Calcutta School.
„ Bisvesvar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Barrisaul School.
„ Indrabhushan	...	Bankura School.
„ Jivankrishna	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Kesavchandra	...	Intally Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetranath	...	Barrisaul School
„ Lalitbhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Susidhar	...	Rungpore School.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Chundernugger School.
„ Sivapada	...	Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
„ Sudhirkrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tariuicharan	...	Delhi Govt. School.
„ Tinkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
„ Navinchandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Nityagopal	...	Seal's Free College.
Golaknath, C.	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	...	Private Student.
Goonewardene, E. G.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
„ J. A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	...	Howrah School.
Gourisankar	...	Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	...	City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	...	Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	...	Barrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	...	Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandâs	...	Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	...	Benares College.
Jamait Ali	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jan Muhammad	...	Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	...	Goojranwalla Mission School.
Johnson, C. N.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
„ S.	...	Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	...	Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	...	Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	...	Hetampore School.
Kar, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Kesvavhari Sonvalkar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Ata Hosen	...	Canning College.
„ Muhammad Baqr	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Rahat Ali	...	Moradabad Govt. School.
Koár, Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	...	City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	...	Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	...	Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	...	Bareilly College.
Lagbatay, Narayan Rao	...	Agra College.

Laha, Priyanath	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	...	Benares College.
„ Mahadevprasad	.	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Lalchand	...	Delhi Government School.
„		Umritsar District School.
Laljimal	...	Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	..	Barabanki High School.
Lalsingh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott P.		St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	...	Calcutta Boy's School.
McPherson, W. M.	..	Ditto.
Madhaprasad	...	Agra College.
„	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	...	Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
„ Binadvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Barisa School.
„ Khirodnath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Murarilal	..	Berhampore College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Serampore College.
Manna, Kisarilal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	...	Puri School.
Mithanlal	..	Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Binaychand	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Thakurdas	...	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	...	Moradabad Government School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ali	...	Umritsar District School.
„ Ismail	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Mushin		Calcutta Mudrassa.
„ Sáid	...	Ditto.
„ Zahur Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Jonye Training School.
„ „	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Dinanath	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Delhi Government School.
„ Gnanabharan	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Govindaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Gurudas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendrachandra	..	Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kumadvandhu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nityagopal	.	Beerbhoom School.
„ Prabodhchandra	...	Balagur English School.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Tarapada	...	Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	...	Hindu School.
Munsiram	...	Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	...	Berhampore College.
„ Harihar	...	Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	...	Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rjaulu	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	...	Hare School.
Narain Mohadaji Agate	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.

Narainprasad	....	Hume's High School.
„	...	Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Navaswáyum, H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Nayek, Gokulananda	...	Puri School.
Nehalchand	...	Lahore Government School.
Neyaz Hasan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Niyogi, Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
O'Brien, M.	...	St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	...	Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	...	Hare School.
„ Harimohan	...	Pogose School.
„ Shayachand	..	Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	...	Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	...	F. C. Mission School, Culna.
Pande, Hariram	...	Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	...	Benares College.
Parmanand	...	Lahore Government School.
Pathak, Janakinath	...	Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	...	Bareilly College.
Piyarelal, (I.)	...	Allygurh School.
„ (II.)	...	Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	...	Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	...	Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Bakleo	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Raliaram		Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ramchand	...	Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Ramkisan	...	Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	...	City School, Nagpóre.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	...	Unao High School.
Ramnath	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	...	Victoria College.
Ramsahay	...	Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	...	City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	..	Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Ayinashchandra	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Benibhushan	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
„ Chandrakisôr	.	Jagannath School.
„ Chunilal	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Girijabhushan	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
„ Govindachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Heramvachandra		Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	..	Canning College.
„ Lakshmikanta	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
„ Mahesnarayan	...	Nizamut School.
„ Mahimachandra	...	Teghoria School.
„ Nagendrakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Nitaichand	...	Hare School.
„ Priyanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Satischandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Umapada	...	Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Bhagavaticharan	..	Behar English School.
Roshanlal	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Rudra, Kaligopal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jaladhar	...	Hare School.
Sankarlal	...	Muttra Zillah School.
„	...	Allygurh School.

Sanyal, Akshaykumar	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Ramlal	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Barrisal School.
„ Balaramchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Howrah School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	...	Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Navagopal	...	Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	...	Agra College.
„ Nandkisor	...	Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra		Bankura School.
„ Isanarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Jaynath	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	...	Hare School.
„ Ramesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Sital	...	Ditto.
Sivanand	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal		Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sohanlal	...	Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	...	Noakhali School.
Sriram	...	Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J. B.	...	Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sundarlal	...	Bareilly College.
Sundar Singh	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Indrachandra	...	Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	...	Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	...	Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Tansukh Ray	...	Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	...	Goojranwallah Mission School.
Thomas, M. A.	...	St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	...	Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	...	Pakoor School.
Volkers, R.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Nandoosker	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpore.
Ziya-ulla	...	Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	...	Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Armstrong, J.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Ata-ulla	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	...	Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bamapada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Bhutnath	...	Private Student.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Janakinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalipada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Meghnad	...	Bareilly College.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Joynarain's College.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Cossipore Kasinath's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Barari, Kalikisor	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	...	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Seals' Free College.
„ Girendranath	...	Kanchraparah School.
„ Haradhan	...	Purulia School.
„ Jagavandhu	...	Taki Eng. School.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendrakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Nitaicharan	...	Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ratnakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Brajakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Serampore College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Tarapada	...	Sibpore School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Girischandra	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
„ Hridaygovinda	...	Faridpur School.
„ Jagadis	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Rajendralal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srinath	...	Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	...	Konnuggur School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ „	..	Beerbhoom School.
„ Baikantanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bijayram	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Jaygopal	...	Teacher.
„ Jogendranath	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Hare School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Iswariprasad	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Jogendranarayan	...	Joynarayan's College.
Chobe, Kisorchandra	...	Furrackabad Government School.
Christian, J.	...	Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	...	Free School.
Dás, Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Bireswar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Joseph Heralal	...	Mohanad Mission School.
„ Panchkari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sadayacharan	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Sarveswar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	.	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Devendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Rajkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sadananda	..	Puri School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	.	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
DeSouza, L. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	..	Commillah School.
Deviprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	...	Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	...	Benares College.
Dyar, A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gabriel, J.	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haridás	...	Chandernogur School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindragopal	...	Barabanki High School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Meghnad	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sidhesvar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	...	Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	...	Jabulpur High School.
Guha, Bankavíhari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Devendranath	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Umeschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	.	Jagannath School.
„ Ranjankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sitalúprasad	...	Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	...	Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	...	Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	...	Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	...	Bareilly College.
Kálkáprasad	...	Ditto.
„	...	Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	...	Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	...	Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Anauta Damodari	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	...	Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	Faridpore School.
„ Purnanath	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
„ Damodar	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
„ Gopalnarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadayal	...	Ranchee School.
„ Mákhan	...	Agra College.
„ Makunda	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Phundan	...	Allyghur Zillah School.
„ Ram	...	Ditto.
„ Sadásuk	...	Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	...	Cuttack High School.
Mahárájnarayan, Pandit	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Kasipore Cossinath School.
„ Durgádás	...	Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Devendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Konnogur School.
„ Lakshminath	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Nagendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	...	Bareilly College.
„ Ramlagan	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Paresnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rameschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Ramtaran	..	Balasore School.
Moore, E.	...	Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ Bamapada	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	..	Hazaribagh School.
„ Dharmadás	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Haridás	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Jogindramohan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Navagopal	...	Barisa School.

Mukhopadhyay, Raivihari	...	Pogose School.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	...	Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
„ Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pedris, D. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pokpál	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	..	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	...	Barrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
„ Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Girijananda	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pasupati Saran	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	..	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	...	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th Jan. 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
299	L 52—23210	500	Babu Bonswaree Lal Dhur.
	L 69—27527	100	
	„ —27528	100	
	„ —27529	100	
	„ —27530	100	
	L 62—80492 to „ —80501	10 each	
300	A 91—58869	100	Lala Prushram.
301	L 69—03846	100	Babu Kristo Bundhu Mookerjee.
	„ —03847	100	
	„ —03848	100	
	L 22—10825	5	
	„ —10826	5	
	„ —10827	5	
304	L 65—12568	20	Babu Issen Chunder Mookerjee.
	„ —01661	20	
	„ —21882	20	
	„ —97355	20	
	„ —89554	20	
	„ —98522	20	
	„ —61980	20	
305	L 69—23819	100	Samul Das Khettry.
306	L 52—20766	500	Shaik Hussain Buksh.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
402	L 61—53574	10	G. Wollaston, Esq.
	L 65—90893	20	
	„ —90891	20	
403	A 84—05639	100	Babu Thakur Das.
404	L 10—07985	5	Babu Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
405	L 19—86433	50	J. Pembroke, Esq.
406	L 45—51186	20	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
	L 47—77934	20	
408	L 68—27541	100	Major W. G. Cubitt.
409	L 57—77597	10	Hafiz Heffazutoollah.
410	L 64—47384	20	Babu Jattra Mohun Biswas.
	„ —81819	20	
	„ —45550	20	
	„ —81818	20	
	L 62—39836	10	
	L 60—67603	10	
	L 43—84094	10	
	L 40—08836	10	
	L 62—39835	10	
	„ —39833	10	
	L 59—62985	10	
	„ —50832	10	
	L 23—57094	5	
	L 22—45162	5	
	„ —45165	5	
	„ —45161	5	
	„ —45164	5	
	„ —14697	5	
	L 16—84362	5	
	L 17—27249	5	
411	L 77—02090	20	Nathaniel Juggodanundo Dass.
412	L 52—21672	500	Allah Buksh Mahomed Ibrahim.
	„ —17158	500	
	L 53—92744	1,000	
	L 69—26657	100	
	„ —26658	100	
	„ —26659	100	
413	L 69—08116	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor & Co.
	„ —08117	100	
	„ —08118	100	
414	L 20—98168	5	The Assistant Engineer, No. 5 Mohanodi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, Darjeeling.
	„ —98166	5	

CALCUTTA —Paper Currency Dept.; *The 7th January* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
131	M 5—77705	50	Mr. Pestonje Bhicaje.
	C 93—92389	100	Refreshment Room-keeper, Kurjat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
130	C 40—44838	20	Mr. Sheekree Pershad, Cashier, High Court, N. W. P., Allahabad.
132	C 93—56881	100	Abdoolkadar Mohamed Nujmoodeen, Borah Musjid Lane, Fort Bombay.
	" —93983	100	
	C 85—80045	50	
	C 99—08438	20	
	M 4—34828	5	
133	M 5—62981	50	Devideen Chaper, Bombay.
134	M 18—23701	10	Vittuldas Balmookundas Bhooleshwar Jeewanje Maharaj's Wady, Bombay.
71	C 84—62239 } wrongly joined.	20	Hormusje Edulje, Bombay.
	" —62240 }		
72	C 85—72995 } ditto	50	Cazee Ebram Payadhonee, Bookseller, Bombay.
	" —48153 }		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 28th December* 1875.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st December 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces.	Nov. 1875	Dec. 29, 1875
2	Do., Coorg.	Oct. 1875	Do. 6 "
3	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 7 "
4	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 11 "
5	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 13 "
	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13 "
7	Do., Oudh ..	Ditto ...	Do. 16 "
8	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 "
9	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 20 "
10	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
11	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Do., Berars (Assigned Districts).	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
17	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
18	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
19	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ..	Do. 30 "
20	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contr., Rajpootana	Nov. 1875	Dec. 30, 1875
2	Do., Mysore ...	Oct. 1875	Do. 17 "
3	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ..	Do. 21 "
4	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
5	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
6	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
7	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
8	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Oudh ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
2	Bombay .	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
5	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ..	Nov. 1875	Dec. 27, 1875
2	Rangoon and Sittang.	Oct. 1875	Do. 10 "
3	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 18 "
4	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 "
5	Hubli and Karwar.	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
6	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ..	Do 27 "
	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Holkar ..	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
12	Neemuch ...	Ditto ..	Do. 28 "
13	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
14	Northern Bengal ..	Sept. 1875	Do. 27 "
15	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ..	Do. 29 "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
2	Oomraotee ...	Oct. 1875	Do 16 "
3	Khamgaum ..	Ditto ..	Do 16 "
4	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do 20 "
	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do 20 "
6	Punjab Northern .	Ditto ..	Do 27 "
	Nizam's ..	Ditto ...	Do 27 "
8	Holkar ...	Ditto	Do 28 "
9	Nulhatee ...	Sept. 1875	Nov. 30 "
10	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ..	Dec. 29 "

The 7th January 1876.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 27th, 1875 ...	...	...	...	8,83,536	36,73,487
" 28th " ...	...	...	...	8,34,533	35,73,487
" 29th " ...	...	...	...	8,04,135	34,73,487
" 30th " ...	..	...	...	7,99,788	34,73,487
" 31st " ...	..	...	...	7,98,289	34,73,487
Jan. 1st, 1876 ...	Holiday.				

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 4th Jan. 1876.

H. HYDE,
Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 11th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday the 12th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at, the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th January 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th January 1876.

" A. B. C."
Anrep, R.
Anthony, M.
Aston, H. F.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Bazett.
Birkenshaw, W.
Campbell, Sir J., Bart.
Campbell, G. H.
Casini, Osvaldo Sigr.
Chambers, Major.
Charive, R.
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Deehan, J. R.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Gael, J. D. (C. S.)
Gibson, Ducret.
Hamer, Miss.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Hudson, Mrs.
Hunyet, A.
Jacobson, H.
Kennedy, Claude.
Lambeth, R. H.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Leeming, J.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Mackay, Dr.
Mack Herr, W.
MacGregor, Atholl.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Melkoum, Monsr. T.
Mitchell, A.
Mooney, L. H.
Moorhouse, Mrs.
Muncherjee Palonjee.
Nicolay, Captain.
Pallonjee Muncherjee.
Perrier, Monsr. A.
Plummer, J. E.
Reyes, Mrs.
Robson, Major-General.
Scongall, Henry.
Scongall, Mrs.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, R. B.
Shaw, W.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevens, J.
Storks, Sidney.
Swappe, Charles.
Sykes, Mrs.
Symington.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
"The Mercury," Editor and Proprietor.
Townsend, E. S.
Wahab, Miss.
Wilson, A.

Letters marked " Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Anderson, J.
Armstrong, H. B.
Aylmer, Mrs.
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Beër, Monsr. O.
Beresford, Lord Charles.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Buller, Lt. J.
Bushley, E. W.
Carpenter, W. J.
Carr, John.
Carr, M. L.
Corso, Mdle. E.
Davis, E. D.
Davison, J. R. C.
Ekin, T.
" E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Francis, Miss Julia.
Godwin, Mrs. F.
Greenfield, Miss M. R.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Haxell, Nelson.
Herrick, G. H.
Hughes, A.
Jacobs, Geo.
Johnstone, F. G.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Macbean, J.
A. MacGregor.
MacIntyre, Capt.
Martin, Miss.
McConnell, R. J.
Morrow, R.
O'Mullane, R.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Phillips, James.
Potter, S.
Rae, Mrs. (Jr.)
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Ramsay, Major-General.
Russell, A. E.
Ryden, Hon'ble A. D.
Spackmann, Miss.
"Star in the East," Miss.
Starling, Mrs.
Taboo, Sataceni.
Taylor, W. L.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Tuck.
Westgarth, J.
White, J. L.

Registered Letters.

Ajudhia Turba.
Braga, E.
Chunna, Ruhumulla.
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Daly, Dr. G. H.
Fernandez, J. F.
Johnston, F. G.
Money, G.
Nitson, Hern Alois.
Schegge, Sigr. G.
The Colonial Department.
The Engineer Department of Dr. Townsend.

Newspapers.

R. B. Shaw.
Wm. Boyack.
Wm. Henderson.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Just published—revised edition.

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day.

SCHLAEPFER PUTZ & Co.

CALCUTTA, 1st *January* 1876.

NOTICE.

Mr. Ernst Seebeck has been admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st January 1876.

SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Donald William Dundas, late of Berhampore, in the District of Moorsheedabad, Superintendent of Police, deceased, were on the 4th day of December 1875, granted to his widow Hariet Salinia Dundas, by the Judge's Court of Moorsheedabad. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make the same known to the said administratrix to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

H. S. DUNDAS,
Administratrix, Berhampore.

ESTATE OF THE LATE M. J. HALLEN.

All persons having claims against the above Estate and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

J. V. DOUGLAS DEWET,
Counsel of the Executor of the Will of the late M. J. Hallen.

5, STRAND ROAD, RANGOON, *The 3rd December* 1875.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
   Saving of existing licenses and rules.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.
   Proviso as to licenses.
5. Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.
6. Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.
7. Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.
8. Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,
   and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.
9. Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.
11. For using or working such telegraphs.
12. For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.
13. For intruding into signal-room, &c.
14. For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.
15. For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent to prevent transmission, to tap, or to commit mischief.
    Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.
16. Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.
17. Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.
    For intercepting or divulging messages.
    For divulging purport of signals.
18. For offering bribes to telegraph officers.
19. For misconduct.
20. For sending messages without payment to Government.
21. For sending fabricated messages.
22. For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.
23. For abetment of and attempts to commit, offences.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made and framed under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph officer."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Message."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

4. Within British India, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Proviso as to licenses.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

III.—Penalties.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of

sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

15. Whoever, intending—

to prevent transmission,

(*a*) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to tap,

(*b*) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to commit mischief.

(*c*) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

17. Any telegraph officer who

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIV OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th Nov. 1874.	For week ending 6th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 7th Nov. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 6th Nov. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th Dec. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,66,713	5,51,776	3,02,78,670	2,21,81,698	...	80,96,972
11th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	40,967	42,012	22,09,190	16,23,980	...	5,85,210
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	56,536	49,222	31,14,956	24,41,863	...	6,73,093
27th Nov. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	48,075	52,476	16,23,785	22,53,853	6,30,068	...
4th Dec. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,40,609	1,54,090	65,10,253	54,10,950	...	10,99,303
27th Nov. 1875	Madras ...	94,752	1,02,215	49,04,150	52,97,444	3,93,294	...
4th Dec. 1875	South Indian ...	18,848	22,521	8,13,493	8,64,063	50,570	...
4th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	3,44,803	4,16,497	1,66,63,523	1,78,41,102	11,77,579	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	82,088	1,24,809	49,75,928	52,37,025	2,61,097	...
	TOTAL ...	13,93,391	15,15,618	7,10,93,948	6,31,51,978	...	79,41,970
	State.						
11th Dec. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,442	2,878	85,479	88,585	3,106	...
11th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,331	950	72,958	68,063	...	4,895
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	19,785	40,250	4,38,136	13,87,353	9,49,217	.
11th ditto	Holkar ...	4,852	6,556	73,299*a*	3,13,546	2,40,247	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	..
6th Nov. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	729	26,306*d*	53,200	26,894	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
6th Nov. 1875	Nizam's ...	8,843	11,839	33,772*g*	3,89,881	3,56,109	...
13th ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	1,076	...	41,505*h*	41,505	...
20th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,776	...	1,03,704*k*	1,03,704	...
	TOTAL ...	36,253	69,054	7,71,188	25,08,075	17,36,892	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,29,644	15,84,672	7,18,65,131	6,56,60,053	...	62,05,078

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 7th November 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th October to 7th November 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 31st October to 6th November 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 6th November 1875.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	15 8	14 7	15 8	25 9	25 9	28 1	27 7	27 7	28 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	21 5	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	17 8	21 6	21 6	18 7	18 7	18 7	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 3	13 4	18 0	18 0	15 0	29 8	30 0	23 0	28 7	28 7	22 2
	Cuddapah ...	13 2	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	11 5	12 4	14 0	13 3	14 1	14 9	22 1	22 9	21 3	31 9	31 9	31 9
	Bellary ...	13 4	12 5	15 4	...	...	...	11 2	11 8	12 3	12 4	13 0	14 6	20 6	20 6	26 8	20 7	18 8	26 3
	Kurnool ...	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 4	15 4	12 9	24 0	24 0	25 3	26 2	25 0	25 0
	Madras ...	11 3	11 3	10 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 7	11 6	12 8	13 9	12 4	23 1	23 1	19 6	20 5	20 5	20 5
	Chingleput ...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	12 7	13 5	12 0	13 6	14 3	13 6	...	23 0	21 6	21 1	21 1	21 1
	North Arcot ...	10 2	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	13 1	12 1	16 3	14 1	13 2	17 3	23 7	27 3	29 1	22 3	25 6	28 0
	South Arcot ...	8 6	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	15 2	15 7	13 0	16 2	16 6	13 6	...	...	...	29 3	29 3	27 3
	Tanjore ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 9	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	28 3
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	9 2	11 2	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	23 8	23 8	...	30 5	30 5	25 4
	Madura ...	10 5	8 6	11 7	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	10 9	16 5	16 5	12 7	29 2	29 2	24 3	32 3	35 3	22 0
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	9 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	21 0	10 5
	Coimbatore ...	8 8	10 2	13 1	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 4	19 6	18 8	22 9	22 9	24 3
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	8 5	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	13 9	18 5	18 5	14 0	18 9	16 8
	Salem ...	11 1	10 8	13 3	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8	16 6	20 7	22 3	25 4	21 7	23 2	29 0
	South Canara ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 7	9 7	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 8	10 1	12 2	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 0	14 2	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 4	11 12	11 4	18 9	18 9	20 6	7 12	7 9	8 4	10 12	10 12	11 13	20 4	20 0	24 3	17 3	17 3	21 4
	Ahmedabad ...	15 8	15 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	40 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	28 1	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 2	25 12
	Kaira ...	11 7	11 7	13 5	22 14	22 14	32 0	10 0	8 14	10 10	13 5	12 5	13 15	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 14	22 0	25 10
	Surat ...	11 6	12 5	14 1	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	8 11	9 12	8 11	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	16 6	15 9	18 8
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	17 14	17 14	19 8	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0*	7 0	8 8	10 0†	10 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	15 3	13 5	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	15 0	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 1	17 1	18 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	33 12	24 4	25 2	24 8
	Nasik ...	15 12	15 12	15 0	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	20 13	21 3	28 6
	Ahmadnagar ...	17 0½	15 15	19 0½	...	...	...	9 15	9 9	9 0½	11 5½	10 9	9 15	31 10	33 11	39 5½	25 3½	26 5	29 9
	Poona ...	13 13	12 10	14 5	10 3	10 3	8 14	9 13	8 9	7 15	11 0	9 13	9 1	28 4	26 2	33 9	20 11	18 6	24 3
	Sholapur ...	18 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 10	15 7	14 4	18 12	24 10	25 7	...	27 9	27 0	...
	Kaladgi ...	14 2	16 2	21 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 11	13 8	12 15	12 15	14 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	27 11	27 11	32 0
	Satara ...	13 6	12 0	...	26 1	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	12 14	12 14	...	21 4	22 10	...	18 2	18 1	...
	Belgaum ...	16 2	15 11	19 2	...	...	...	14 2	13 6	15 11	15 0	14 6	16 5	21 0	20 1	21 13	24 14	19 10	26 0
	Dharwar ...	18 0	19 7	22 5	...	...	...	10 10	9 8	12 6	16 13	16 0	19 2	21 3	20 3	26 9	26 7	24 14	26 14
	Ratnagiri ...	9 11	9 11	12 15	...	...	...	12 3	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	12 15	15 0	...	17 8	14 4	...	18 15
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	18 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	19 0	27 0
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	6 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	13 0	12 0	...	30 0	29 0	...	26 0	26 0	...
	Baroda ...	11 2½	11 7	11 11	18 0	18 4½	11 14	7 15	8 0	8 1	12 4½	9 11½	13 14½	19 15	19 4½	22 9	22 3½	21 11½	21 15½
	Disa ...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	27 0	27 8	...	33 8	25 10
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Nasirabad ...	18 8	18 3½	18 0	27 15	26 10½	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 12	24 0	21 0	21 5½	19 14
	Rajkot ...	15 8	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10	28 0	26 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	21 0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	17 8	17 12	21 4	21 4	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	25 8
	Thur and Parkur ..	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0	20 8
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	18 0a	18 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	22 8	19 12	17 8	24 12	22 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 0b	20 8	14 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	22 0c	20 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0d	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	17 0e	17 0	13 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	16 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	17 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	17 8	16 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	14 0	15 4	12 12	23 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... f	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	13 14	18 5	13 5	40 0	35 8	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	18 5	17 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	19 0g	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	12 0	22 4	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	22 0h	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 37-8 to 43 seers, rice best sort 13 to 22-8 seers, rice common 17 to 26-8 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to 24 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 24-8 seers, barley 20 seers, rice best sort 18 to 27-8 seers, rice common 23 to 28 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20-4 to 26 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort of the present harvest at 22 seers, and common sort at 26 seers, per rupee.

F INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 1st half of December 1875.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...r Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum*, *...ilaricum*, *&c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
3	28 3	28 3	30 4	28 1	35 1	143 4	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
0	38 2	30 9	27 3	25 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
6	31 0	35 3	23 1	23 1	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
0	29 8	25 5	21 8	22 3	22 3	69 2	69 2	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
5	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	18 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah ...		
3	24 2	36 9	25 8	25 8	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	10 7	Bellary ...		
9	21 9	27 1	24 4	24 0	27 7	226 0	226 0	194 4	16 0	15 6	12 9	Kurnool ...		
3	22 6	23 9	18 2	18 6	21 7	92 9	93 5	89 9	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras ...		
9	21 9	24 7	17 9	18 7	21 8	89 4	89 4	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
9	24 8	29 1	22 6	21 7	18 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
0	27 8	29 0	21 5	21 0	19 7	235 7	233 3	222 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	South Arcot ...		
3	34 3	29 4	21 0	21 0	20 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 5	17 5	Tanjore ...		
8	30 1	26 2	23 9	24 6	23 1	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
2	35 6	23 2	24 0	24 0	18 7	111 8	111 8	123 4	17 8	17 8	18 7	Madura ...		
5	20 5	15 1	15 6	15 6	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
5	23 5	25 0	26 3	25 5	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
8	15 8	17 3	18 3	18 3	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
7	24 0	27 0	24 1	24 1	20 6	150 7	150 7	150 7	18 3	18 3	14 6	Salem ...		
1	17 6	24 6	20 2	16 2	17 2	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara ...		
4	25 5	18 2	21 0	18 5	17 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
5	15 5	13 7	18 10	18 12	14 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	...	...	18 14	17 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
..	...	...	15 4	14 9	16 7	80 0	80 0	106 11	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	13 6	12 5	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 12	13 6	Surat ...		
	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	100 10	100 10	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	71 0	71 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
	...	...	17 2	15 0	...	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba ...		* New rice at 9 seers per rupee
	...	...	19 8	18 4	19 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		† New rice at 12 seers per rupee.
10	29 14	31 14	24 2	21 11	18 7	128 0	128 0	106 12	13 2	12 12	16 14	Nasik ...		
.	...	...	27 12	27 6	21 10½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10	13 8½	13 8½	13 6½	Ahmadnagar ...		
.	...	...	21 14	21 14	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 10	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	Sholapur ...		
.	...	...	22 9	20 9	12 0	140 0	140 0	66 0	13 11	13 11	14 8	Kaladgi ...		
6	...	...	20 12	19 8	...	145 10	145 10	...	16 0	16 0	...	Satara ...		
10	25 0	30 11	18 14	18 3	11 0	160 0	146 0	150 0	17 3	16 8	16 0	Belgaum ...		
0	24 0	28 0	19 7	18 12	12 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	18 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
6	24 11	27 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 9	Ratnagiri ...		
0	21 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	160 0	160 0	..	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
.	...	...	18 0	16 0	11 15	90 8	81 2	80 0	15 7	14 14	15 0	Baroda ...		
.	...	...	...	18 4	20 4	...	150 0	150 0	...	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach ...		
	...	...	24 8	24 5½	25 13½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 11	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 12	40 0	40 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	Rajkot ...		
	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
0	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	111 0	111 0	125 0	61 0	57 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad ...		
0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	280 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Shikarpur ...		
.	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	27 6½	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 6	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 12	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	90 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	12 4	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, barley 20 to 32-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9 seers, rice common 12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 22-8 seers, best rice 8 to 9-2 seers, rice common 13-4 to 20 seers, millet 26-8 seers, and gram 20 to 32 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 13-12 to 20 seers, rice common 17 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 50 seers, rice best sort 22 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicat* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
Bengal—continued.	Dinagepore ...	16 0 i	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Maldah ...	22 8	23 0	18 0	50 0	50 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	28 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14
	Rajshahye ...	24 0 j	20 10 to 24 0	13 8 to 14 4	30 0	30 0	...	18 12 to 22 8	16 0 to 24 0	9 0 to 12 0	24 0 to 25 0	24 6 to 28 2	16 14 to 20 10	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Rungpore ...	20 0 k	22 8	12 12½	...	...	...	12 1½	12 1½	7 7	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bograh ...	19 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	8 4	26 8	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Pubna ...	24 0 l	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Darjeeling ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jalpáiguri ...	11 2 m	11 3	10 0	...	...	...	13 3	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 7	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0 n	16 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Furreedpore ...	20 0 o	20 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Backergunge ..	... p	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Mymensing ...	13 4 q	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Tipperah ...	11 0	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Chittagong ...	12 8 r	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Noakhally ...	... s	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 8	13 5	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 7	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	27 0	26 0	19 0	40 8	40 0	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	..
	Gya ...	25 8 t	25 8	18 0	39 0	40 0	21 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Shahabad ...	21 0 u	20 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	.
	Durbhunga ...	22 0	23 0	17 8	33 0	26 0	17 8	17 8	16 8	25 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sarún ...	22 8	21 8	17 0	37 0	35 0	25 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	..
	Chumparun ...	21 0 v	21 0	14 0	35 0	37 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Monghyr ...	22 0	23 6	18 3	33 6	28 3	23 1	11 5	11 5	10 5	17 8	18 3	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bhaugulpore ...	22 11 w	20 3	17 11	40 6	37 14	20 3	24 0	17 11	22 11	25 4	20 3	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Purneah ...	25 0 x	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	13 0	26 0	23 0	24 0 to 27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0 y	21 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	50 0	40 0	..
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	17 11	17 1	17 1	31 8	31 8	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Pooree ...	17 1	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Balasore ...	18 0 z	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	23 0 aa	22 0	12 0	38 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	21 0	9 8	28 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0 bb	17 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	14 0	12 8	26 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	17 8	17 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Cachar ...	11 6	8 14	10 8	26 10	17 12	...	10 10	10 10	13 5	16 7	16 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Goálpárá ...	21 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 8	5 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	28
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	22 10	23 11	29 2	29 2	31 7	11 14	10 12	10 12	15 1	15 1	14 0	26 15	29 3	30 0	26 15	30 3	30
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 5	25 5	35 3	35 3	39 10	6 1	6 1	6 1	17 10	16 8	14 5	30 13	33 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	27
	Meerut ...	23 6	23 3	23 11	30 14½	29 15	30 8½	7 0	6 14	7 4	17 6½	16 12	15 8	29 0	30 0	28 0	25 11	25 0	24
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	27 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	31 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	26
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 8	21 8	33 0	33 0	28 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	31 8	30 0	25
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	..

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 25 seers, rice common 29 seers, and gram 2 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 30 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 26-4 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 16 seers, and rice common 20 to 23-11 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 19 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11-5 seers, rice best sort 9-1 to 13 seers, rice common 13 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 18 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, rice common 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 16 to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 19 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 15 to 18 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 12-8 to 19 seers, and rice common 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, barley 1-5 to 42-8 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 20-8 to 29 seers, lesser millets 1-2 to 45 seers, m 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 27 to 36 seers, per rupee.

...a for the 1st half of December 1875—continued.

...SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...r Millets, Ragi, &c. ...avaru, Veragu, Sawee, ...na, Cornloo, Murh-... Nuglee) Panicum, ...ucum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts—contd.*		
..	...	...	25 4	24 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
..	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Maldah ...		
..	...	...	16 8	24 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 18 0	240 0	320 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
..	...	...	14 5	18 0	10 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
..	...	...	19 4	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
..	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No re	turn re	ceived	Darjeeling ...		
..	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 5	5 0	6 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
..	...	...	20 0	22 14	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	Dacca ...		
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
..	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
..	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
..	...	...	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 4	7 8	Chittagong ...		
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
..	...	...	...	...	..	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
..	...	...	9 5	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
	...	...	33 0	33 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
5	1 5	33 0	31 0	31 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
..	...	...	33 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
12	29 8	38 0	28 0	32 8	30 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 1	7 1	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
0	35 0	40 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
0	36 0	27 0	32 0	30 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	7 12	Sarun ...		
...	...	38 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
..	...	...	29 4	28 3	22 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	27 12	26 8	19 9	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
..	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
.	...	...	20 0	25 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
5	15 12	21 0	18 6	19 11	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	17 1	19 11	21 0	84 0	84 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
...	42 0	36 0	29 0	28 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
0	50 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
0	64 0	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
..	...	...	20 0	18 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
..	...	...	21 5	16 0	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 12	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
..	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Goálpárá ...		
..	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
..	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibsagar ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	...	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Khusí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 3	28 8	32 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 10	8 1	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 9	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Mirzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 0½	27 8½	29 9½	110 0	110 0	95 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Aligurh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 33 to 45 seers, rice best sort 10 to 13 seers, rice common 20 to 26-8 seers, great millet 30 seers, bulrush millet 28-8 to 31 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 33 seers, per rupee.

v Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, rice best sort 13 to 17 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, lesser millet 30 to 42 seers, maize 34 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers, per rupee.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 30 seers, rice best sort 15 to 20 seers, rice common 16 to 27 seers, lesser millets 30 to 37 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.

x In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 21 to 22 seers, rice common 23 to 25 seers, and gram 23 to 24 seers, per rupee.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, barley 24 to 43-12 seers, rice best sort 18 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, maize 36 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.

z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers, per rupee.

aa In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 14 seers, rice common 24-8 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 35 seers, per rupee.

bb In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, rice best sort 16 to 29 seers, rice common 20 to 30 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bijnor ...	22 0	22 0	20 13	31 4	31 4	28 2	14 0	14 8	12 15	17 6	18 0	15 3	25 4	24 10	25 14	25 4	25 0	24
	Moradabad ...	23 12	23 2	19 6	35 10	35 10	25 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	21 8	20 15	16 9	35 0	35 0	22 8	31 14	31 4	23
	Budaun ...	27 9	27 0	18 0	39 0	38 6½	22 12½	12 0	12 0	9 9½	20 8	21 9	17 6½	42 0	38 6½	21 9½	38 6	37 3	26
	Bareilly ...	25 0	25 0	18 7	35 0	40 0	26 4	6 14	6 14	6 9	21 4	20 10	16 4	40 0	36 4	26 4	37 8	35 0	23
	Sháhjahánpur ...	33 0	31 12	20 4	51 8	49 0	27 0	8 6	8 0	8 4	25 0	26 0	19 8	44 0	...	24 8	44 0	40 0	24
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	27 8	23 12	21 9	50 0	37 8	34 0	11 4	10 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	37 8	26 4	31 4	31 4	26
	Muttra ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	28 8	29 8	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 8	16 8	15 0	29 0	31 0	28 0	26 8	26 8	23
	Agra ...	21 11	22 8½	18 0	32 0	31 0	27 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29 9½	28 0	23 6	29 0	27 11	21
	Farukhabad ...	27 2	27 8	16 2	38 8	37 2	20 10	7 3	7 0	7 10	21 6	22 0	15 2	39 14	38 0	20 10	39 14	38 8	20
	Mainpuri ...	27 0	26 0	18 8	35 0	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	20 8	33 0	31 0	21
	Etáwah ..	25 0	25 0	17 8	32 0	29 0	22 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	23 8	23 0	12 8	40 0	36 0	21 8	37 8	36 0	22
	Etah ..	27 0	27 8	19 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	35 0	20 0	33 0	32 8	20
	Jalaun ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	31 0	30 0	25
	Jhansi ...	20 0	20 4	21 7	32 0	31 10	32 3	8 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	27 15	27 3	28 12	26 7	23 12	25
	Lalitpur ...	19 0	19 8	22 12	30 0	30 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	
	Cawnpore ...	27 0	27 0	20 8	40 0	39 0	24 8	13 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	18 4	42 8	40 0	25 8	41 0	40 0	25
	Fatehpur ...	27 8	26 12	19 4	36 0	35 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	9 8	28 0	27 12	21 8	48 0	47 0	29 0	40 0	37 8	26
	Bánda ...	24 8	25 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	22 12	9 4	9 0	11 12	22 0	25 0	18 0	40 8	40 0	26 0	38 0	37 8	27
	Allahabad ...	22 0	24 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 8	26 0	16 0	40 8	40 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	25
	Hamirpur ...	22 8	25 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	20 4	14 4	14 0	9 0	22 8	21 6	18 0	47 8	45 0	28 0	38 4	39 0	25
	Jaunpur ...	26 13	28 4	19 1	37 6	40 15	25 6	8 7	7 12	7 12	26 13	28 4	20 7	39 8	..	25 6	28 4	21 3	22
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	19 4	49 0	50 12	25 6	17 8	16 2	12 4	27 2	26 4	22 12	45 8	43 12	24 8	...	...	22
	Basti ...	30 10	30 0	19 6	45 0	45 0	23 12	13 12	13 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 11	35 6	35 6	24 6	13 5	11 13	9 9	22 2	21 7	21 0	35 12	35 6	25 13	...	...	
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	20 8	15 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	33 0	32 0	23 8	32 0	30 0	23
	Benares ...	23 10	25 3	15 12	30 8	31 8	21 8	15 12	17 13	8 6	22 0	21 0	15 12	31 8	...	20 8	29 7	30 7	21
	Ghazipur ...	25 12	19 5	18 0	34 12	30 14½	23 3	7 11½	7 1	7 1½	24 7½	20 9½	18 0	37 9½	29 10	30 14½	33 7½	30 14½	23
Panjab.	Delhi ...	23 0	23 8	23 8	32 0	31 0	33 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 8	25 0	27
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	26 8	29 0	27
	Karnál ...	24 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	26
	Hisár ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	26
	Rohtak ...	23 0	24 0	21 8	35 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	33 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	25
	Sirsa ...	23 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	40 0	42 0	31
	Umballa ...	24 4	24 4	27 8	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	25
	Ludhiána ...	23 0	23 8	29 8	36 0	37 0	42 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	34 0	34 0	36 0	31 0	34 0	32
	Simlá ...	20 0	19 0	23 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	31 0	20 0	20 0	23
	Jullundur ...	21 0	21 8	29 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	32 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	28
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24
	Kángra ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amritsar ...	22 2	22 0	25 5	30 8	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	25 8	28 0	35 8	32 8	26 0	22
	Siálkot ...	21 0	21 8	30 0	31 6	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	...	27 0	27 0	31
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	20 0	18 0	22
	Lahore ...	20 8	20 8	24 0	29 0	31 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	26 0	24 0	24
	Ferozepore ...	22 0	23 8	27 0	39 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	35 0	44 0	38 0	33 0	40 0	35
	Gujránwála ...	21 4	21 12	23 8	35 0	37 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	30
	Ráwalpindi ...	30 0	29 0	31 0	29 0	26 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	41 0	38 0	46
	Jhelum ...	26 8	26 8	30 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	36 8	39
	Gujrát ...	24 0	23 0	26 12	35 0	34 8	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	35 0	38 0	36
	Shahpúr ...	25 0	24 8	29 0	34 0	34 0	51 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	40
	Mooltan ...	19 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	23
	Jhang ...	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	34
	Montgomery ...	20 0	20 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	..	27 0	28 0	
	Muzaffargarh ...	18 8	18 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	20
	Dera Ismaíl Khán ...	35 0	31 4	30 0	45 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	43 12	15 0	45 0	41 4	42 8	40
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 10	20 0	21 4	25 10	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	28 11	28 12	30
	Bannú ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pesháwar ...	23 11	22 6	25 0	37 11	35 1	42 4	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 3	31 14	33 2	33 13	33 13	31 1
	Kohát ...	28 0	30 5	30 10	46 15	47 3	61 3	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	43 6	40 13	48 7	48 7	56
	Hazárá ...	23 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	45 0*	45 0*	45 0*	33 0	36 0	35
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	29 8	31 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	42 8	42 8	26 0	40 0	12 8	25
	Unáo ...	27 12	26 12	18 8	35 0	34 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 8	26 0	18 8	45 8	43 0	25 0	41 8	38 8	24
	Bára Banki ...	28 12	28 0	19 4	38 0	36 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	45 0	44 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	24
	Sítápur ...	36 0	35 0	23 8	68 0	70 0	32 8	10 0	9 0	8 12	28 0	26 0	21 0	50 0	...	34 0	47 8	55 0	30
	Hardui ...	31 0	29 3	18 4	51 8	51 8	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	15 0	47 13	45 0	22 8	45 0	45 0	22
	Kheri ...	33 8	33 0	23 14	58 0	58 0	33 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	31 0	24 0	72 0	72 0	42 0	45 0	42 8	36
	Fyzabad ...	28 8	27 12	19 11	40 0	40 0	28 9	12 0	11 0	10 13	23 8	20 0	21 10	43 12	42 8	29 4	31 8	32 8	17
	Bharaich ...	30 0	30 0	23 0	52 0	52 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	48 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	31 1	29 12	23 15	44 8	41 10	29 0	25 0	24 12	21 13	25 8	25 8	23 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	31 0	35 0	23
	Rai Barelí ...	32 0	30 12	21 4	40 0	42 8	25 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	60 0	53 0	32 0	43 12	43 0	28
	Sultánpur ...	29 0	29 0	19 8	44 0	44 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	31 0	24 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	40 0	36 0	30
	Pratábgarh ...	29 13	29 8	19 13	43 13	44 8	29 10	20 9	19 4	17 9	32 0	32 2	23 4	46 3	52 13	33 13	41 13	43 14	28 14

India for the 1st half of December 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloo), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	6 14	6 4	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	27 0	25 4	25 5	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	31 14	25 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	36 0	35 6	22 12½	192 0	192 0	..	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 12	21 14	112 0	112 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	21 8	152 8	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjuhánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 12	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 15	27 2½	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	34 6	33 12	20 5	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	26 8	25 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	22 3	21 5	25 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	24 4	26 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	34 0	31 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	36 0	33 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 12	140 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	28 10	29 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	..	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	33 12	36 11	24 0	169 8	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	35 14	35 14	17 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	34 6	34 6	19 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 8	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	31 0	29 14	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 4	26 12	21 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 12	6 5	Benares ...		
...	...	...	33 7½	28 5	23 3	180 0	181 12	154 8	7 6½	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	30 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Barley falling and bájra rising
...	...	...	34 8	33 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6	8 4	8 4	Karnál ...		*b.* Jowár falling.
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		*c.* Barley rising.
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Rohtak *b* ...		*d.* Bájra rising.
...	...	...	48 0	46 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa *c* ...		*e.* Jowár rising.
...	...	...	35 0	34 8	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Umballa *b* ...		*f.* Bájra falling.
...	...	...	34 0	33 8	41 0	85 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 0	9 4	Ludhiána *d* ...		*g.* Barley, bájra and jowár rising.
...	...	...	26 0	24 8	29 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Simlá *c* ...		*h.* Barley, bájra and jowár falling.
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	54 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *e* ...		*i.* Bájra and gram falling.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	39 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		*j.* Barley and bájra rising.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		*k.* Wheat and barley falling.
...	...	...	30 0	30 4	37 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 2	10 4	Amritsar *f* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 4	10 6	Siálkot *e* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspur ...		
...	...	...	30 8	31 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	37 0	39 0	44 0	160 0	120 0	180 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore *g* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	44 0	140 0	120 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi *h* ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	26 0	23 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Gujrát *d* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	28 8	49 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 6	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	27 0	24 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang *i* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	45 0	42 8	48 12	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *k* ...		
...	...	...	26 4	23 9	28 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	31 4	Dera Ghazi Kháu ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received			Bannú ...		
...	...	...	22 12	24 11	37 11	104 0	110 0	104 0	54 9	52 0	53 5	Peshawar ...		
...	...	...	28 11	31 4	42 1	153 0	153 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *j* ...		
55 0	*45 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	115 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
46 8	†41 4	31 0	33 8	31 8	21 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		* Joar, large.
50 0	*60 0	32 0	39 0	37 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Choti Joar † Murwa.
50 0	*60 0	40 0	43 0	40 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Sítápur ...		* Kodo.
46 10	*45 0	30 0	39 6	36 9	18 4	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		* Joar Mukai
50 0	*80 0	54 0	36 12	36 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		* Dhan.
43 12	*47 8	30 0	38 12	37 8	22 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 6	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Sawán.
50 0	*80 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharnich ...		* Merwa.
45 8	44 5	53 0	39 4	37 6	22 4	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		* Kodo.
70 0	*62 8	..	39 0	40 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
46 0	*56 0	42 0	39 0	38 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		* Merwa and Kodo.
54 13	55 8	27 0	37 8	37 8	25 5	193 5	193 5	200 0	7 13	8 0	6 12	Pratábgarh ...		* Sawán.
														* Mukra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	23 0	21 4	28 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	36 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	23 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 7	21 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 4	21 0	36 9	29 7	63 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 6	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 8	12 12	12 14	12 0	42 15	38 3	65 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	29 0	29 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	45 0	40 0	35 0	30 0	25 0	26 0
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	...	...
	Damoh ...	24 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	21 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	33 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	20 4	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	25 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	26 0
	Nimar ...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Raipur ...	52 0	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	22 12	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	35 0	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	75 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	40 0	32 0	24 0	75 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	40 0	46 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	22 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	52 0	52 0	26 0	28 0	22 0
	Akola ...	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	26 0	30 0	30 0
	Elichpur ...	26 0	24 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	52 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	30 0
	Buldana ...	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	36 0
	Woon ...	20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	47 0	51 0	42 0	11 0	11 0	7 0
	Bassim ...	25 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	36 0	48 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 2	12 5	10 5	12 7	12 5	11 5	9 5	10 5	11 0	10 2	12 5	14 5	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	11 7	12 0	10 0	11 7	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 5	10 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	23 2	23 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	10 1	9 9	10 3	12 9	12 6	17 4	13 0	12 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	37 4
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	10 1	12 6	12 3	17 2	12 7	12 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	37 0
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	11 5	11 5	12 0	10 5	10 5	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 4	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	11 2	10 4	11 0	12 7	22 0	23 1	39 7	24 1	26 2	...
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 2	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	9 4	10 2	11 0	9 7	10 6	12 5	21 0	22 0	38 7	23 1	25 2	...
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	10 5	10 5	11 0	11 0	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 0	13 7	13 7	13 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	10 5	10 5	10 0	...	...	11 0	10 5	9 5	14 0	15 5	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	34 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	12 8	12 8	12 5	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 5	...	...	22 6	23 0	42 0	21 2	21 7	32
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 7	14 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	11 0	12 8	15 0	20 0	20 9	35 0	20 0	20 0	31
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 4	8 2	8 5	9 5	9 7	8 7	9 4	9 7	10 4	13 7	13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 0	16 0	...	27 0	26 0	...	7 2	7 2	...	10 4	10 4	...	28 0	26 4	...	21 0	21 8	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 8	17 8	...	26 8	26 8	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	26 8	26 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	21 0	23 0	31 0	31 8	35 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	11 8	11 4	10 0	31 8	34 0	35 0	23 0	25 0	31
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 4	22 8	20 0	32 4	32 0	31 0	8 8	8 8	...	12 8	10 0	...	30 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	25
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 10	20 0	31 4	31 0	31 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	16 4	16 4	12 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	26 14	26 14	28
	Ajmir ...	16 8	16 8	16 8	26 0	25 14	23 14	6 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	10 8	7 8	24 8	23 10	21 8	21 5	22 8	19
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	18 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	29 0	29 0	27
	Sirohi ...	20 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	45 0	34 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	36
	Aboo ...	17 8	17 8	17 9	32 0	31 0	22 0	5 8	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	23
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ..	23 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ..	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)																		
	Marwar ...	16 9	16 4	...	27 8	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 3	...	27 8	26 4	...	21 9	23 2	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ..																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ..	15 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	17
	Gwalior ..	15 8	15 8	16 0	18 4	18 0	20 9	6 14	6 10	6 6	8 12	8 12	7 13	24 10	21 11	21 7	21 15	21 8	19
	Goona ...	17 4	17 2	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 10	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	24 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Rutlam ...	15 0	14 12	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 12	13 0	21 0	21 0	22 12	19 4	18 4	20
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of December 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	18 9	22 5	25 0	400 0	420 0	480 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 8	20 5	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 1	10 6	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Balaghat ...		
60 0	60 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	26 8	27 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	35 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	280 0	280 0	260 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Seoni ...		
35 0	30 0	27 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
27 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
25 0	25 8	25 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	3 0	32 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 8	10 8	...	Nimar ..		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sambalpur ...		
132 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	960 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	104 0	104 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	15 0	179 0	179 0	87 0	8 0	7 0	5 0	Woon ...		
24 0	24 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
20 7	23 5	36 0	22 5	22 0	15 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
20 0	22 5	35 0	22 2	21 5	15 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	12 5	Bangalore Retail		
20 8	19 8	47 6	26 5	24 3	17 4	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 7	Kolar Wholesale		
20 5	19 5	47 4	26 3	24 0	17 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Kolar Retail ...		
36 5	36 7	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Túmkúr Wholesale		
35 7	35 3	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Túmkúr Retail ...		
18 3	21 0	32 4	24 1	25 4	21 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	11 0	10 4	9 8	Mysore Wholesale		
17 7	20 6	31 4	23 1	24 6	19 8	69 0	69 0	62 0	10 4	10 2	9 6	Mysore Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan Wholesale		
19 0	16 7	40 0	16 7	16 7	15 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	9 5	10 5	Hassan Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga Wholesale		
22 0	21 0	42 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 5	9 5	9 0	Shimoga Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur Wholesale		
16 0	16 0	32 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur Retail ...		
25 7	25 7	52 5	19 6	...	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
23 0	20 0	49 0	16 0	20 1	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg Wholesale		
19 6	20 0	27 4	18 3	18 0	15 7	92 6	92 6	110 0	9 8	9 6	9 7	Coorg Retail ...		
...	...	...	24 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	Alwar ...		
31 10	31 8	29 0	31 0	31 0	32 8	110 0	110 0	...	26 8	26 0	20 8	Bharatpur (City) ...		
28 12	27 8	29 13	27 8	28 2	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	33 12	31 14	32 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	22 3	21 8	24 8	70 0	85 0	95 0	36 0	32 10	34 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	21 4	21 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	19 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	40 0	50 0	60 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	10 Pie*	8 Pie*	12 0	13 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received ...				Meywar ...		
												Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	70 0	70 0	...	76 4	76 4	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received ...				Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
												Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	21 0	19 3	15 12	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Indore ..	Central India.	
...	...	...	19 10	18 13	20 0	100 6	100 6	91 4	12 6	12 2	12 6	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	22 4	20 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	7 12	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1066, 1067, 1072 AND 1073 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 25TH DECEMBER 1875.

| Districts. | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 4th January 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India be taken into consideration. He said that this was a Bill which was introduced into the Council in last July for the purpose of amending the defects in the laws which he had explained at the time. The Council would recollect that there were two previous Acts passed on the subject, the one in 1854 and the other 1860; and owing to an oversight in the Act of 1860 it was found that the Government could not make rules to regulate telegraphs which were worked under licenses granted under the Act of 1854. That fact was brought to their notice by the Advocate General, who had also drafted some clauses for the purpose of remedying it. That was the principal cause for introducing this Bill. At the same time the opportunity had been taken to bring the penalty clauses into accord with the Penal Code, which had been passed subsequently to the Act of 1860. In that state the Bill went to the Committee. The Committee made a few alterations which were all detailed in the Report. They consisted almost entirely of some amendments of the law with the view of preventing fraudulent tampering with the telegraph and the abstraction of messages, which we were told was an evil to be carefully guarded against in times of commercial excitement. The alterations made by the Committee were nearly all matters of detail and were described in the Report, and he did not think he need go into them further, because there was not one of them of sufficient importance to call for explanation to the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land, and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th January 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JANUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras: it is wanted in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, but prospects are reported to be generally satisfactory. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency except a slight shower at Shikarpur in Sind: the *rabi* continues to promise well, but cotton in Dharwar has been almost destroyed by blight. There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India or Rajputana; prospects continue good. There have been slight showers in the Sub-Himalayan districts of Lower Bengal: otherwise there is no change; rain is generally required for the winter crops. Showers have also fallen in Oudh, and in Kumaun, Rohilkhand and Meerut in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are good. In the Punjab slight rain is reported from Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar: prospects are everywhere favourable. Reports from Burmah are good. In Assam some rain has fallen in the upper districts: none in Sylhet, where it is wanted. None is reported from Mysore, where the condition of the crops remains unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 6th)	*Nil*	Two feet water over anicut; standing crops in places suffering from grub; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera 16 seizures, 6 deaths, in Bezwada; fever general; small-pox in four taluks; epizootic aphtha general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (5th)	*Nil*	Paddy harvest still in progress; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; cholera 11 seizures, 2 deaths; cattle disease in parts of three taluks.
Tanjore (6th)	*Nil*	Rivers very low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in some places; standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest almost none; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox in Negapatam; cholera 41 seizures, 38 deaths; cattle disease in some parts, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (5th)	*Nil*	Water-supply deficient for irrigation purposes; crops suffering from failure of rain; outturn below average; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera 86 seizures, 53 deaths; cattle good; pasture beginning to be deficient.
Malabar (6th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of second crop approaching; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 753 cases, 566 deaths; small-pox, fever and cattle disease slight; pasture withering. *General remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Jan. 6th)		
Sind. (Jan. 5th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Usual fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	Slight rain on 26th beneficial to *rabi*: cattle disease very prevalent in Lárkána and Rohri divisions; fever decreasing.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton picking continues; bolls injured by cold in Hála taluka; river high for time of year.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	No change; virulent fever, frequently ending fatally in Thul taluka.
Guzerat.		
Kaira ...	...	State of crops the same as before.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	No change in cotton; ague prevalent; cattle disease appearing.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* middling; cotton crop scanty; outturn about 6 annas; American succeeded best.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; 4 deaths from cholera in a village in Bhiwandi taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing *rabi* crops well, but in some places one fall of rain is wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops good in seven and suffering in four talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Late crops and health as before; exotic cotton almost destroyed by blight; early crop harvest over.
Kanara ...	...	Cold weather cultivation progressing favourably; cholera in a boat arrived at Honáwar from Malabar, 2 deaths; 4 cases on shore, 2 deaths.
Kaladgi ...	...	*Kharif* harvest not quite completed; *rabi* and cotton middling; 2 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops as before; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; 10 cholera cases, 7 deaths.
Baroda ..	...	No change.
		General remarks.—Bad fever prevalent in Sind; cholera almost disappeared from Kattywar and Southern Mahratta Country; fever in Khandesh; no change in Guzerat; crops generally fair, except cotton in Dharwar, where it has been almost destroyed by blight.
Bengal—(Jan. 6th)		
Chittagong .	*Nil*	Weather colder than last week, but still warm; the *amun* or late rice crop is being cut all through the district; rain is still much wanted for the cold weather crops; cholera is prevalent at Futtickcherry, Seetakund, and Hathazari.
Noakhally ..	*Nil*	Weather fair; the reaping of the *amun* crops are not yet completed; pulses, chillies, linseed, sessamum, &c., are progressing favourably.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	...	Return not received.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	No rain during the week, and no change in the prospects of the crops; cholera still prevails in the Udaypore sub-division.
Backergunge ..	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; insects have done much damage to the rice crop throughout the Perozepore and Patoakhally sub-divisions; the Dowlutkhan reports are better than before, and those of the head-quarters sub-division are fair; fever and cholera are still very prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather continues dry and seasonable; most of the paddy crop has been reaped; there are still a few cases of cholera in the northern parts of the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ..	*Nil*	Mornings foggy, days clear and cold; harvesting of *amun* or the late rice crop is almost completed; the *boro* seedlings are still being transplanted; mustard and other winter crops are doing well.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the winter rice is still being reaped, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about twelve annas on the whole; the winter crops are generally in fair condition, but likely to suffer for want of rain, which is much wanted; cholera still prevails in various parts of the district.
24-Pergunnahs ..	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of the late rice is vigorously going on, and the winter crops promise well; cholera has abated at Satkhira, Baripore, and Basirhat, but it continues at Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear; wind prevailed from the north-west; the *amun* or late rice crop is still being harvested; the outturn will be fair; the winter crop is progressing favourably.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are generally good, but in places are poor from want of rain.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are much the same as in last week, except that there has been a slight fall in the prices of rice.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair; the winter crops would be better for some rain; cholera is still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been no rain, and the weather continues to be clear, without any appearance of change; the *rabi* crops in parts of the district are suffering to some extent from the absence of rain; the *boro* seedlings lately transplanted are thriving; the *amun* or the late rice crop is nearly reaped, and the outturn is fairly good; there is no cholera prevalent at present.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; all the crops are doing well; the cutting of the *amun* or the late rice crop is approaching completion.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, morning foggy; *haimunti* paddy is still being reaped; *rabi* crop is thriving, but wants rain; *boro* seedlings are being transplanted; *kullai* crop is expected to yield a good outturn; rainfall is greatly wanted for the growth of wheat and barley; 6 deaths from fever and 5 from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; harvesting is still going on and a moderate outturn is expected; 5 deaths from cholera reported from the interior.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and pleasant, but not generally so cool as it is usually at this season of the year; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; harvest is general; cold weather crops are in fair condition.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; mornings rather foggy; *haimunti* paddy is almost reaped; mustard seeds promise well.
Jalpaiguri ...	·06	Weather seasonable; harvest is progressing favourably; prospects of the cold weather crops are good; cholera has abated; fever is also becoming less prevalent.
Darjeeling ...	·18	Weather very cold, threatening rain or snow; in the Terai the winter rice crops have been gathered to a great extent; the deficiency in the outturn will not be felt seriously; in the hills the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing, but they need rain.
Midnapore ...	...	Return not received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; a better harvest than has been known for a dozen years past.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; only one-sixteenth of the *amun*, or late rice crop, in the low lands remains to be cut; winter crops are doing well.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	*Amun*, or the late rice crop, has been harvested; prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; cholera is prevalent in some villages of the Jehanabad sub-division.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are as good as before.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; rice nearly all cut; winter crops are in good condition.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, but temperature rather variable, on the whole cool and seasonable; the rice harvest in parts of the district is almost completed; the want of rain is much felt, so far as the bulk of the cold weather crop is concerned.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	The *rabi* is still looking well in most places; rain is wanted during this month; price of rice is 20 seers in Soopool; general health of the district is good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the paddy crop is nearly all cut and harvested; the outturn for the district, as anticipated, being nearly an average one; the *rabi* is going on well.
Purneah ..	A slight shower on the morning of the 3rd.	The general complaint for want of rain still continues, though it has been cloudy during the week and the temperature cold, giving sign of rain, none fell up to the end of the week (1st instant); the weather continues cloudy; there is every chance of more rain falling within the current week; the state of the crop throughout the district notwithstanding the unfavourable prospects, is very fair; from 8 police stations the returns in respect to the crops promise well; and in only 4 police stations, *viz.*, Sudder, Kusba Amoor, Muttiari, and Bahadurgunge, the prospects of the harvest are not good, the *rabi* crop having suffered for want of rain; the sub-divisional officers of Arrareah and Kissengunge both report that the *rabi* crop is up to date promising, which is chiefly due to the humidity of the atmosphere and the moisture held in the soil, and if the expectation in regard to the rain be realized there is no doubt the prospects all over the district will be greatly improved; fever is somewhat prevalent in the district.
Durbhangah ...	·21	
Mozufferpore ...	·9	Return not received.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable, with westerly wind; the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops continue excellent; a shower of rain will much benefit the crops, and will ensure a full harvest; in some places the crops are being irrigated; indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop; poppy plant is everywhere doing well; prices of wheat, barley, and *cheena* have slightly fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool; there is nothing new to report regarding the condition of the crops; there has been no rain, still the *rabi* crops are looking well.
Patna .	*Nil*	Strong wind for the last two days, which forebodes rain; no change in the prospects of the crops, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think on the whole it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair; health of the district continues good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; west wind prevailing; the prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i.e.*, the *dhan* crop has been harvested in most places; the outturn is expected to be from eight to ten annas; public health is generally good; a few cases of fever reported from the sub-division of Nowadah.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, with west wind; reaping of paddy crop is almost completed; *rabi* crops towards Bhubbooah sub-division are suffering in places for want of rain; no reports from Buxar and Sasseram.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and clear, but not so cold as it ought to be; the cold weather crops have sustained no injury as yet from the want of rain owing to heavy dews at night, but they undoubtedly will if rain holds off much longer; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are doing fairly; rain is, however, much wanted, there having been but very little rain since the end of October last.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very dry; little dews; all crops promise well, including wheat, barley, gram, rye, *soorgooya*, sugarcane, cotton, *kooly*, *rahur*.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; some rain would benefit the *rabi* crops, but no unfavourable reports of them have been made; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; no rain during the week; in some places paddy crops have been completely harvested, and in some they are being reaped; the *rabi* crops promise well; small-pox still prevails to a certain extent among cattle within the jurisdiction of Balasore thana; the general health is good; common rice is selling at from 32 to 44 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; paddy crop is being reaped with excellent outturn; winter crops are flourishing; health of the district is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and very little cold; the *sarud* or the main rice crop is being reaped with a very good outturn; *moong* and some other pulses are also being gathered with a very good outturn; cotton is being sown; sugarcane is being cut and the yield is good.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Durbhangah, Jalpaiguri, Purneah, Darjeeling, Mozufferpore, Soopool in the district of Bhagulpur and Modhubany in the district of Durbhangah. There is nothing new to report regarding the condition of the paddy crops. The winter crops generally promise well, but require rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 5th)	...	No change; signs of rain.
Agra "	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Meerut "	Slight rain during the week.	Prospects good.
Bareilly "	...	Slight rain in Pilibhít and Púranpur parganas; more wanted.
Almora (Jan. 3rd)	...	Weather stormy yesterday, with some rain and snow.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 5th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar "	*Nil*	Ditto ditto.
Umballa "	*Nil*	Ditto ditto.
Jullundur "	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair; fever abating.
Lahore "	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Mooltan "	*Nil*	Ditto ditto.
Dera Ismail Khan "	0·2	Ditto ditto.
Rawalpindi "	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; health good.
Peshawár "	0·9	Prospects good; slight fever.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects everywhere favourable; public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 5th)	Slight showers.	Weather cloudy; prospects and public health continue generally good.
Sitapur "		
Fyzabad "		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Jan. 1st)	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Harvest completed; outturn excellent; fever continues.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	.	*Rabi* prospects good; prices easy.
Chanda (2nd)	...	*Rabi* doing well; fever prevalent.
Chhindwara .	...	*Kharif* harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Betul . (3rd)	...	*Rabi* good; prices steady.
Balaghât .	...	*Kharif* harvesting; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (4th)	...	Rice harvest good; *rabi* promising; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (5th)	...	*Rabi* promising; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* promising.
Nimar ...	...	Cholera disappeared; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* promising.
Jubbulpore .	...	*Rabi* good; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ..	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	*Kharif* harvesting; *rabi* promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh (Jan. 6th)	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	Prospects good; health good; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* continue good.
British Burma— (Jan. 6th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; crops being reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health fair; cholera at Pegu almost entirely disappeared; reaping progressing; prospects of crops fair; cattle disease slight.
Bassein ...	...	Health fair; cholera in town now slight; crops good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; harvest excellent.
Prome ...	...	Health good; harvest nearly all gathered.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good, except at Mergui and Tavoy, where fever prevails; crops being reaped; cattle disease still prevails.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 6th)	0·11	Mornings raw and misty, days cold and clear; slight showers on night of 4th; reaping of *sali* continues; other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet "	...	Reaping finished; outturn below average; rice market steady; spring crops want rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Jan. 6th)	...	*Jowari* cutting completed in most parts of provinces; expected outturn fair; cotton picking continued; outturn below usual average; *rabi* crops in good condition.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 6th) ...	*Nil*	Prospects of season remain unimproved; public health on the whole good.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (Dec. 27th)	...	Water supply sufficient; health good; prospects promising; weather seasonable.
Marwar (25th)	...	Prospects promising; health good; weather close and cloudy.
Meywar (17th)	..	Health and prospects good; weather cool and pleasant.
Harowtee (25th)	...	Tanks unusually low; health good; prospects excellent.
Harowtee (Jan. 1st)	...	No change.
Tonk "	...	
Ajmere (6th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore "	...	No change; prospects and health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 5th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	
	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th January 1876.

No. 19.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. D. Jameson, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 19th November last.

Mr. T. W. Wood, District Superintendent, 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. M. McLeod, District Superintendent, 5th Grade and Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Assistant District Superintendent and Officiating District Superintendent, 5th Grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

Mr. J. Dixon, Inspector of Police and Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, to revert to his substantive rank.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. J. G. Ritchie, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 28th October last.

No. 27.—Mr. A. J. Primrose, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 15th November last.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 13th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. C. D. C. Winter, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

MEDICAL.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 6.—APPOINTMENT.—Dr. J. P. Cromarty to be Civil Medical Officer of Goálpára, in Assam, *vice* Apothecary Mr. J. Slane.

The usual subsidiary leave on return from medical leave is granted to Dr. Cromarty.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th January 1876.

No. 23.—The Revd. H. W. Crofton, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the 12th November 1875.

No. 24.—The Revd. William Frederick Armstrong, B. A., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 13th January 1876.

No. 23.—Mr. J. C. MacDonell, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal, with effect from the 27th December 1875.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 1 *of* 1876.—The following Notice is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF HOPE ISLAND LIGHT DURING REPAIRS TO LIGHTHOUSE COLUMN.

The Madras Government has given notice that the Light on Hope Island will be extinguished from and after the 30th day of January 1876, during the execution of repairs to the Lighthouse column.

Due notice will be given of the date on which the light will be re-exhibited.

In the meanwhile Commanders of ships are warned to be cautious in approaching the coast adjacent to the Port of Cocanada (Coringa) during the night, particularly vessels from the Southward.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, *12th January* 1876.

By Order,
A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bay of Bengal, No. 70 *a*; Coromandel Coast, No. 71 *a*; and Coringa or Cocanada Bay, No. 81: also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, China, &c., 1875, page 12; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 463.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEYS.

The 8th January 1876.

No. 16.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, R. A., Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, the following Officers have reverted to their substantive grades, with effect from the 13th ultimo :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, from Officiating Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, to Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Oakes, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Captain W. Barron, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain E. W. Samuells, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

EMIGRATION.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 8.—Under the provisions of section 56 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the publications noted on the margin shall form part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels sailing from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and as such be added to the list of books specified in Schedule A of the rules relating to emigration from those ports published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873, 14th November 1874, and 22nd May 1875.

South America Pilot, Part I.
West India Pilot, Vol. I.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 14th January 1876.

No. 153*P*.—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Monday, 3rd January 1876.—Before breakfast His Royal Highness witnessed a Polo Match on the Maidan and also an exhibition of tent pegging and other sports of the Bengal Cavalry. In the afternoon the Prince attended a convocation of the Calcutta University assembled for the purpose of conferring an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness left Calcutta for Bankipoor and Benares by Special Train at 10 P. M. The Native Princes remaining in Calcutta attended upon the Prince of Wales at Government House previous to His Royal Highness' departure. A Guard of Honor of European Infantry, with band and color, was drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House at 9 P.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied His Royal Highness to the Railway Station.

The Escort was furnished by the Body Guard.

The route from Government House to the Railway Station was lined by troops under the order of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Guard of Honor of Native Infantry was drawn up opposite the Howrah Railway Station.

All Officers of Government at the Presidency attended upon the Prince of Wales at the Howrah Railway Station.

A Royal Salute in honor of His Royal Highness' departure was fired from the ramparts of Fort William at sunrise on the 4th January.

Tuesday, 4th January 1876.—The Prince of Wales on arrival at Bankipoor soon after 9 A.M. was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and drove to His Honor's Camp, where the European and Native gentlemen of the surrounding districts were presented to His Royal Highness.

After partaking of a *dejeuner* given by the Lieutenant-Governor in Camp, His Royal Highness and suite returned to the Railway Station and proceeded in the Special Train to Benares. At Buxar a deputation from the Government of the North-Western Provinces waited on the Prince, and on arrival at Rajghât (Benares), His Royal Highness was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justices, and other Officers of the North-Western Provinces.

Wednesday, 5th January 1876.—At 11-30 A. M. the Prince of Wales held a Levée, after which the Delhi Princes resident in Benares were presented to His Royal Highness.

A deputation from the Municipality of Benares was also received by the Prince, who returned a suitable reply to the address presented by them.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Benares Subscription Hospital, visiting *en route* the College and stopping to see the children of the Christian schools assembled to welcome His Royal Highness. The Prince then paid a private visit to the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and formally opened the new Town Hall built by His Highness and presented to the city.

After visiting some of the principal temples of the city, His Royal Highness proceeded by boat to visit His Highness the Maharaja of Benares at Ramnuggur, and returned thence down the Ganges to view the illuminations of the town.

Thursday, 6th January 1876.—At 8-30 A. M. the Prince of Wales and suite left Benares by Special Train for Lucknow, stopping *en route* at Faizabad, where the Chief Commissioner of Oudh accompanied by some of the chief officers of the Province waited on His Royal Highness. The Prince reached Lucknow at 4-30 P. M., was received with the usual honors, and drove to the Chief Commissioner's house. Immediately after arrival, His Royal Highness took a drive in the town.

Friday, 7th January 1876.—At noon the Prince of Wales held a Levée, at which the European officers and residents of Lucknow were presented. The members of the Ex-Royal Family of Oudh and city notables were afterwards introduced to His Royal Highness.

In the afternoon the Prince laid the foundation stone of a monument about to be erected to the memory of the Native soldiers who fell in the defence of the Residency. At the conclusion of the ceremony the survivors of the Garrison present in Lucknow were presented to His Royal Highness. The Prince afterwards drove to the fort and visited the great Imambara.

After dinner His Royal Highness attended a *fête* given by the Talookdars of Oudh. An address was presented, and the leading Talookdars were introduced to His Royal Highness.

Saturday, 8th January 1876.—The Prince of Wales left by train for Unao at 8 A.M. and spent the day in hog hunting, returning in time for dinner, after which His Royal Highness attended an evening party given in his honor by the members of the United Service Club.

GENERAL.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 72 *G.*—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Douglas Hare, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

No. 73 *G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2127G, dated the 15th October 1875, Pundit Suroop Narain, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, officiated as Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, from the 18th September to the 8th November 1875, on which date Captain F. M. Maitland took over charge of his appointment as Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 13th January 1876.

No. 194.—Ordered that the following be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1876.

NOTICE TO BANKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of bills drawn against the surplus cash balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the calendar year 1876, on the conditions specified in the rules noted below:—

1. Bills will be available for issue on the treasuries of Akola and Oomraottee in the months, and to the probable extent, noted in statement at foot.

2. Nothing, however, in this Notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender for the probable surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the surplus cash balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs. 1,57,00,000, or an average per annum of Rs. 52,33,333, and that the probable surplus for the ensuing season,

it is estimated, will be about Rs. 40,00,000, as shown in statement below.

3. All tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows:—

WITHDRAWAL OF BERAR SURPLUS FOR SEASON 1876.

Tender for Bills on (Akola or Oomraottee, as the case may be) for the month of (February or March, as the case may be).

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

4. Tenders must on no account be written in the vernacular, and should specify the month or months for which the tenders are made. Separate tenders must be submitted for each month for bills on Akola, and separate tenders must also be submitted for each month for bills on Oomraottee. Infringement of this rule will involve rejection of the tender. For the convenience of intending purchasers, printed forms of tenders will be kept in stock by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and will be issued to applicants.

5. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender in English (in addition to vernacular, if signature is in vernacular).

6. Tenders may be for the whole or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount advertised.

7. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca currency.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith; which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned.

9. Tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at noon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February 1876; and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents.

10. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders.

11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole or in part will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance, and no portion of the deposit will be refunded till the *full* amount of bills is received into the treasury. This deposit will be forfeited in whole or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the tender.

12. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following. No larger amount will be received on any one day into the Government Treasury than can be conveniently shroffed by the establishment entertained for that purpose.

13. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of bills.

14. The bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the treasuries drawn upon. No bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but bills for sums not less than this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N. B.—If, when the last instalment of land revenue has been paid up, the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary Notification will be issued, stating whether any, and what, further limited amount will be available for withdrawal.

Actual surplus available for withdrawal from Berar annually for the three years 1873 *to* 1875 *and that estimated to be available for the year* 1876.

MONTHS.	PRECEDING THREE YEARS.			Amount estimated for 1876, and for which tenders are now invited.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Jan. ...	...	9,22,500	...	...
Feb. ...	20,00,000	16,37,500	15,00,000	b20,00,000
Mar. ...	20,00,000	14,40,000	15,00,000	c20,00,000
April ...	...	a11,00,000	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	15,55,000	...
July ...	...	...	3,45,000	...
August ...	..	...	...	...
Sept. ...	17,00,000	...	...	...
Oct. ...	...	...	...	...
Nov. ...	...	...	...	...
Dec. ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...	d57,00,000	d51,00,000	d49,00,000	40,00,000

(a) This sum was placed by the Resident at the disposal of the Accountant General, Bombay.
(b) At Akola 10 lakhs. At Oomraottee 10 lakhs.
(c) At do. 10 do. At do. 10 do.
(d) The average per annum from 1873 to 1875, Rs. 53,33,333.

The 14*th January* 1876.

No. 257.—Mr. E. W. Kellner, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

EXPENDITURE.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The 14*th January* 1876.

No. 214.—Ordered that the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7 (Educational), dated 14th October 1875, be published in the *Gazette of India*, with the remark that the day on which an examination is passed, is the day on which the examination which an officer passes is held, or the last day of such examination if the examination last more than one day:—

"With reference to the despatch from your Excellency in Council in the Financial Department of the 9th of August last, No. 269, I have to inform you that I approve of the recommendation therein made that the first increase of pay to be given to an educational officer is to date in future from the day on which he may pass the prescribed examination, namely, the Higher Standard, whether that examination is passed before or after the completion of the first year of service.

"Care will be taken to make this point clear in the terms of agreement entered into by gentlemen nominated hereafter by the Secretary of State."

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 274.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for the first para. of Rule 2(*b*) of Section 28 of the Civil Leave Code:—

2 (*b*). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it, or if he be an applicant for furlough in India, unless the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit) present himself with two copies of the statement of his case, either at the presidency town of Bombay, before one or more medical officers to be appointed to this duty by the Government of Bombay or at the seat of the Government under which he is serving, before the Medical Board there, or if there be no such Board, before one or more medical officers to be appointed by that Government and obtain a certificate as follows:—

We (*or* I) do hereby certify that according to the best of our (*or* my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we (*or* I) consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of——— absolutely necessary for his recovery.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 10th January 1876.

No. 146.—The usual leave subsidiary to the furlough granted to him by G. G. O. of the Military Department, No. 1249, dated 14th December 1875, is granted to Colonel H. Hyde, R. E., Master of the Mint at Calcutta.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 13th January 1876.

No. 181.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 90 of the Civil Pension Code:—

SECTION 90.—A life pension not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, and provided the pensioner's age does not exceed seventy years, be commuted at the rates shewn in the Table printed as Appendix F. The pension of a pensioner whose age is more than seventy years, cannot be commuted except by special order of the Government of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE—CUSTOMS.

The 13th January 1876.

No. 190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the said Act, or any other law for the time being in force, all China clay, drugs, chemicals, ochre, and resin imported into British India by paper manufacturers, and shown to the satisfaction of the chief Customs authority of the place where they are imported to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 14th January 1876.

No 245.—In consequence of France having joined the General Postal Union, certain alterations are necessary in the exchange of mails between India and France and countries served through France or by means of French mail packets. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased, under the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned:—

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES—	Letters.	Registration.	Packets of newspapers books, and patterns.
NOTE.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the Mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there.			
The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the Mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Per ½ oz.	See note *d*.	Pre-payment compulsory.
FRANCE AND ALGERIA—	Annas.		
Via Brindisi through French Office, Modane	7	*d*.	(*a*) Indian inland rate only.
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	6½	*d*.	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board.	6½	*d*.	Ditto.
TANGIERS AND TUNIS—			
Via Brindisi through French Office, Modane	10½	*d*.	Ditto.
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d*.	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	*d*.	Ditto.
EGYPT—			
Via Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *via* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	None.	
SPAIN—			
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	None.	
GREECE—			
Via Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d*.	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *via* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	*d*.	Ditto.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES—	Letters.	Registration.	Packets of newspapers, books, and patterns.
NOTE.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the Mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there.			
The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the Mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Per ½ oz.	See note *d*.	Pre-payment compulsory.
PORTUGAL—	Annas.		
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d*.	Indian inland rate only.
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles or Naples by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	*d*.	Ditto.
AZORES AND CANARY ISLANDS—			
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	*c. a.* 10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board.	*c. a.* 10	None.	
MONTENEGRO, TURKEY IN EUROPE AND POLAND—			
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d*.	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	*d*.	Ditto.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—			
Via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d*.	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *via* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board.	10	*d*.	Ditto.
NEW CALEDONIA—			
Via Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	9	*d*.	
CHINA—			
Hong-Kong—*via* Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet.	*c*. 5	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Shanghai—*via* Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	5	*d*.	Ditto.
Other parts—*via* Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	*c*. 5	None.	
JAPAN—			
Yokohama—*via* Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	5	*d*.	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Other parts—*via* Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	*c*. 5	None.	
PONDICHERRY AND SAIGON—			
Via Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	5	*d*.	Ditto
REUNION—			
Via Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	5	*d*.	Ditto.
Via Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet through Agent on board.	*c*. 8	*d*.	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.
MADAGASCAR—			
Via Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board.	*c. a.* 5	None.	
Via Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet through Agent on board.	*c. a.* 8	None.	
CEYLON AND THE STRAITS—			
Via Calcutta or Madras by French Packet	*c*. 4	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 ozs.
From Aden by French Packet	*c*. 5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
NETHERLANDS INDIA—			
Via Calcutta or Madras by French Packet through Batavia	*c*. 4	4 annas ..	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet through Batavia ...	*c*. 5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
SEYCHELLES—			
Via Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c*. 5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet	*c*. 4	4 annas ...	Ditto.
Via Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet ...	*c*. 8	4 annas ...	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.
MAURITIUS—			
Via Calcutta, Madras or from Aden by French Packet ...	*c*. 5	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 ozs.
Via Bombay to Aden and thence by French Packet ...	*c*. 8	4 annas ...	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.

NOTE.—*a denotes that the cover is liable to additional postage on delivery.*
c denotes that the pre-payment of postage is compulsory.
d denotes that registered covers are charged at double the ordinary rates (to be prepaid), no separate fee being levied.

Besides the above-mentioned countries and places there are others included in the postal arrangements, but for which there are other better routes. The routes to such places through France or French Agency are therefore merely mentioned below, it being understood that under present circumstances they are of little or no use, *viz.* :—

Gibraltar—Same as given above for *Spain*.
Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Switzerland—Same as given above for *Portugal*.
Austria, Servia, Denmark, Roumania, Sweden, Norway and Russia—Same as given above for *Montenegro, &c.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1876.

No. 28 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenant H. H. Cole,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875.

The services of Lieutenant Cole, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 29 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1272 of the 17th December 1875, the services of Colonel H. D. Abbott, C.B., of the Madras Staff Corps, late Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the 16th December 1875.

The 12th January 1876.

No. 30 *of* 1876.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 304. *London, 9th December* 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., being placed upon the Staff of the Army in India as a Lieutenant-General, in order that he may command the troops in the Madras Presidency, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., who is about to vacate the appointment.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 31 *of* 1876.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Surgeon George Arthur Warburton,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875.

No. 32 *of* 1876.—Surgeon-Major Francis Nottidge Macnamara, M.D., of the Medical Department, Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, with effect from the 14th February 1876.

No. 33 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor Patrick M. O'Loughlin, Store-keeper and Assistant Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 34 *of* 1876.—Munsa Ram, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, attached to the 4th Goorkha Regiment, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 864 of 1872, is dismissed the service.

No. 35 *of* 1876.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 31G, dated the 7th January 1876, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. S. Smith, of Infantry, late Officiating Commandant of the Bhopaul Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 29th November 1875, the date on which he was relieved by Colonel H. Forbes.

No. 36 *of* 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules with respect to the grant of leave of absence to Schoolmasters of Native Corps:—

I. Enlisted Schoolmasters of Native Regiments are to be on the same footing, as regards leave, as all other enlisted men

II. Leave of absence, including sick leave, for any period beyond a month and for less than three months, will entail the loss of half staff salary.

III. For any period beyond three months, the whole staff salary will be forfeited, and the amount made available as remuneration to the Acting Schoolmaster actually performing the duties.

No. 37 *of* 1876.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary H. B. Blaker, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 38 *of* 1876.—The services of the under-mentioned 2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Joseph Connolly, attached to the Presidency General Hospital.

Charles Carroll } with Perak Expedition.
Thomas Bell }

The 13th January 1876.

No. 39 *of* 1876.—It is hereby notified that the rules laid down in G. G. O. No. 136 of the 16th February 1864, for the grant of a reward for the apprehension of a soldier deserter, will also apply in the case of Medical Subordinates who may be reported as deserters.

No. 40 *of* 1876.—Captain F. H. Williams, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, availed himself of the furlough in India on private affairs for two years, granted him in G. G. O. No. 1220 of the 6th December 1875, on the 8th December 1875.

No. 41 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1875.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Brooke, of the 109th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1875.

Surgeon E. B. Gardner, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1875.

Major J. O. Travers, of the 17th Foot, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th January 1876.

Major T. J. Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry—date of arrival at Fort William, 2nd January 1876.

Major J. G. Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 10th January 1876.

No. 42 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Major-General J. T. Shakespear, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1102 of 1875,—per *Pekin*, 22nd November 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Rawlins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1212 of 1875,—per *Indus*, 8th November 1875, from Bombay.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) F. E. A. Chamier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1057 of 1875,—per *Delhi*, 1st November 1875, from Bombay.

Captain L. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 878 of 1875,—per *Delhi*, 1st November 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon S. H. Browne, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1139 of 1875,—per *Euphrates*, 14th November 1875, from Bombay.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Litster, G. G. O. No. 1239 of 1875,—per *Malabar*, 28th November 1875, from Bombay.

Conductor G. Bailey, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 7 of 1876,—per *Crocodile*, 31st December 1875, from Bombay.

No. 43 *of* 1876.—Conductor Thomas Heathcoate, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 27th December 1875; Conductor William Swinnerton, acting as Deputy Commissary, reverting to his substantive grade.

The 14*th January* 1876.

No. 44 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hill, 2nd in Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Contingent during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major C. V. Conway-Gordon, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which Major Conway-Gordon availed himself of the furlough.

4th Cavalry.

Captain H. S. Stewart, Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hill.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. E. Gubbins, Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. S. Stewart.

No. 45 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M.D., of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 46 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Collins Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, 11th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Archimeds Searle, Madras Staff Corps, 12th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Wilson, Madras Staff Corps, 12th January 1876.

No. 47 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant William John Vousden,—8th January 1876.

Lieutenant Samuel John Dunlop,—8th January 1876.

No. 48 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe and Australia on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon-Major John James Clarke, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 10*th January* 1876.

No. 9.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 461 of the 29th October 1875 which grants Mr. F. Hutchinson, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Assam, one month and twenty-two days' privilege leave, is cancelled.

Mr. Hutchinson is granted ten days' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th December 1875.

No. 10.—Mr. T. C. Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

No. 11.—Mr. (late Sergeant) J. A. Williamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from 28th August 1875.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 13.—Sergeant J. Garton, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is remanded to military duty.

No. 14.—Mr. J. Bridgnell, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment.

The 13th January 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 16.—Gungadhur Ragoonath is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 19th June 1875, and posted to His Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

No. 17.—The under-mentioned passed Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted as follows:—

To North-Western Provinces Irrigation.

Mr. W. J. Greer.
Babu Mahendranath Chakravati, B. A.
Mr. H. H. Nelson.
Mr. A. C. Evans.

To British Burmah Provincial.

Mr. E. J. Rumsby.
Mr. H. A. Lilley.
Mr. W. R. Gilbert.

To British Burmah Railway Branch.

Mr. R. W. L. Toozs.

To State Railways under Director.

Mr. A. T. Chiodetti.
Siva Dutta Pande, B. A.
Sabdha Rama Sahni.
Dharm Singh Soin.
Mr. W. Monies.
Mr. J. A. Greenwood.
Mr. T. Concannon.

No. 18.—Consequent on the return to duty of Captain Sargeaunt, R. E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, the following changes are ordered in the Control Establishment, with effect from the 17th December 1875, the date of his assumption of the charge of the office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta:—

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, temporary Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive grade of Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., to have temporary rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1876.

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1875.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Akote ...	Berars ...	16th ...	Opened.
Cherat ...	Punjab ...	12th ...	Closed.
Sheagaum ...	Berars ...	16th ...	Opened.
Wardah ...	Ditto ...	16th ...	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Robert Struthers, of Greenhead, Glasgow in Scotland, a Brewer, died in Scotland on the 3rd April 1849.

Thomas William Moore, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan, died at Shekh Budin in Punjab on the 5th August 1875.

Thomas Collins, a Plate-layer in the service of the E. I. Railway Company, died at Kutnee in the District of Jubbulpore on the 15th August 1875.

Richard Peter Blake, a Captain in the General List, Madras Infantry, died at Simla on the 7th July 1875.

Charles Arthur Crompton, a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, died at Cherat in the District of Peshawur on the 6th July 1875.

Simon John Ross Fraser, Manager of the Roopacherra Tea Garden in Cachar, died on the 16th September 1875.

John Maher, a Pensioned Apothecary residing at Moradabad, died at Moradabad on the 20th April 1875.

William Pitt, of Ingrave in the county of Essex in England, gentleman, died in England in the year 1867.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 18th Dec.* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1876.

No. 115.—One month's privilege leave is granted to Barrack Serjeant W. Collyer, attached to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, which he availed himself of from the afternoon of 17th December 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 10th January 1876.

No. 2.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 41 of 10th November

1875, Mr. W. R. McKey, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, returned from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 6th January 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,

Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 29th December 1875.

No. 103.—Consequent on the death of Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 26th December 1875, Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was directed to take charge of the Southern Road Division, which he did on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 6th January 1876.

No. 153.—Mr. H. C. Fowler, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Haidarabad, and Superintendent of Stamps, Haidarabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 6th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*

1st Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th January 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. G. L'Esteve, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, having been transferred to the Stores Department as a Sub-Storekeeper, his name is removed from the list of Upper Subordinates under Director.

No. 4.—Mr. G. S. Henry, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for four months, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 119 of the 5th July 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd January 1876.

No. 308.—Mr. H. Marten, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Kotri Division, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 4th January 1876.

No. 310.—Mr. J. A. Edwards, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 311.—Mr. E. Lewis, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 246 of 21st October 1875, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 312.—This Office Notification No. 156, dated 29th June 1875, granting Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, eighty-five days' privilege, and fifteen days' departmental, leave, is cancelled.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 313.—Mr. W. F. Pegler, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted forty days' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 314.—Mr. L. C. Desmazures, temporary Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

No. 315.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 522, dated 17th December 1875, Mr. J. F. Victor, late Supervisor, ceased to belong to the Establishment of this line on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1875.

No. 316.—The following transfers have been made by the Controller of Accounts :—

Mr. C. G. C. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, to the Kotri Division.

Baboo Jadu Nath Singha, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Kotri to the Sehwan Division.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Sehwan Division to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 317.—The following transfers and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bahawalpur Division, to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. S. Clay, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Larkana Division.

Mr. J. C. Davidson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Reti Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th January 1876.

No. 28.—With reference to Government of India Notification, Public Works Department, No. 525 of 18th ultimo, Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbul Division on the 4th instant.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. C. Fraser, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd January 1876.

No. 2.—Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore, from the two years' furlough granted to him by Military Department Notification No. 132, dated 12th February 1874, on the afternoon of the 6th January 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. C. H. Berry, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Division to the Chenab Section, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1875.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 121, dated 20th November 1875, Captain T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Extension Survey Division, No. 2, on afternoon of the 20th November 1875.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 139, dated 18th August 1875, temporarily transferring Captain W. H. Browne, S. C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. 1, with effect from the 1st September 1875, forenoon.

No. 6.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Extension Survey Division No. 2 to that of No. 1, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1875.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 195, dated 22nd December 1875, posting Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th November 1875, and is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. 2, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 29th November 1875.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 195, dated 22nd December 1875, posting Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th November 1875, and is posted to the Ravi Section, which section he joined on the afternoon of the 26th November 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th January 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 27th December 1875, from the leave on medical certificate granted in Notification No. 1368, dated 7th December 1875, and was relieved of his duties in this Office on the same date, in accordance with Government of India Notification No. 490, dated 29th November 1875.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 3rd, 1876 ...	Holiday.				
" 4th " ...	...	...	...	7,98,172	34,73,487
" 5th " ...	...	...	...	7,38,065	33,73,487
" 6th " ...	...	...	...	7,37,959	33,73,487
" 7th " ...	...	...	...	6,77,878	32,73,487
" 8th " ...	...	...	...	6,27,777	32,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th Jan. 1876.

H. HYDE,
Mint Master.

WANTED

An experienced Tobacco Curer practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only, enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices within the Kingdom of Italy can be obtained through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which Orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made in Italy will be notified from time to time in the local Indian Gazettes.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1351.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India of the first five months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Aug. 1874.	April to Aug. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	7,586,528	7,746,940	160,412	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	295,018	306,178	11,160	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	182,217	184,418	2,201	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	970,623	1,018,216	47,593	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,195	187	...	2,008
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	996,373	1,128,616	132,243	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	2,339,470	2,484,952	145,482	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	3,415,819	3,372,559	...	43,260
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	1,250,125	1,277,633	27,508	...
X.—Mint ...	72,000	103,703	44,558	...	59,145
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	296,364	322,024	25,660	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	62,722	39,122	...	23,600
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	144,306	135,689	...	8,617
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	68,126	63,201	...	4,925
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	236,142	270,066	33,924	...
XVI.—Pension ...	542,400	63,827	63,917	90	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	325,000	164,623	124,074	...	40,549
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	117,741	48,419	...	69,322
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	18,295,922	18,630,769	334,847	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	312,467	331,158	18,691	...
Public Works (Ordinary) ...	75,200	18,135	17,701	...	434
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	180,920	211,791	30,871	...
State Railways up to July ...	230,000	27,668	78,606	50,938	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	3,371,332	2,773,526	...	597,806
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	22,206,444	22,043,559	...	162,885
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	170,998	150,005		20,993
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	22,377,442	22,193,564	...	183,878

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Aug. 1874.	April to Aug. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	1,162,794	1,172,633	9,839	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	143,608	111,992	...	31,616
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	133,966	128,234	...	5,732
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,447,700	989,413	996,024	6,611	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	175,030	144,755	...	30,275
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	32,929	34,061	1,132	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	179,000	71,643	76,413	4,770	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	191,169	225,320	34,151	...
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	1,630,454	1,474,954	...	155,500
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	28,367	31,330	2,963	...
12.—Mint ...	73,600	67,752	34,779	...	32,973
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	311,498	331,402	19,904	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	395,000	78,333	95,126	16,793	...
15.—Administration ...	1,247,400	497,072	497,256	184	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	96,697	92,607	...	4,090
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	939,432	932,205	...	7,227
18.—Marine ...	402,600	155,009	137,472	...	17,537
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	65,421	63,667	...	1,754
20.—Medical ...	180,200	76,781	75,486	...	1,295
21.—Political ...	303,000	127,425	132,481	5,056	...
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,600	552,845	542,395	...	10,450
24.—Superannuation ...	695,500	287,386	308,168	20,782	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,390,000	231,802	646,018	414,216	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	33,140	15,519	...	17,621
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,058,400	2,094,605	2,117,754	23,149	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	269	269	...
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	10,174,571	10,418,320	243,749	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	4,656,284	4,728,593	72,309	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	817,701	930,387	112,686	...
Ditto, Extraordinary (including Railways), up to July ...	3,600,200	899,428	1,045,323	145,895	...
Land and Supervision up to July ...	91,000	22,431	23,159	728	...
Guaranteed Interest paid in India ...	35,000	14,262	17,833	3,571	...
(State Railways) up to July ...	180,000	30,592	56,527	25,935	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	1,269,820	1,276,138	6,318	...
TOTAL ...	47,446,600	17,885,089	18,496,280	611,191	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	13,617,300	6,039,786	5,784,893	...	254,893
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	23,924,875	24,281,173	356,298	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to June.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1876.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Agasti, Suryyakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Mahomed Ibrahim	Delhi College.
3	Kennedy, P.	Teacher.
4	Gupta, Asutosh	Presidency College.
5	Datta, Mahendranath	L. M. High School, Benares.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Haridás	Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Asutosh	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	Datta, Upendrakrisna	Presidency College.
9	Sukul, Kalisankar	Ditto.
10	Mitra, Surendranath	Ditto,
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	Delhi College.
12	Gargari, Haridás	Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Saradaprasad	Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	Ditto.
15	Maitra, Upendranath	St. Xavier's College.
16	Páthak Jwalaprasad	Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	Presidency College.
	Nag, Kunjalál	Dacca College.
19	Ray, Prasannakumar	Presidency College.
	Chhajju Mal	Muir Central College.
21	Syed Rahmat Ali	Saugor High School.
22	Birjmohan Lal	Canning College, Lucknow.
23	Ghosh, Srinath	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. S.	St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	Sanskrit College.
„ Rajendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sanatkumar	Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	Dacca College.
Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	Kishnaghur College.
„ Tarapada	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	Muir Central College.
„ Mohinimohan	Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sundarimohan	Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	Hooghly College.
De, Bipinvihari	Presidency College.
DeMel, A. W.	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Divakar Balkrishna Chepi	Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Manmathakumar	Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	Sanskrit College.
Grant, W. F.	Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath	Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	Presidency College.

Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution
Mandal, Ramesvar	...	Ditto.
Mazharul Anwar	...	Hooghly College.
Misra, Mayasankar	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev		Hooghly College.
„ Umacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nagalingam, S.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Ditto.
Parmesvar Sinha	...	Benares College.
Pathak, Devakinandan	...	Ditto.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Dacca College.
Prabhulal	...	Muir Central College.
Raghunandan Prasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saradaranjan	..	Dacca College.
Sajivanlal	...	Benares College.
Saligram	...	Lahore College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Benares College.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.
Sital Pershad	...	Patna College.
Syamlall	...	Agra College.
Syed Sakhawut Hosen	...	Patna College.
Vinayek Rao	..	Saugor High School.
66 Woongarala Ramanujaya	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Bahadur Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Balmakund	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jagannath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rasiklall		Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Sivaram	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhaimv Prasad	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Teacher.
„ Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Benares College.
Brahma, Amritalall	..	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Biresvar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gopallal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haranchandra	..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Taragati	...	Benares College.
Das, Baranosi	...	Delhi College.
„ Dhairyyanarayan	...	Gauhati High School.
Datt, Girrajkisor	...	St. John's College.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Maheschandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nagendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dayasankara	...	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ramchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umacharan	...	Presidency College.
Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	...	Saugor High School.
Guha, Manmohan	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Habibullah, Mohammed	...	Saugor High School.
Hadiyar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Jankinath	...	Ajmere College.
Jharkhandi, Jagannath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jwala Pershad	...	Teacher.
Kanhayalal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kunjviharilal	...	Benares College.
Lachmandas	...	Bareilly College.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
Maitra, Kalipada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Lalmohan	...	Agra College.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Mahimachandra	...	Dacca College.
Manna, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Chandiprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Khirodchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Panchanan	...	Delhi College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	...	Bauleah High School.
Nag, Chandrakanta	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Nanhakchand		Benares College.
Nepal Pande	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nihalchandra	...	Benares College.
Palchaudhuri, Bipradas	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Sasibhushan	...	Cuttack High School.
Purushottamdas	...	Muir Central College.
Ramkhelawan Sinha	...	Benares College.
Ramsmaranlal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Damari	...	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	Ex-student, Canning College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Lakhpat	...	Lahore College.
Sahay, Nilkanta	...	Patna College.
Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Umeschandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Sen, Dwarkanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gourchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Kamalkrishna	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Sevakram Lala	...	Benares College.
Sikdar, Kisarimohan		Kishnaghur College.
Sinha, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
„ Ramcharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Strantenbergh, P. A.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Sundar Das	...	Lahore College.
Syed Manzurar Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	...	Bareilly College.
93 Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	...	Saugor High School.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adie, J. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Ashe, R. S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Babaij, Jaykrishna	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kanailal	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnugger School.
Bansidhar	..	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
„ Govindachandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Lalmohan	...	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sivaprasanna	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gupinath	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Faridpur School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Syamacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Kshetraprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramnath	...	Bankura School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sonatan	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Panchkari	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Crawford, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Balaichand	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Harilal	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	...	Doveton College.
Dayaram	...	Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.		St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	...	Private Student.
Farley, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Matilal	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	...	Konnugger School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	...	Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Grose, E. F.	...	Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	Ditto.
„ P. G.	...	Ditto.
Kasipillai, M.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Knight, R. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	...	Konnugger School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Rishikes	...	Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kalachand	...	Noakhali School.
„ Rajevsar	...	Benares College.
Muhammed Baqaransari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
„ Ismael Khan	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad
Panioty, C. D.	...	St. Xavier's College.

	Payne, T. W.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Phaggulal	... Gya Zillah School.
	Porter, F. S.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Radharaman	... Hume's High School.
	Ramsingh	... Fyzabad High School.
	Rasikvihari	... Muttra Zillah School.
	Ray, Kalimohan	... Bauleah High School.
	Rogers, L.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sahu, Durgacharan	... Balasore School.
	Saidur Rahman	... Calcutta Madrassa.
	Sanyal, Jaychandra	... Joynarain's College.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	... Barisal School.
	„ Navagopal	... Hindu School.
	„ Nrisinhachandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sarkies, C. J.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sayyid, Abul Bazl	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Schofield, J. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Sen, Chandicaharan	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Barisal School.
	„ Dakshinacharan	... Hindu School.
	„ Priyanath	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Radhacharan	... Calcutta Institution.
	Sheonarain, Pandit	... Jalandur Mission School.
	Singh, Gajaraj	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Sinha, Purnendunarayan	... Kandi School.
	Sivaprosad	... Hume's High School.
	Som, Trailokyanath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Spence, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Tait, W. W.	... Doveton College.
	Ten Brœke, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Umar Baksh	... Hushyarpore School.
	Umrao Singh	... Delhi Govt. School.
	Wilson, A. H.	... Doveton College.
126	Younan, W.	... St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Halim	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Abdussalam, Sayyad	... Ditto.
	Abul Hosen	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Adhikari, Nilratan	... Kandi School.
	Aich, Baradakanta	... Jagannath School.
	Akbar Alam	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
	Ali Ahmad	... Ditto.
	Amir Hasan	... Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	Anlad Ali	... St. John's College.
	Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh	... Jubbulpore High School.
	Ashraf Ali, Mirza	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Babulal	... Joynarain's College.
	Bagchi, Kesavchandra	... Serajgunge School.
	„ Umaprasad	... Bauleah High School.
	Baijnath	... Unao High School.
	Bailey, C. G.	... Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Bajpaye, Rambhadra	... Jubbulpore High School.
	Baladevram	... Benares College.
	Balwantkeshava Bhowalkar	... City School, Nagpur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	... Hindu School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Bidhuvilas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Jagannath School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Gowari Hindu School.
	„ Brajagopal	... Howrah School.
	„ Brajendranath	... Hare School.
	„ Charuchandra	... Jubbulpore High School.
	„ Durgacharan	... Bogra Zillah School.
	„ Dvarkanath	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Haricharan	... Berhampore College.
	„ Haridhan	... Barisa School.
	„ Haripada	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kalikumar	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Kalipada	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Kamalakanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Matilal	... Cossipore Kasinath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Navagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Niradchandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Satyacharan	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sirischandra	...	Pandra School.
„ Surendranath	...	Cutwa School.
„ Thakurdhan	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bankelal	...	Bareilly College.
Bankevihari	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Bartholomeusz, J. O.	...	Candy Collegiate School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Pubna School.
„ Ramankrishna	...	Hare School.
Basu, Aghorchandra	...	Calcutta School.
„ Amulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Anantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakisor	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Jessore School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Jyotischandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Barisal School.
„ „	...	Calcutta School.
„ Lalvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Howrah School.
„ Nagendralal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nagendranath	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Niradvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Satisendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bellamy W. A.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	...	Howrah School.
Bhagwanprasad	...	Gonda High School.
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Harigopal	...	Ranaghat English School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Chinsura Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nityagopal	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Saradacharan	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Gya Zillah School.
Bhawanisankar	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	...	Ditto.
Biharilal	...	Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Khursid Ali	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Byers, P. W.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Campbell, H. G.	...	St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Chadrakanta	...	Barisal School.
„ Gangacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ „	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Pubna School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ „	...	Bankura School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bankura School.

Chakravarti, Taradas	...	Barripore School.
Chandulal	...	Ludiana Mission High School.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
„ Asutosh	...	Calcutta School.
„ Bhudev	...	Hare School.
„ Haricharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Karunamay	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahavirprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramanimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra		Ditto Shampooker Branch.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Victoria School, Gazipore.
„ Taraknath	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	..	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	..	Mogultuli School.
„ Asutosh	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kamalnarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahadev	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Bankura School.
Chhotelal	...	Sitapur High School.
DaCosta, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Howrah School.
„ Anandakisor	...	Mymensing School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Hemantalal	..	Jessore School.
„ Jadavchandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Jadunath	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
„ Nilmani	...	Hare School.
„ Rajmohan	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Taritmohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Deogurh Zillah School.
„ Gnanendranath	...	Baraset School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Mihirchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ Narayanprasad	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushun	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Baradakanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Lalvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Makhangopal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sudhanyakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	...	Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	...	Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	...	Allahabad Boy's High School.
Dover, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	...	Unao High School.
„ Jognesvar	..	Benares College.
„ Madhoram	...	Agra College.
„ Raghubardyal	...	Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	...	Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
Dwarkadas	...	Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Canning College.
Ebell, H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Edman, W. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Evartz, A. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fazl Azim	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Fernandez, F.	...	Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath, (A.)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Tamanaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	...	Goverdangah H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Anantaram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhajahari	...	Calcutta School.
„ Bisvesvar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Barrisaul School.
„ Indrabhushan	...	Bankura School.
„ Jivankrishna	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Kesavchandra	...	Intally Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetranath	...	Barrisaul School.
„ Lalitbhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowampore.
„ Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Sasidhar	...	Rungpore School.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Chundernugger School.
„ Sivapada	...	Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
„ Sudhirkrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Delhi Govt. School.
„ Tinkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
„ Navinchandra	...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Nityagopal	...	Seal's Free College.
Golaknath, C.	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	...	Private Student.
Goonewardene, E. G.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
„ J. A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	...	Howrah School.
Gourisankar	...	Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	...	City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	...	Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	..	Barrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	...	Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandas	...	Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	...	Benares College.
Jamait Ali	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jan Muhammad	...	Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	...	Goojranwalla Mission School.
Johnson, C. N.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
„ S.	...	Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	...	Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	...	Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	...	Hetampore School.
Kar, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Kesvavhari Sonvalkar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Ata Hosen	...	Canning College.
„ Muhammad Baqr	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Rahat Ali	...	Moradabad Govt. School.
Koár, Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	...	City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	...	Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	...	Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	...	Bareilly College.
Lagbatay, Narayan Rao	...	Agra College.

Laha, Priyanath	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	...	Benares College.
„ Mahadevprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Lalchand	...	Delhi Government School.
„	..	Umritsar District School.
Laljimal	...	Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	...	Barabanki High School.
Lalsingh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott, P.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	...	Calcutta Boy's School.
McPherson, W. M.	...	Ditto.
Madhaprasad	...	Agra College.
„	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	...	Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
„ Binadvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Barisa School.
„ Khirodnath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Murarilal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Serampore College.
Manna, Kisarilal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	...	Puri School.
Mithanlal	...	Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Binaychand	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Thakurdas	...	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	...	Moradabad Government School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ali	...	Umritsar District School.
„ Ismail	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Mushin	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
„ Sáid	...	Ditto.
„ Zahur Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Jonye Training School.
„ „	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Dinanath	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Delhi Government School.
„ Gnanabharan	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Govindaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Gurudas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kumadvandhu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nityagopal	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Prabodhchandra	...	Balagur English School.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Tarapada	...	Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	...	Hindu School.
Munsiram	...	Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	...	Berhampore College.
„ Harihar	...	Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	...	Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rjaulu	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	...	Hare School.
Narain Mohadaji Agate	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.

Narainprasad	... Hume's High School.
,,	... Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Navaswáyum, H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Nayek, Gokulananda	... Puri School.
Nehalchand	... Lahore Government School.
Neyaz Hasan	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Niyogi, Piyarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
O'Brien, M.	... St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	... Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	... St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	... Hare School.
,, Harimohan	... Pogose School.
,, Shayachand	... Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	... Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	... F. C. Mission School, Culna.
Pande, Hariram	... Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	... Benares College.
Parmanand	... Lahore Government School.
Pathak, Janakinath	... Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	... Bareilly College.
Piyarelal, (I.)	... Allygurh School.
,, (II.)	... Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	... St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	... Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	... Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	... Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	... Bareilly College.
Raliaram	... Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	... Patna Collegiate School
Ramchand	... Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Ramkisan	... Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	... City School, Nagpore.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	... Unao High School.
Ramnath	... Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	... Victoria College.
Ramsahay	... Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	... City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	... Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	... Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Atulchandra	... Santipore Municipal School.
,, Avinashchandra	... Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Benibhushan	... Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Chandrakisôr	... Jagannath School.
,, Chunilal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Girijabhushan	... Navadwip Hindu School.
,, Govindachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Heramvachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jogendranath	... Canning College.
,, Lakshmikanta	... Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Mahesnarayan	... Nizamut School.
,, Mahimachandra	... Teghoria School.
,, Nagendrakumar	... Chittagong High School.
,, Nitaichand	... Hare School.
,, Priyanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Purnachandra	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Rajanikanta	... Mymensing School.
,, Satischandra	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Umapada	... Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	... Ooterparah School.
,, Bhagavaticharan	... Behar English School.
Roshanlal	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Rudra, Kaligopal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	... C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jaladhar	... Hare School.
Sankarlal	... Muttra Zillah School.
,,	... Allygurh School.

Sanyal, Akshaykumar	... Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	... Pogose School.
„ Ramlal	... Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sureschandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	... Barrisal School.
„ Balaramchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	... Hindu School.
„ Rajkrishna	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Saratchandra	... Commillah School.
„ Syamacharan	... Howrah School.
„ Upendranath	... Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	... Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
„ Narendranath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Navagopal	... Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	... Agra College.
„ Nandkisor	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra	... Bankura School.
„ Isanarayan	... Benares College.
„ Jaynath	... Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	... Hare School.
„ Rameśvar	... Benares College.
„ Sital	... Ditto.
Sivanand	... Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal	... Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sohanlal	... Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	... Noakhali School.
Sriram	... Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J B.	... Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sundarlal	... Bareilly College.
Sundar Singh	... Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Indrachandra	... Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	... Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	... Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Tansukh Ray	... Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	... Goojranwallah Mission School.
Thomas, M. A.	... St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	... Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	... Pakoor School.
Volkers, R.	... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Nandoosker	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	... Bishop's School, Nagpore.
Ziya-ulla	... Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	... Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	... Midnapore High School.
Armstrong, J.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Ata-ulla	... Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	... Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	... Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Bamapada	... Berhampore College.
„ Bhutnath	... Private Student.
„ Bipinvihari	... Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Dinavandhu	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	... Jessore Zillah School.
„ Janakinath	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendrachandra	... Hare School.
„ Jogendranath	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalipada	... Berhampore College.
„ Meghnad	... Bareilly College.
„ Nagendrachandra	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Sasibhushan	... Joynarain's College.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Cossipore Kasinath's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Barari, Kalikisor	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	...	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Seals' Free College.
„ Girendranath	...	Kanchraparah School.
„ Haradhan	...	Purulia School.
„ Jagavandhu	...	Taki Eng. School.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendrakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Nitaicharan	...	Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ratnakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Brajakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Serampore College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Tarapada	...	Sibpore School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Girischandra	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
„ Hridaygovinda	...	Faridpur School.
„ Jagadis	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Rajendralal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srinath	...	Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	...	Konnuggur School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ „	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Baikantanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bijayram	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Jaygopal	...	Teacher.
„ Jogendranath	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Hare School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Iswariprasad	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Jogendranarayan	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Mahendralal	...	Jessore Zillah School.
Chobe, Kisorchandra	...	Furrackabad Government School.
Christian, J.	...	Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	...	Free School.
Dás, Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Bireswar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Joseph Heralal	...	Mohanad Mission School.
„ Panchkari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sadayacharan	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Sarveswar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Devendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Rajkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sadananda	...	Puri School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
DeSouza, L. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	...	Commillah School.
Deviprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	...	Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	...	Benares College.
Dyar, A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gabriel, J.	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haridás	...	Chandernagur School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindragopal	... Barabanki High School.
„ Jogeschandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kamalakanta	.. Sylhet Government School.
„ Meghnad	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Mymensing School.
„ Sidhesvar	... Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	... Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	... Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	... Jabulpur High School.
Guha, Bankavíhari	... Jagannath School.
„ Devendranath	... Sylhet Government School.
„ Umeschandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	... Jagannath School.
„ Ranjankrishna	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sitalúprasad	... Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	... Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	... Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	... Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	... Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	... Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	... Bareilly College.
Kálkáprasad	... Ditto.
„	... Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	... Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	... Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Anauta Damodari	... C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	... Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	... Faridpore School.
„ Purnanath	... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	... Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	... Gazeepore Mission School.
„ Damodar	... Allygurh Zillah School.
„ Gopalnarayan	... Benares College.
„ Krishnadayal	... Ranchee School.
„ Mákhan	... Agra College.
„ Makunda	... L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Phundan	... Allyghur Zillah School.
„ Ram	... Ditto.
„ Sadásuk	... Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	... Kishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	... Cuttack High School.
Mahárájnarayan, Pandit	... Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	... Kasipore Cossinath School.
„ Durgádás	... Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	... Rashvihari School.
„ Devendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra	... Mymensing School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Konnogur School.
„ Lakshminath	... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	... Sanskrit College.
„ Nagendra	... Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	... Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	... Bareilly College.
„ Ramlagan	... Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Jaykrishna	... Ootterparah School.
„ Kunjavihari	... Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Paresnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rameschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Ramtaran	.. Balasore School.
Moore, E.	... Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	... Serampore College.
„ Bamapada	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Basantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	.. Hazaribagh School.
„ Dharmadás	... Jonye Training School.
„ Haridás	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Hemchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Jogindramohan	... Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	... Jonye Training School.
„ Navagopal	... Barisa School.

Mukhopadhyay, Raivihari	...	Pogose School.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	.	Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
„ Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pedris, D. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pokpál	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	..	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	...	Barrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
„ Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	..	Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pasupati Saran	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	..	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	..	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th Jan. 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
307	L 69—31175	100	Babu Ram Coomer Ghosh.
	L 62—91562	10	
308	L 67—32445	50	Messrs. C. Seconde & Co.
309	L 69—26091	100	J. S. Hubbard, Esq.
311	L 63—81930	20	Babu Debendra Krisna Mittra.
	L 59—71860	10	
312	L 65—03942	20	J. C. Jore, Esq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
195	L 63—54541 „ —99460	20	Banee Ram.
196	L 13—16249 L 36—23947	20	Babu Wooma Churn Mookerjee.
197	L 22—76410 „ —76412	5	Shaik Azhurrel Huck.
198	A 84—47989 „ —47986	100	Babu Issur Chunder Banerjee.
199	L 17—83763 „ —83764	5	A. Cumming, Esq.
	L 15—56212 „ —39257	5	
	L 42—80610 „ —80609	10	
	L 42—62884 „ —51694	10	
	L 34—37392 „ —37395	10	
	L 39—57906 „ —57905	10	
	A 74—41785 „ —41778	20	
200	L 45—74864 „ —74863	20	Mohadaw Missry.
201	L 21—97303 „ —97301	5	Babu Kally Dass Dass.
202	A 48—74588 A 49—36992	10	Kunuck Mull Lodha.
	A 25—80473 „ —80474	20	
	A 33—92602 A 34—86339	20	
203	L 68—46415 „ —46416	100	Messrs. W. H. Gilbert & Co.
415	A 91—65392	100	Meer Ijutally.
417	L 20—28614	5	Babu Gour Chunder Shaw.
	„ —68271	5	
	L 21—56207	5	
	„ —76491	5	
	L 22—13878	5	
	„ —84302	5	
	L 43—16045	10	
418	L 22—56507	5	Babu Pitamber Mookerjee.
419	L 64—04254	20	Babu Ishan Chunder Roy.
420	L 64—08123	20	W. Coombe, Esq.
	L 39—57629	10	
	L 21—58339	5	
421	L 15—32533	5	W. Shakespear, Esq.
	„ —32536	5	
422	L 22—41886	5	Babu Grish Chunder Ghose.
	„ —41887	5	
	„ —41888	5	
423	L 5—90916	10	Babu Rutnashur Mullick.
	„ —90917	10	
424	L 58—59467	10	Babu Modhu Sooden Dass.
	„ —59468	10	
425	L 67—19441	50	Babu Gopaulputtee.
	L 66—92567	50	
	L 69—09315	100	
	L 22—39163	5	
	„ —39191	5	
426	A 96—19308	10	Babu Doorga Mohun Dass.
427	A 7—58825	10	Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
428	L 51—29134	100	Col. S. Chalmers.
429	L 53—85812	1,000	Jesh Raj Gootee Ram.
	„ —83058	1,000	
	L 52—21005	500	
	L 68—34525	100	
	„ —62011	100	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th January 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
122	M 18—02801	10	Kadir Beg, Superintendent, Survey, His Highness the Nizam's Government, Aurungabad.
	C 84—42148	20	
125	M 17—56296	10	Mr. Cawasjee Temuljee Dosabhoy, Europe Shop-keeper, Broach.
	C 99—20713	20	
137	C 99—34074	20	Goolam Hussein Moollah Abdool Cadur, Goa.
	C 84—69158	20	
	C 92—98424	10	
73A	C 97—46010 } wrongly joined.	10	Shewjee Laljee, Mandevee, near the Bridge, Bombay.
	C 92—86561 }		
	M 17—46889 } ditto	10	
	„ —46890 }		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th January* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
697	D 7—63194	100	Nebaran Chunder Chatterjee, Calcutta.
699	L 49—77730	50	Lalldeen and Hajee Mahomed Shaibooddeen, Calcutta.
700	D 10—69402	5	Mahomed Haneef, Agra.
705	„ —61380	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
686	D 4—43729	50	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
695	D 7—58757	100	C. R. Marindin, Esq., C. S., Madhubani, Tirhoot.
701	D 11—25811	10	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
702	D 10—44845	5	Surgeon-Major W. Graves, Naini Tal.
	D 6—84504	10	
	„ —84852	10	
703	D 5—74350	20	Ramkoomar Sheo Chand, Mhow.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th January* 1876.

F. C. BARNES, *Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
192	E 5—82636	20	Lieut. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Delhi.
	„ —82638	20	
208	E 6—77175	10	The Revd. H. Corbyn, Chaplain, Abbottabad.
	E 5—58418	20	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th January* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC, *Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1876.

Under the terms of a postal convention, the postage on prepaid letters addressed to Brazil has been reduced by 1¼ annas per half ounce.

2. Fully prepaid covers for that country will no longer be subject to additional postage on delivery: the condition of compulsory prepayment in the case of letters has been removed: and registration has been made available.

3. The rates of postage on packets of newspapers, books and patterns for Brazil have been reduced, and the maximum limit of weight lessened from 5 lbs. to 2 lbs. in the case of packets of newspapers and books, and from 5 lbs. to 8 ounces in the case of patterns.

4. The revised rates of postage are as follow, *viz.*:—

	Letters per half ounce.	Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Prepayment compulsory. Not exceeding 4 ounces.	Packets of Newspapers, books and patterns. Not exceeding 2 ounces.	Not exceeding 4 ounces.	Not exceeding 6 ounces.	Not exceeding 8 ounces.	Every additional 2 ounces.	Every additional 4 ounces.
	A. P.	A.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Vid Brindisi	14 9	8	3 0	5 9	6 6	12 0	12 9	3 9	5 0
Vid Southampton	12 9	8	2 6	3 9	4 6	8 0	8 9	1 9	3 0

The rates of postage on all classes of correspondence for Portugal and Azores have been reduced, and are as follows, *viz.* :—

	Letters per half ounce.	Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Prepayment compulsory. Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, books, and patterns.					
				Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 6 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Every additional 2 ozs.	Every additional 4 ozs.
	A. P.	A.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Via Brindisi	9 9	8	3 0	5 0	5 9	10 9	11 6	3 9	4 6
Via Southampton	7 9	8	2 6	3 0	3 9	6 9	7 6	1 9	2 6

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

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NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER

No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants, at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon, under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

JOHN F. OGILVY.

" WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.

G. F. MEWBURN.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,100, originally standing in my name, and with a view of changing it to the loan of 1842-43, simply transferred it to Byjnath, who has turned bankrupt on the 22nd December 1875, without receiving any consideration, for which the undersigned has sufficient proof and holds a written document to that effect. The Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Note, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate of the same :—

No. 45614, 4049 of 1865, for Rs. 2,100.

BUDDEROONISSA BEGUM.

NOTICE.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day.

SCHLAEPFER PUTZ & Co.

CALCUTTA,
1st January 1876.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 1st Quarter ending 31st July 1875, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1874.

PARTICULARS.	In the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1875.	In the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the previous quarter ...	49,62,451 4 7	46,16,593 12 2	3,45,857 8 5	
ADD RECEIPTS.				
Subscription from May to July in the Widows' Fund	90,000 3 7	84,654 14 0	5,345 5 7	
Subscription from May to July in the Children's Fund	61,406 6 3	57,209 7 3	4,196 15 0	
Fees, &c., from May to July in the Children's Fund	928 8 0	503 9 4	424 14 8	
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Reserve Fund (W. F.)	1,62,003 0 0	1,19,659 0 0	42,344 0 0	
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Interest Reserve Fund	62,774 0 0	56,059 8 0	6,714 8 0	
Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Reserve Fund (C. F.)	1,41,293 0 0	1,05,221 0 0	36,072 0 0	
Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Interest Reserve Fund	43,645 0 0	36,368 0 0	7,277 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus (W. F.)	53,400 0 0	50,080 0 0	3,320 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (C. F.) to Divisible Surplus (C. F.)	31,202 0 0	20,022 0 0	11,180 0 0	
TOTAL ...	6,46,652 1 10	5,29,777 6 7	1,16,874 11 3	
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	56,09,103 6 5	51,46,371 2 9	4,62,732 3 8	
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund...	49,754 5 10	41,821 6 11	7,932 14 11	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	33,522 10 3	34,494 6 7	.....	971 12 4
Cost of Office Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies, &c.	13,928 10 1	10,950 13 7	2,977 12 6	
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing on the W. F. ...	64,038 0 0	57,097 8 0	6,940 8 0	
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing in the C. F. ...	41,309 4 0	37,310 4 0	3,999 0 0	
Amount of Divisible Surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing in the W. F.	53,167 8 0	49,300 8 0	3,867 0 0	
Amount of Divisible Surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing in the C. F.	29,230 8 0	21,543 0 0	7,687 8 0	
Amount transferred from W. F. to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (W. F.) ...	2,24,777 0 0	1,75,718 8 0	49,058 8 0	
Amount transferred from C. F. to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (C. F.)	1,84,938 0 0	1,41,589 0 0	43,349 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus (W. F.)	53,400 0 0	50,080 0 0	3,320 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (C. F.) to Divisible Surplus (C. F.)	31,202 0 0	20,022 0 0	11,180 0 0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS ...	7,79,267 14 2	6,39,927 7 1	1,40,312 3 5a	971 12 4
Net balance in favor of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	48,29,835 8 3	45,06,443 11 8	3,22,420 0 8b	
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers over 5 years' standing	26,336 13 0	23,601 15 0	2,734 14 0	
Proportion of interest on Divisible Surplus as per votes of subscribers	20,599 8 0	17,710 14 0	2,888 10 0	
TOTAL ...	46,936 5 0	41,312 13 0	5,623 8 0	

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,162	777	1,085	717	77	60	-	
Ditto incumbents	255	372	234	339	21	33		
Ditto subscribers sharing on interest on Reserve Fund	635	423	586	421	49	2		
Ditto subscribers sharing on interest on Divisible Surplus	823	657	747	519	76	138		

a Net increase Rs. 1,39,340-7-1.
b Net increase Rs. 3,23,391-12-7.

E. E.

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

E. W. KELLNER,
G. W. MACLEOD, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE,
The 29th December 1875.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
   Saving of existing licenses and rules.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.
   Proviso as to licenses.
5. Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.
6. Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

SECTION.

7. Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.
8. Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,
   and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.
9. Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.
11. For using or working such telegraphs.
12. For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.
13. For intruding into signal-room, &c.
14. For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.
15. For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent to prevent transmission, to tap, or to commit mischief.
    Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.
16. Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.
17. Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.
    For intercepting or divulging messages.
    For divulging purport of signals.
18. For offering bribes to telegraph officers.
19. For misconduct.
20. For sending messages without payment to Government.
21. For sending fabricated messages.
22. For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.
23. For abetment of and attempts to commit offences.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, and framed under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph officer."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Message."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

4. Within British India the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Proviso as to licenses.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

III.—Penalties.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of

sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

15. Whoever, intending—

to prevent transmission,

(*a*) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to tap,

(*b*) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to commit mischief.

(*c*) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

17. Any telegraph officer who

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th JANUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras except a slight sprinkling in Tanjore: rain is wanted in parts, but prospects are reported generally fair. No rain is reported from Bombay, Sind, the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana or Central India: the prospects of the rabi continue good in all these provinces. In Bengal no rain has fallen during the week except a trifling shower at Darjeeling: the showers of last week in the districts immediately south of the hills have been of considerable benefit: rain is wanted in the central and eastern districts and Chota Nagpore; prospects are however good, and the *amun* rice, the harvest of which is almost complete, has yielded a fair outturn generally. From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain is reported: prospects are good, want of rain being felt seriously only in Bareilly. In the Punjab rain has fallen at Peshâwar and Rawal Pindi, none elsewhere: reports are favourable. No rain has fallen in Assam, Burmah or Mysore; in the last province the condition of the crops continues unimproved.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 13th)	...	Rain wanted; 2 feet water over anicut; gram and castor sown; crops generally good; prices steady; markets well supplied; cholera 38 seizures, 18 deaths; fever and small-pox continue; cattle suffering from epizoötic aphtha in some places; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (12th)	*Nil*	Season generally favourable; paddy, *cholum* and wheat harvested; growing crops thriving; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; cholera in Sirwell, 12 seizures, 4 deaths; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, except in Ramalkota.
Tanjore (13th)	·02 in Negapatam; elsewhere none.	Rivers almost dry; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops not thriving in parts for want of rain; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox in Negapatam; cholera increased—213 seizures, 159 deaths; cattle disease in parts; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (12th)	*Nil*	Drinking water sufficient; supply for irrigation purposes scanty in dry taluks; crops good in irrigated parts, suffering much elsewhere for want of water; outturn generally below average; prices steady; cholera 54 seizures, 46 deaths; foot and mouth disease among cattle at Srirungum fair; pasture sufficient in wet taluks, scanty elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (Jan. 13th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of second crop approaching; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks—281 seizures, 196 deaths; pastures withering.
		General remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Jan. 13th)		
Sind. (Jan. 12th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Crops progressing favourably; season unhealthy.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops progressing favourably.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops and cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	Cotton and *rabi* crops good; 10 cholera cases in Bulsar taluka, 6 deaths.
Broach ...		Crops good; fever continues; weather slightly cold.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy; American cotton forms 75 *per cent.* of the crop in 5 talukas; fever prevalent.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling; fever and ague prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects fair; public health generally fair.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing *rabi* crops generally doing well, but in some places one fall of rain is wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops good, except in Wai, Tásgaon and Wálwa, where they are middling.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; cotton middling.
Dharwar ...	...	Public health favourable, except in Hángal taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop cultivation nearly finished along the coast; cholera in Honáwar and Yellápur—14 cases, 9 deaths.
Kaladgi ...	...	No change; 10 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops as before; fever and cough prevalent in Rájkot and Nagar talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; cholera at Kattooda, 3 cases, 1 death.
		General remarks.—Cholera still hanging about in the Southern Mahratta Country; much fever in Sind, Khandesh and Nasik; general prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Bengal—(Jan. 13th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; rain is wanted for the cold weather crops; general health of the district is good, but cholera is still prevailing at Futtekcherri.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the reaping of the *amun* or the late rice crop is not yet finished; pulses, chillies, linseed, sesamum, &c., are moderately progressing; cholera is abating.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; very cold at night and foggy up to 9 o'clock in the morning; mustard is in flower; owing to the want of moisture in the soil a poor outturn is anticipated; tobacco and chilli are being sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	No change to report in the weather or of the prospects of the crops cholera still prevails in the neighbourhood of Udaypore.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; the usual Christmas rains have not come down yet; the harvesting of the paddy crops is nearly over; the ravages of insects are reported to have ceased; winter crops promise fair returns; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; there is a little cholera in the Goalundo sub-division.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; no rain has fallen in any part of the district; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the planting out of the *boro* crop in the east of the district is nearly concluded.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* or the late rice crop is nearly brought to a close, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about 12 annas on the whole; the winter crops are in fair condition, but rain is much wanted; cholera is abating.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; harvest of *amun* or the late rice crop progressing vigorously; cold weather crops are doing well; cholera and fever have somewhat abated.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; sky clear; harvesting of *amun* or the late rice crop is going on, and a 12 anna crop will probably be the average for the district; winter crops appear to be promising in the eastern half of the district, but in the Jhenidah and Sudder sub-divisions rain is much wanted.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are generally a little below the average; rain is wanted, but there are no symptoms to expect an early fall; cholera is becoming less prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; there was an appearance of rain on last Monday; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair; rain is wanted for them in Gorabazar, Goas, Harihurpara and Gokurn specially; common rice selling at 26½ seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera are reported from Harihurpara, Nowada, Goas and Jellinghee.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair; the winter crop would be very good with some rain; cholera and fever are prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Fine weather, with no appearance of rain; no change is reported in the prospects of the crops, though rain still holds off and is much looked for; public health is generally good, but fever is reported to be prevalent in one or two quarters.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; *amun* or the late rice crop is still being cut; average yield is expected; cholera is abating.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Foggy mornings and cloudy at times; the reaping of *amun* or the late rice crop and *haimunti* is almost completed; the outturn is fair; the *rabi* crop is suffering from want of rain, but is so far promising; *kalai* pulse is ripe, and a good crop; the early spring rice is being sown, transplanted and irrigated; 7 deaths are reported from cholera during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; with foggy mornings and fine clear days; harvesting of the late paddy crop is nearly completed; the yield will be from 8 to 10 annas; 12 deaths from cholera are reported from the interior.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; winter crops are promising well, but rain is wanted.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil* (A few drops of rain on the 3rd.)	Weather very cold; days cloudy; harvest almost reaped; winter crops are promising; rain is wanted; health of the people is generally good.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received. (Slight rain on the 3rd.)	The early part of the week was unusually cold, sometimes cloudy; cold weather crops promise well; *haimunti* harvest operations nearly completed; ploughing for *bhadoi dhan* has commenced.
Darjeeling ...	·03	Weather very cold and misty; a slight fall of snow on Monday the 3rd instant; in the Terai the harvesting of the winter rice crop is nearly completed; the young crops of barley and wheat are suffering for want of rain; in the hills wheat and barley are progressing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are as good as before.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the harvest may be said to be over, a bumper crop having been reaped.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of the *amun* or the late rice crop is nearly over; the outturn may be set at 13 annas; the potato harvest has commenced, and a good crop is expected; the vegetables have turned out well, and are selling unusually cheap in the bazar; prospects of *rabi* crops are good; *kalai* cutting has begun.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	*Amun* or the late rice crop is harvested; prospects of the winter crops are good; sugarcane is doing well; rice is becoming cheaper.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold; the winter rice crop has been harvested; the outturn has been a good average; the cold weather crops are as good as possible; cholera and fever are still reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of paddy crops is nearly over; the winter crops are promising well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather extremely variable, sometimes close and sometimes bracing; the harvesting of the paddy crop is nearly over; the *rabi* is no worse than anticipated; the mustard is beginning to be got in.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil* (In previous week ·38 at Soopool, ·10 at Mudehpoora.)	The rain has fallen where it was most wanted; *rabi* prospects are still very good; condition of the people is good; general health of the district is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather cold and seasonable; the paddy crop is nearly all cut and harvested, the outturn for the district, as anticipated, being nearly an average one; the *rabi* is going on well.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Very heavy fog in the morning; the *aghani* rice has been reaped, and the outturn is quite up to expectations; rain is wanted for the *rabi*, the prospects of which have hitherto been very favourable.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil* (A slight shower on the morning of the 3rd instant; ·39 at Mudhobani.)	Weather cloudy up to the 4th, since then fine and very cold; the report from Tajpore has not been received; the *rabi* crops have been benefited by the rain considerably; the prices of food grains are falling throughout the district; large importations into Mudhobani from Sarun and other districts are reported.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received. (In previous week ·52 at Seetamurhee.)	Weather cold and clear; prospects of the crops in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions remain unchanged; in Seetamurhee subdivision the crops have been much benefited by the fall of rain.
Sarun ...	*Nil* (Slight falls in Sewan on the 2nd and 3rd instant.)	Weather cold and foggy in the early part of the week, clear and seasonable for the last three days; both east and west wind; the prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; rain in Sewan sub-division has done some good; peas are bearing fruit; indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crops; poppy everywhere forward; prices have fallen; general health of the district is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool; the sky is overcast now and then; there is nothing new to report regarding the state of the late rice crop; the general shower of the long looked for rain fell on Sunday night; it has much improved the condition of the *rabi* and poppy crops.
Patna ...	Return not received.	No change since last report, that is, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; no rain, but heavy dews, which would seem to be sufficient moisture for the spring crops, as they look remarkably well; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear, with heavy dews at night; the rice crop is almost entirely reaped and stored; the prospects of the *rabi* are fair; where there is irrigation it will do well; rain is much wanted in other parts.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather clear and cold; paddy crops are harvested; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the winter crops are very bad for want of rain; not half the usual quantity has been sown, and only about half of what has been laid down has germinated, and what is growing is very backward, and will soon perish if rain hold off.
Lohardugga ..	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice harvest seems to have been very good everywhere; the prospects of the cold weather crops are also reported to be very fair, but rain is required.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very dry, the dew is very slight; all crops are promising well.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, no rain, but still there are no unfavourable reports of the *rabi* crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	There was an appearance of rain towards the end of the week, the sky became clouded, and the barometer fell, the cloudiness has not passed away; main harvest nearly concluded; yield is excellent; cholera cases not so frequent, but still severe in the south of the district.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	No change since last report; crops are doing well; there is still a little cholera and some cattle disease.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and a little cold; the *sarud* or the main rice crop is being harvested with good outturn; some pulses are being gathered, and others are progressing; cotton is being sown; sugarcane is being cut; in Khoordah the prospects of the winter crops are good, and the paddy crop is being harvested; cholera still lingers at some places.
		General remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review except a very slight fall in Darjeeling. There is nothing new to notice as regards the state and prospects of the paddy crop, save that the harvesting has been generally completed and the outturn is a fair one on the whole. The prospects of the *rabi* or winter crops are generally promising, and the late fall of rain in places where it was wanted most has generally benefited the crops. There is still a want of rain in some places.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Allahabad "	...	No change; prospects of *rabi* excellent.
Jhansi (13th)	...	Ditto.
Agra (12th)	*Nil*	Ditto.
Meerut "	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly "	*Nil*	Rain much wanted.
Almora (10th)	...	Weather clear; some snow on higher hills.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar "	*Nil*	Ditto.
Umballa "	*Nil*	Ditto.
Jullundur "	*Nil*	Crops fair; fever abating.
Lahore "	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Mooltan "	*Nil*	Ditto.
Dera Ismail Khan "	*Nil*	Ditto.
Rawalpindi "	1·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Peshawar "	0·8	Harvest prospects good; slight fever prevalent.
		General remarks.—Harvest prospects everywhere favourable; general health of province good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable and public health good.
Sitapur "		
Fyzabad "		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Jan. 8th)	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices risen.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; harvest completed; fever continues.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Prospects of crops unchanged; health good; prices easy.
Chanda (9th)	...	*Rabi* suffered by cloudy weather; fever prevalent.
Chhindwara ..	...	Weather clear; *kharif* cutting; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*continued.*		
Betul (Jan. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât ...	...	Weather cloudy; rice threshing almost completed; health good; cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (11th)	...	Weather clear and pleasant; *kharif* threshing continues; outturn of rice above average; fever continues; prices easy.
Nagpur (12th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* favourable.
Nimar ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* progressing.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cold; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* promising; prices risen.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* progressing; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good.
Damoh ...	...	Health good; prices stationary.
		General remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* continue good; cotton below average.
British Burma—		
Arakan Dvn. (Jan. 13th)	...	Public health good; crops being reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon (Jan. 13th)	...	Prospects of standing crops good; cholera in Syriam and Hmawbee townships; cattle disease prevalent generally.
Bassein "	...	Health and crops good; cholera almost gone; small-pox prevalent.
Henzada "	...	Public health good; harvest progressing.
Prome "	...	Small-pox decreasing at Swedoung; vaccination going on rapidly; harvest gathered.
Thayetmyo "	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ... (Jan. 13th)	...	Public health good; crops being reaped.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 13th)	*Nil*	Mornings foggy, days clear and cool; *sali* dhan almost reaped; good outturn not expected, as reported before; other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet "	...	Cholera and small-pox prevalent; rain wanted.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Jan. 13th)	...	*Jowari* threshing in progress; outturn below usual average; *rabi* in good condition.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 13th) ...	*Nil*	Prospects of season continue unimproved; public health good; cholera nearly extinct.
Rajputana—		
Harowtee (Jan. 8th)	...	No change.
Tonk "	...	
Ajmere (13th)		No change since last report.
Jeypore "	...	No change; prospects and health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 12th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1875-76 and of the four previous years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO DECEMBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ..	Gross ...	63,97,462	16,98,376	80,95,838	62,20,183	18,40,015	80,60,198	59,78,211	14,37,855	74,16,066	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67,10,573	11,90,679	79,01,252
	Nett ...	...	...	80,2[illegible],379	...	...	79,74,711	...	...	73,51,258	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,081	11,66,686	78,48,767
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	41,20,256	2,81,456	44,01,712	39,37,788	2,42,729	41,80,517	40,84,575	2,37,617	43,22,192	42,11,620	3,02,384	45,14,004	43,41,842	3,19,388	46.61,230
	Nett ...	...	...	41,44,905	...	...	38,01,918	...	...	40,69,801	...	...	42,23,941	43,35,315	3,12,512	46,47,827
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,87,577	1,38,051	3.25,628	1,74,323	1,61,485	3,35,808	1,67,831	90,498	2,58,329	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,640	1,05,045	2,87,685
	Nett ...	...	...	3,24,001	...	...	3,34,551	...	...	2,56,500	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,223	1,01,363	2,77,586
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	11,56,216	8,79,581	20,35,797	11,34,991	6,98,363	18,33,354	12,72,354	8,84,837	21,57,191	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,36,628	7,05,035	20,41,663
	Nett ...	...	...	19,94,138	...	...	18,05,537	...	...	21,29,061	...	...	20,76,251	13,23,111	6,99,873	20,22,984
B. BURMA	Gross ...	4,34,015	12,84,584	17,18,599	5,76,078	22,66,126	28,42,204	5,95,222	16,94,647	22,89,869	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,61,997	19,96,534	26,58,531
	Nett ...	...	...	17,10,428	...	...	28,04,657	...	...	22,24,986	...	...	19,23,590	6,56,916	19,08,512	25,65,428
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,22,95,526	42,82,048	1,65,77,574	1,20,43,363	52,08,718	1,72,52,081	1,20,98,193	43,45,454	1,64,43,647	1,32,34,383	36,09,219	1,68,43,602	1,32,33,680	43,16,681	1,75,50,361
	NETT ...	...	...	1,61,96,851	...	...	1,67,21,374	...	...	1,60,31,606	...	...	1,63,50,467	1,31,73,646	41,88,946	1,73,62,592

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on imports and exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months of *April* to *November* only.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1875.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	2·4	3073·60	508·59	...	...	Gurdáspur...	15	0·09	2·10	Wheat ...	54	The Bári Doáb Canal was closed from 1st to 19th October 1875. There was very little demand for water, most of the sowings being done on rain-fallows.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	0·72		178·92	...	...	Amritsar ...	522	...	...	Barley ...	9	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·33		181·45	...	...	Lahore ...	11	...	...	Mixed Grains	82	
											Others ...	403	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	548	...	...	...	548	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	18,969	...	...	...	18,969	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·57	2546·00	33·95	...	...	Ambála ...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	...	The large decrease apparent, as compared with the corresponding return of the preceding year, is due to there being no demand for water on account of the heavy rainfall.
Delhi " ...	4·40	2·32		390·23	...	...	Karnál ...	5	...	...	Barley ...	...	
Hansi " ...	...	...		...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains	...	
" Bulla Head ...	...	...		...	...	...	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Others ...	5	
							Hissár ...	...	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	...	...	...			
							Bíkáner ...	...	...	...			
							Kalsia State	...	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	45,625	...	16,817	...	...	...	16,817	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	10,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		The increase in area irrigated, as compared with corresponding period of last year, is owing to longer duration of floods.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	50,000	0·07	0·09			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	89,200	...	0·004			
							Derah Gázi Khán ...	39,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,666	...	...	...	135,666	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	720	...	...	Wheat ...	...	
							Gurgáon ..	350	...	...	Barley ...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains	1,070	
											Others ...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	1,070	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	...	...	553	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,786	...	...	...	35,786	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of November 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Khurreef Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	497	8,119	4,044	38	7,201	148	6	154	7,355	9,027	..	72·49	52·93
		High Level, Section I.	675	178	2,533	2,808	40	5,381	29	...	29	5,410	7,257			
		Toldundah ...	1,300	63·708	304	78	20	402	74	...	74	476	2,035			
		Matchgong ...	650	26·25	139	159	37	335	56	...	56	391	1,789			
		Total of the month ...	...	...	6,095	7,089	135	13,319	307	6	313	13,632a	20,108	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	15,662	4,230	21	19,913	187	8	195	20,108	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	402·13	15,206	28,623	106	43,935	...	...	...	43,935	54,630	...	42·24	56·39 5 years.
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	30·10	...	8,471	...	8,471	...	...	...	8,471	10,223	...	55·66	43·53
		Total of the month ...	...	...	15,206	37,094	106	52,406	...	...	...	52,406	64,853	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	22,646	42,098	111	64,853	...	...	...	64,853	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	859	...	915	2,050	2,965	...	...	...	2,965	...	...	47·26	38·26
		Arrah ...	1,660	747·36	23,579	6,532	30,111	60,222	...	...	...	60,222	...	...	31·90	Not known
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	177	...	8,930	71	9,001	...	...	...	9,001	...	...	39·91	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	23,579	16,377	32,232	72,188	...	...	...	72,188	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	44,880	60,560	32,473	1,37,913	307	6	313	1,38,226	84,961	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	38,308	46,326	132	84,766	187	8	195	84,961	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a) The details of column 13 are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1		12,531
Ditto of Rs. 1-8		691
Ditto of „ 3		97
		13,319
Perennial—	Acres.	
Sugarcane	178	
Huldi	61	
Garden produce	52	
Brinjals	15	
Plantain	3	
Sarn	2	
Garden-nut	1	
Ginger	1	
		313
Total ...		13,632

The 22nd December 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. Gasper Gregory, Barrister-at-law, Reporter to the High Court at Calcutta for the authorized Indian Law Reports, is granted six months' leave of absence, commencing from the 1st February next.

Mr. J. G. Apcar, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act in the room of Mr. Gasper Gregory during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 17th January 1876.

No. 30.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. W. Place, C. S., to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

The 19th January 1876.

No. 35.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. H. Harington, C. S., late Superintendent of Encumbered Estates in Oudh, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade and to officiate at Partabgarh as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, or until further orders.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 45.—APPOINTMENT.—Babu Jagat Chandra Dás, B. L., is confirmed in the 5th Grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam *vice* Babu Champak Narayan deceased.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 5.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces Commission have passed the prescribed departmental Examination:—

HIGHER STANDARD.

In Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law and Procedure.

Mr. L. K. Lawrie, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.
Adhar Singh, Tehsildar.

In Revenue Law and Procedure.

Mr. R. Obbard, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.

LOWER STANDARD.

In Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law and Procedure.

Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.

In Revenue Law and Procedure.

Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Muntazimudin, Tehsildar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 33.—The Revd. A. Eschelbacher, a Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has obtained an extension of furlough to the 2nd instant inclusive, with the usual subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

PATENTS.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 7.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 65 of 1875.—Mr. Paul Philippe Francois Michea, of Wassiud Factory, Tannah District, in the Bombay Presidency, India, for increasing the production, and improvements in the manufacture of Indigo from the Indigo ferœ.

No. 74 of 1875.—Mr. Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, of Brentford, in the County of Middlesex, England, for a machine for rolling Tea leaves.

No. 80 of 1875.—Mr. George Emanuel Block, of 104, Marylebone Road, Baker Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial leather and other flexible fabrics.

No. 81 of 1875.—Mr. William Firth, of Burley Wood, near Leeds, in the County of York, England, for improvements in machinery for working and loading coal, and for sinking shafts or pits, and for driving or cutting tunnels.

No. 83 of 1875.—Mr. Henry Handyside, of Saint John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in locomotive engines and in apparatus for accomplishing the ascent of steep inclines and the passage of sharp curves.

No. 84 of 1875.—Mr. Michel John Joseph Varnier Miritello, of Monghyr, Clerk in Holy Orders, for the purification of all country spirits from whatever fruits, flowers, rice, molasses, &c., distilled, and by whatever names called, as well as by whatever process of distillation produced, freeing them from all deleterious volatile oils and acridity of taste.

No. 85 of 1875.—Mr. Elijah Beech, of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Printer, for improvements in machinery for printing.

No. 86 of 1875.—Mr. James Crichton Kinmond, Manufacturer, residing at Norfolk House, Binswood, Leamington, in the County of Warwick, England, for improved machine or apparatus for rolling Tea.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 20th January 1876.

No. 6 *J.*—In continuation of Notification No. 159 J, dated 7th August 1873, the Governor General in Council delegates to the Political Agent in Baghelkund for the time being the powers of a Court of Session under the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the Cantonment of Nagode, in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within the said Cantonment.

POLITICAL.

The 17th January 1876.

No. 167 *P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. A. Laird as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

No. 169 *P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. A. Laird as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 225 *P.*—The following notification, which appeared in a *Gazette Extraordinary* under orders of the Government of the Punjab, is republished for general information:—

Dated Delhi, 11th January 1876.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of the Punjab.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at Delhi on Tuesday, 11th January 1876, at 9 A. M., under a Royal Salute.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Army Head Quarters Staff, the Secretaries to the Punjab Government, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, were in attendance at the station to receive HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

A procession was formed at the Station, of which the prescribed order was as follows :—

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Squadron of 10th Hussars in column of fours.

A-A Royal Horse Artillery.

Troop 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Outriders to His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Aides de-Camp to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Chief Inspector of Musketry.	Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.	Deputy Adjutant-General.	Deputy Quarter-master-General.
Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.	Officer Commanding Cavalry.	Officer Commanding Royal Engineers.	Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Quartermaster-General.	Inspector-General of Artillery.	Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.	Adjutant-General.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS' Aides-de-Camp.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS' Equeries.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.	HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.	HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Members of His ROYAL HIGHNESS' Suite.

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.	Military Secretary, Punjab Govt.	Officer Commanding at Delhi.	The Commissioner of Delhi.

General Officers and Foreign Officers being General Officers.

Umpire Staff and Foreign Officers.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS' carriages (containing Members of the Suite of His ROYAL HIGHNESS).

Lieutenant-Governor's carriage (containing Officers of the Punjab Administration).

Squadron of 10th Hussars.

The entire route from the Station to the Camp of His ROYAL HIGHNESS *viâ* the Palace, Juma Masjid, Chandni Chauk, Lahori Gate, and thence along the ridge to the Camp, was lined with the troops of the Army of Exercise.

As His ROYAL HIGHNESS passed the Palace Gate a Royal Salute was fired, and again as His ROYAL HIGHNESS entered the street of the Camp.

A Guard of Honor from the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 8th Native Infantry were in attendance in front of His ROYAL HIGHNESS' tent.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 237 *P.*—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death, on the 7th January 1876, of Captain J. Butler, Political Agent of the Naga Hills, from the effects of a spear wound which he received on Christmas Day, while accompanying a survey party into the Naga Hills.

Captain Butler had only recently rendered very efficient service while attached to the Expedition which was organized for the punishment of the Naga villages concerned in the treacherous attack on Lieutenant Holcombe and his party, and on that occasion had fully sustained his previous reputation as an active Political Officer.

In him the Government of India has lost an able servant, whose career, thus prematurely cut short, was full of promise.

GENERAL.

The 17th January 1876.

No. 94 *G.*—Surgeon-Major J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, held temporary medical charge of the Bundelkund Political Agency from the forenoon of the 14th to the 26th October 1875.

Surgeon A. A. Thomas, 20th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkund Political Agency in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th October 1875.

No. 95 *G.*—The following Regimental Orders, dated 10th December 1875, issued by Major C. G. Gunning, Officiating Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are confirmed :—

Captain A. R. T. McRae, Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties, with effect from 10th December 1875, *vice* Captain A. Conolly, on leave on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 145 *G.*—Mr. F. Holmwood, Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, was granted privilege leave from 28th October to 11th December 1875, both days inclusive.

Surgeon J. Robb, M. B., in medical charge at Zanzibar, officiated as Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar during the absence of Mr. Holmwood, on privilege leave.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 18th January 1876.

No. 327.—Mr. E. W. S. Login is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Babu Rajaninátth Ráy, M A., is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 404.—Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal during the absence on leave of Colonel H. Hyde, or until further orders.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 419.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1875-76 to end of January 1876, including bills drawn before 1st April 1875, but paid since that date or still outstanding :—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year ...	14,300,000	15,69,00,000	1 9 87	1,39,06,000
Actual to date ...	12,976,065	14,38,62,000	1 9·65	1,41,01,350

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising	£ 12,976,065	at 1-9 87,	Rs.	1,26,06,844
Actual ditto ditto ...	"	" 1-9 65,	"	1,41,01,350
Expenditure in excess of estimate	...	...	Rs.	14,94,506

EXPENDITURE—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 339.—The following Notification is substituted for No. 214, dated 14th January 1876, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* dated 15th idem :—

Ordered, that the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7 (Educational), dated 14th October 1875, be published in the *Gazette of India*, with the remark that the day on which the examination which an Officer passes is held, or if the examination lasts more than one day, then the day on which the examination is completed—

1. "With reference to the despatch from your Excellency in Council in the Financial Department of the 9th of August last, No. 269, I have to inform you that I approve of the recommendation therein made, that the first increase of pay to be given to an educational officer is to date in future from the day on which he may pass the prescribed examination, namely, the Higher Standard, whether that examination is passed before or after the completion of the first year of service.
2. "Care will be taken to make this point clear in the terms of agreement entered into by gentlemen nominated hereafter by the Secretary of State."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 398.—Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., made over charge of the office of Master of the Mint at Calcutta to Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., after noon on the 17th January 1876.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 416.—The following statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in December 1875, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
In December 1875 ...	58,587	...	15,06,183	[illegible]	1,60,598	18,33,910

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST-OFFICE.

The 17th January 1876.

No. 318.—Mr. E. C. George is appointed to be Post Master of Calcutta.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th January 1876.

No. 49 *of* 1876.—First Class Hospital Assistant Shum Shair Allie, Jamui Sub-Division, is admitted to an invalid pension of Rs. 30 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, paragraph 38, Clause I, to be paid in the Presidency pension circle.

No. 50 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

Captain H. B. Swiney, of the General List, Infantry, to be Commandant, with effect from the date he assumed charge.

No. 51 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hugh Henry Gough, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 17th January 1876.

No. 52 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides.

Captain W. Battye, Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. E. Hunter, deceased.

Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, on probation, to be Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Captain Battye.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. F. V. Gaitskell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain J. Finnis, appointed Wing Officer.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Subaltern, 4th Cavalry, to be Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Major F. Weldon, who vacates on promotion to the substantive rank of Field Officer. Lieutenant Gilchrist will officiate as Adjutant during the period Captain J. G. D. Walker may officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, on probation, to be Squadron Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant R. A. Gilchrist.

No. 53 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, including eight years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Nedham, 4th January 1876.

The 18*th January* 1876.

No. 54 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major Charles Cameron, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

No. 55 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names:—

Names.	Date of appointment to a permanent post.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Bachoo Lall ...	Oct. 8, 1875	June 1, 1871.
Gholam Kader ...	Nov. 18, 1875	
Deo Dutt Pandey ...	Dec. 8, 1875	April 7, 1875.
Elahie Buksh ...	" 17, 1875	
Moomtaz Hossain ...	" 20, 1875	
Abdool Hamid Khan...	" 21, 1875	

No. 56 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Francis Henry Hanmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 57 *of* 1876.—Bhugwan Singh and Feroze Khan are appointed Jemadars, on probation, in the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Heera Sing invalided, and Hussun Ally Khan, promoted.

No. 58 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned men of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry are transferred to the Invalid Establishment:—

RANK.	NAMES.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
			Rs. A. P.	
Havildar	Goonraj Sing ...	Naick .	7 0 0	Presidency.
Sepoy .	Sahaie	Sepoy ..	4 0 0	N. W. Provinces.
Ditto ..	Khoou Khoon	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Sewdiall ...	Ditto ..	4 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto .	Gooptar	Ditto ..	4 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto .	Sewpaul	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Banee	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto .	Bhoolaie	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhuggul	Ditto ..	4 0 0	Ditto.

No. 59 *of* 1876.—Subadar Major Bhup Singh, of the 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the pension of his rank from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps, to be paid in the Punjab pension circle.

No. 60 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 634 of the 18th June 1874, the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 317, dated the 16th December 1875, is published for general information:—

"PARA. 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Lees, Bengal Infantry, who has been residing in England under the terms of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1st August 1872, has been permitted to return to India with a view to residing in that country under the same conditions."

Lieutenant-Colonel Lees reported his arrival at Bombay, 9th December 1875.

The 19*th January* 1876.

No. 61 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Department of the Adjutant General:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Brooke, of the 109th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General of Division, to be Deputy Adjutant General, in succession to Brigadier General T. Wright, C.B., appointed Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 62 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kempt Couper, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Beresford Smyly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, Punjab, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Henry Collett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, for ten months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 63 *of* 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that a Regimental Staff Officer, not being a Commanding Officer, who may succeed to the temporary command of a district or station, will, during his tenure of such command, give up his regimental staff appointment, and draw the district or station command allowance of Rs. 400 a month.

The existing rule in the case of Regimental Commanding Officers will continue in force.

No. 64 *of* 1876.—1st Class Hospital Assistant Ushruf Ali Khan, Bijnor Dispensary, is admitted to a pension of Rs. 30 per month from the date he may last draw effective pay, under G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, para. 38, to be paid in the North-Western Provinces' Pension Circle.

No. 65 *of* 1876.—The services of Lieutenant H. W. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 66 of 1876.—The following scale of Furniture and Miscellaneous Articles are sanctioned for the Garrison Hospitals at Fort William, Agra, Chunar, and Allahabad, and for Station Staff Hospitals and Dispensaries:—

List of Hospital Furniture to be supplied by the Public Works Department.

Description of Articles.	Garrison Hospitals, Fort William and Agra.	Station Staff Hospitals.	REMARKS.
Almirahs for medicines and instruments, ordinary sizes.	2	1	
Almirahs, small, for poisons and stationery ...	2	1	
Bedstead, iron, or cots, Newar	As may be necessary up to 6*	None.	
Board, inventory	One for each room.		
Chair, office	2	1	
Chair, close stool, patent with pan	2	None.	
Charpoys	None ...		
Filter, water, patent, McNamara's	1	None.	
Forms with back, small	2	Do.	
Gratings for wash-houses, small	As required ...	Do.	
Jhamps	One per outer opening	in verandah.	
Lamp rod	One per hanging lamp.		
Padlock and key	One per hasp.		
Punkah fringe	One per punkah ...	None.	
Ditto cane and rope	As required ...	Do.	
Receptacles, small	2	1	
Stand, wash-hand, and towel-rack for surgery ...	1	None.	
Table, dispensary or compounding, small ...	1	1	
Do., office	1	1	
Do., bedside	2	None.	
Do. and chair for surgery use	1 table and 3 chairs ...	Do.	
Do. for patients, 5' × 3'	2	Do.	

* To be increased, if necessary, with the sanction of the Deputy Surgeon-General, upon full explanation being given.

List of Miscellaneous Articles, Cooking Utensils, Clothing and Bedding and Disinfectants to be supplied by the Commissariat Department.

Miscellaneous Articles.	Garrison Hospitals, Fort William and Agra.	Station Staff Hospitals.	REMARKS.
Basin, wash-hand, earthen-ware, glazed ...	2	1	
Do., small, for washing sores, earthen-ware, glazed	4	2	
Brooms, long-handle	1	1	
Burners, glass	One per common oil, lamp in use; renewals as required.		
Chamber pots with cover	2	None.	
Chimneys, kerosine	Same as in European hospitals.	Do.	
Chicks, fine	Ditto ...	Same as in Native hospitals.	
Do., course			
Clock, American		None.	

List of Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

Miscellaneous Articles.	Garrison Hospitals, Fort William and Agra.	Station Staff Hospitals.	REMARKS.
Cups, spitting, English, earthen-ware ...	1 per bed ...	None.	
Do. do. country do.	... ...	1 per charpoy.	
Dusters	6	3	
Lamp or lantern, common oil ...	1 per latrine ... 1 per passage ...	* 1 per ward. 1 per surgery.	
Do., kerosine oil with burner, complete	1 per ward or room 1 per surgery ...	None.	
Do., hand, for common oil	1	1	
Mat, door	1 per door ...	2	
Pans, privy, glazed, renewals 25 per cent. monthly on the number in use.	1 per seat in privy ...	.....	*Vide* G. O. No. 22 of 1873; iron to be used when earthen-ware ones are not procurable.
Rugs, bed-side	1 per bed ...	None.	
Tubs, half casks	2	1	For warm bath.
Lanterns, hand	1	None.	
COOKING UTENSILS, &c.			
Sauce pans, small, and covers	2	None.	
Copper boilers and covers	2	Do.	
Mugs, pint, crockery	6	Do.	

* To be supplied where actually necessary for Station Staff Hospitals, the charge being supported by the Medical Officer in charge.

Clothing and Bedding.	Garrison Hospitals, Fort William and Agra.	Station Staff Hospitals.	
	No. for each bed or patients.		
Towels, hand	2 (For six patients for each Garrison Hospital for the reception room to be increased when necessary.)	3	
Blankets, Europe	2	None.	
Counterpanes	1	Do.	
Mattresses	1	Do.	
Pillows, cotton, large	2	Do.	
Do. covers or cases	4	Do.	
Sheets, cotton	4	Do.	
Disinfectants.	Scale for 12 months for Fort William, Agra, Chunar and Allahabad.		
Carbolic acid ... ... lbs.	30	15	
Disinfecting powder ... ... "	30	15	

NOTE.—The scale of Hospital Furniture, Miscellaneous Articles, Cooking Utensils, Diets and Table Requisites, Clothing and Bedding for the Garrison Hospital, Chunar, to be the same as for a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and for the Garrison Hospital, Allahabad, the same as for a Garrison or Heavy Battery.

In the List of Ordnance Stores.

An ambulance cart for the Garrison Hospitals, Fort William, Allahabad and Agra, to be added for the conveyance of sick to Hospital.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 67 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Weldon, Madras Staff Corps ...	18th Jan. 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Chester Dandridge, Bengal Staff Corps...	
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Alexander Moore, Madras Staff Corps	
Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps ...	
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Bates, Madras Staff Corps .	
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Thomas Neild, Madras Staff Corps	
Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Deey, Madras Staff Corps	20th Jan. 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps ...	
Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Frederic Bayly, Madras Staff Corps	

No. 68 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 898 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major (Brevet Colonel) George Richard Westmacott, 20th January 1876.

Major William Cadogan Mitchel, 21st January 1876.

Major Melmoth Alaster Douglas Orchard, 21st January 1876.

No. 69 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Boswell Norman, 15th January 1876.

No. 70 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant Charles Claude Clifton Barlow, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 71 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant *Lord* W. L. Dela P. Beresford, of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff, *vice* Captain E. Hartopp, permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 16th October 1875.

No. 72 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 162 of the 23rd February 1874, Surgeon-Major J. Murray, M.D., of the Madras Medical Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Examiner of Medical Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 15th October 1875, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. Mackay, retired.

No. 73 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Joseph Lance, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade Assistant Commissioner, Sibságar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Assam,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell MacDougall, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th January 1876.

No. 19.—Sergeant R. Edwards, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The 17th January 1876.

No. 20.—Lieutenant H. H. Cole, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, under the provisions of Code Chapter II., IV., 4 C, 4 D, and as a temporary arrangement attached to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for employment under Major Mant, R.E., on special duty.

No. 21.—Corporal H. Rowe, R.E., Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to revert to military duty.

The 18th January 1876.

No. 22.—The under-mentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

To Madras.

Mr. G. P. Carless.

To the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

Mr. J. W. Parry.

The 19th January 1876.

No. 23.—Sergeant W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted 73 days' privilege leave with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 24.—Baboo Haran Chunder Doss, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in the Military Works Branch, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 25.—Lieutenant J. C. Addison, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an

Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 26.—Mr. G. W. Davis is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to British Burmah, Provincial Establishment.

No. 27.—Mr. J. Hammond, Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as an Overseer, 2nd Grade.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 29.—The leave to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, granted by the Bombay Government to Mr. A. Paezold, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, with effect from 3rd January 1876, is confirmed.

No. 30.—Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Port Blair, was granted 18 months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 11th August 1875.

No. 31.—Beer Bull, Accountant, 4th Grade, in the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, is transferred to the Sindia State Railway.

No. 32.—Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts, is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th January 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. J. R. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph, is promoted to 1st Class Assistant Superintendent.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1876.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. T. C. Ledlie, Assistant Registrar, has obtained furlough for two years with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 21st February 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. M. SOUTTAR,
Registrar.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1876.

No. 1389.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per rupee. Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1876.

No. 45.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two days in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 24, dated 9th August 1875, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. E. T. Anthony, temporary Accountant, 2nd Grade, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 10th January 1876.

No. 2.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., was granted subsidiary leave from 18th to 23rd November 1875 inclusive.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted sick leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from 4th December 1875.

The 13th January 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. T. Lynch, probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month from 26th December 1875.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 5.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., is transferred from the 3rd to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 6.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Ranikhet Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Major Birney, R. E.

No. 8.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, is granted 23 days' furlough, in extension of the furlough granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 118, dated 7th October 1874. He rejoined the Office of Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, on 6th January 1876, before noon.

No. 9.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Colonel C. Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, has been granted 30 days' leave preparatory to furlough.

No. 10.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Captain G. T. Maitland, held charge of II. Allahabad Division in addition to his own Division from the 20th to 26th November 1875.

No. 11.—Mr. J. H. Trott, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, is transferred to that of Executive Engineer, II. Peshawar Division, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 11th January 1876.

No. 1.—Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 25th December 1875, the former Officer having proceeded to join the Camp of Exercise, as per Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1291 of 1875.

No. 2.—Captain Maitland made over, and Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 26th November 1875.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 3.—One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Fyzabad Division, Military Works, which he availed himself of from the 3rd instant.

No. 4.—Preparatory leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 16th January 1876, or any subsequent date on which it may be availed of, is granted to Barrack Sergeant T. J. Wells, attached to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board at Bombay.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to the Jullundur Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 1.—The following transfers are made—

Barrack Sergeant W. Burmard, from the Lahore to the 1st Rawal Pindee Division.

Barrack Sergeant Cahill, from 1st Rawal Pindee to the Lahore Division.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed on the 14th December 1875 the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in the P. W. Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 22.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 11th January 1876.

No. 154.—With reference to Notification No. 153, dated 6th instant, Mr. C. Prayers, Head Clerk, Resident's Office, Hyderabad, has been appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. Fowler, on leave.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 156.—The subsidiary leave for thirty days granted to Mr. Ewan Christian, District Superintendent of Police, in Notification in Residency Orders, No. 145, dated 14th ultimo, will take effect from the 25th instant, or from such subsequent date within thirty-five days as he may avail himself of it.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 157.—Mr. E. Moffat, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 23rd January 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Monday, the 31st instant, and Tuesday, the 1st February, on account of the Hindoo festival "Sreepunchomey," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th January 1876.

No. 5.—Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 6.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Western Rajpootana State Railway to the Northern Bengal State Railway :—

Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 7.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 8.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 12th January 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 14th December 1875.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. W. Harvey, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is attached temporarily to the Office of the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 8th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 13th January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 5 of 10th January 1876, Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 2653E of 24th December 1875, Baboo Shushi Bhusun Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 15th January 1876.

No. 121.—Audesseer Hoormusjee Drogah, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, No. 4, Haldibari Division, has been granted one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave under the Civil Leave Code, Supplement F, Section 12, Rule 1.

2. He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of 6th January 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th January 1876.

No. 15.—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 194, dated 20th December 1875, granting Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, twelve months' leave on medical certificate, and one month's preparatory leave, that Officer left this Survey on the afternoon of the 4th January 1876.

No. 16.—Baboo Shyamlal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of 3rd January 1876 of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Gazette Notification No. 563, dated 16th April 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 12th January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 29, dated 11th December 1875, Mr. A. C. Johnson, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return on the afternoon of 8th instant from the privilege leave granted him.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 2.—Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, transferred to Tirhoot State Railway under the orders of the Director of State Railways, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 15th January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 195, dated 22nd De-

cember 1875, Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Ghat Division.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 192, dated 29th November 1875, Mr. W. Sargon, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was paid off up to the 11th December 1875 inclusive.

No. 3.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Manager (open line), Holkar State Railway, reported his departure to him on the forenoon of the 16th December 1875 to rejoin the Construction Branch. He is posted to the Barnagar Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 20th December 1875.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Fatehabad to the Barnagar Division.

No. 5.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, by Director of State Railways' letter No. 2283E, dated 29th October 1875, reported his arrival in Mhow, on the forenoon of the 16th December 1875, and is posted temporarily to the Ghat Division.

No. 6.—Mr. V. MoothooVera Chetty, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the late Mhow Division, is transferred to the Quarry Division.

No. 7.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 80, dated 4th December 1875, on the 19th December 1875, and returned to duty at Indore on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10*th January* 1876.

No. 318.—Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 14*th January* 1876.

No. 321.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District :—

Mr. G. T. Stace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Kotri to the Mehur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 15*th January* 1876.

No. 60.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, appointed by Government of India Notification No. 534, dated 22nd December 1875, to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways in Sind, assumed charge of the duties of that office on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21*st January* 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Surat*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1876, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-8*th (King's) Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Badle Ke Serai, this* 13*th day of January* 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1774, Private Henry Potter.	Parish and County in which born,—Loughborough, Leicester.
Age,—27 years and 9 months.	Marks,—None.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Trade,—None.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.	Former trade or occupation—None.
Date of Desertion,—10th January 1876.	Coat or Jacket,—Serge Tunic.
Place of Desertion,—Camp of Exercise, near Delhi.	Waistcoat,—None.
Date of Enlistment,—18th November 1867.	Breeches or Trowsers,—Serge.
At what Place enlisted,—Loughborough.	REMARKS,—Had a waist belt and helmet when quitting Camp.

G. COCHRANE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-8*th (the King's) Regiment.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st December 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,58,700	1,68,67,600	1,10,35,000	1,56,95,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	5,25,00,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,39,28,492
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	900	6,500	26,200	26,400	...	...	...	...	1,14,000	...	...	1,74,000
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,68,74,100	1,10,61,200	1,57,33,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	5,26,16,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,41,15,492
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	10,500	1,38,200	...	...	5,200	...	1,14,000	...	...	2,68,900
Balance on 15th January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,68,73,100	1,10,50,700	1,55,95,000	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,41,300	83,800	5,25,02,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,38,46,592

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,250 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,149 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1875 to 30th Nov. " " " 0 " " " 2 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 5 " " " 3 "
" 1st January 1876 to 15th January 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "
2,264 — 2,161 lakhs.
2,161
Balance against India ... 103

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th Jan. 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st December 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,73,83,253	7	0
Reserve Fund	19,03,815	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	67,75,958	1	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 98,93,298 8 0; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,86,73,574 8 0	2,85,66,873	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	32,51,888	11	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,62,85,193	6	8	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,58,17,187	11	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,35,432	0	10	Dead Stock	10,48,136	10	7
Sundries	11,15,249	5	10	Stamps	10,986	0	0
				Balances with other Banks ...	5,84,502	1	8
				Sundries	5,82,917	1	2
				Bullion	9,714	8	3
					4,54,64,544	4	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,15,59,775 4 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,36,82,244 1 11	3,52,42,019	6	5
TOTAL ...	8,07,06,563	10	5	TOTAL ...	8,07,06,563	10	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 19th Jan. 1876.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,68,00,031	12	0
Reserve Fund	19,03,015	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	71,95,515	1	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,14,71,473 11 10; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,82,44,552 8 3	2,97,16,026	4	1	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	50,51,720	12	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,69,31,098	13	9	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,53,39,587	4	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,99,548	1	3	Dead Stock	10,68,395	1	1
Sundries	5,97,770	2	0	Stamps	13,716	10	0
				Balances with other Banks ...	9,14,415	2	0
				Sundries	5,85,913	15	8
				Bullion	22,931	13	6
					4,69,92,227	8	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,05,59,781 6 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,46,95,450 3 9	3,52,55,231	9	10
TOTAL ...	8,22,47,459	2	2	TOTAL ...	8,22,47,459	2	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 20th January 1876.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—23779 ...	20 ...	Mr. Hassamul Moolram, Clerk, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Sind.
„ —30838 ...	20 ...	

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th January 1876.*

W. PATTON, *Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
314	L 77—17284	20	H. Joll, Esq., C. E.
	„ —17285	20	
	„ —17287 to „ —17299	20 each	
	„ —18701 to „ —18706	20 each	
	„ —18708 to „ —18723	20 each	
	„ —21001 to „ —21718	20 each	
	„ —21722	20	
	„ —21724 to „ —21800	20 each	
317	L 60—15420	10	Ram Baksh.
319	L 57—70249	10	The Chief Accountant, E. I. Railway, Sealdah.
320	L 53—63450	1,000	James Pratt, Esq., C. S.
	L 68—97332	100	
	„ —97333	100	
	„ —97334	100	
	„ —33286	100	
	L 67—18701	50	
321	L 69—32470	100	Shaik Mohairoollah.
	L 67—32434	50	
322	L 51—14940	100	Babu Horo Kant Banerjee.
	L 8—10372	100	
323	L 65—28831	20	Babu Koilass Chunder Ghose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
204	L 46—49473 „ —49472	20	Surgeon P. S. Connolly.
205	A 95—38711 „ —38708	10	Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	A 66—55904 „ —55905	10	
	L 14—29460 „ —29425	20	
	L 9—65847 „ —65840	5	
	L 16—06125 L 9—71323	5	
	L 22—63365 „ —63356	5	
206	L 16—02134 „ —02196	5	Babu Hira Lall.
207	L 11—06316 L 9—38247	5	Babu Peary Mohun Chuckerbutty.
430	A 91—72262	100	Babu Kally Comol Bhattacharjee.
431	L 68—97331	100	Mool Chund Hurruck Chund.
432	A 93—87112	20	Azeezuddeen.
433	L 20—14574	5	Babu Hurry Narain Roy.
434	L 60—15591	10	Pundit Vainktaish Shastry.
435	A 72—97730	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah.
	L 23—57278	5	
436	L 46—06752	20	Mohabeer Proshad.
	„ —06748	20	
437	L 68—31567	100	J. J. Gregory, Esq.
438	L 22—90064	5	Shaik Joonunally, Peon.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 21st January* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
141	M 17—97346	10	Mr. Shaik Mahomed, 2nd Clerk, Deputy Consulting Engineer Office, Karachi.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.		Rs.	
140	M 24—04544	100	Anoopchund Rutnaji, Memon Wada, near new Musjid, No. 112, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th January* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
205	B 41—96677	10	Valayuda Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —72281	10	
269	B 49—12375	10	Sergeant G. Gard, 20th Brigade, R. A., Bangalore.
271	B 44—51166	100	Mahomed Abdool Cawder, Marikayar, Ship Merchant, Trimalavasal.
	„ —52573	100	
	„ —53840	100	
	„ —53842	100	
	„ —53876	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
227	B 32—94017	50	A. Lakshmana Iyengar, Hassan.
	B 38—47792	100	
	B 44—36673	100	
263	B 49—07746	10	Lieutenant L. W. B. Sparrow, H. M.'s 48th Regiment, Cannanore.
	„ —07749	10	
272	B 41—94596	10	Staff Serjeant J. Chapman, Bellary.
274	B 43—19293	50	Abdool Rahman Khan, Mysore.
277	B 35—59590	20	V. Cunnuppa Pillay, Clerk, Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Solicitors, Madras.
278	B 41—47510	10	V. Tippoo Saib, Bangalore.
	B 44—57430	100	
	B 28—65110	500	
291	B 39—28725 } wrongly joined.	5	K. Cundasawmy Moody., Pursewalkum, Madras.
	„ —28722 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th January 1876.

D. KISSEN SING.
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—46219	5	Annem, of Carrongooley.
J 5—50931	20	V. Tippoo Saib, Bangalore.
J 6—59150	10	Streenivasiengar, Writer, Post Office, Kotagiri Taluq, Mysore.
„ —60325	10	
J 5—56059 } wrongly joined.	20	Jeer Naidoo, Shroff, Vellalah Street, Pursewalkum, Madras.
„ —56057 }		
B 34—56117	10	Dr. G. Cream, Manantoddy.
J 6—71004	10	Mr. M. J. D. Gama, Hanslade Estate, Davalla.
„ —71007	10	
„ —71086	10	

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th January 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
13	E 7—37850	5	Mr. H. Stuart, Simla.
17	E 12—00478	20	The Assistant Inspector General of Police, Postal Department, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
196	E 5—91015	20	Babu Bama Charan Mukerjee, Darbhanga.
3	E 4—64784	50	Lieutenant J. F. Jowin, 59th Regiment, Agra, Camp Dehli.
4	E 5—93575	20	Shumshere Khan, Commissariat Office, Munshi, Jullundur.
	„ —97090	20	
	E 12—05653	20	
	„ —04340	20	
	„ —05651	20	
9	E 7—02367	5	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta.
10	E 7—18661	5	Mr. Edwin Jahans, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
11	E 5—97683	20	Dr. Duncan, through Messrs. Jamasji & Son, Rawul Pindee.
	E 6—99402	10	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th January 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—60644	50	Rung Rao Harry, Pleader, Bhandará.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 14th January 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
713	D 10—51040	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
708	D 6—91722	10	Surgeon-Major W. C. Wolseley, Delhi.
709	D 10—68441	5	Kishen Lall, Umballa.
710	„ —62878	5	Pundit Gopee Nath, Pertabgurh.
711	D 7—36621	100	Jatra Mohan Biswas, Calcutta.
714	L 47—12312	20	Mr. G. Bristow, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 12th January* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 10th, 1876 ...	...	.	...	5,07,679	31,73,487
„ 11th „ ...	..	...	.	5,19,920	31,73,487
„ 12th „ ...	59,000	...	59,000	4,49,727	30,73,487
„ 13th „ ...	72,366	...	1,31,366	4,49,636	30,73,487
„ 14th „ ...	80,195	...	2,11,561	4,49,566	29,73,487
„ 15th „ ...	80,889	...	2,92,450	3 59,525	29,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th Jan.* 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

WANTED

An experienced Tobacco Curer practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only, enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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„ ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Now ready.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage,* 10 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, Re. 1-4.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 11 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 6 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 12 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage 6 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor, F.R.G.S., Late Indian Navy. *Price Rs. 16; postage, 15 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1875. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 5 annas.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretarial Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

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Ditto with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

Bengali Government Gazette.

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Ditto with postage ...	... „	12	8	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants, at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon, under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
G. F. MEWBURN.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,100, originally standing in my name, and with a view of changing it to the loan of 1842-43, simply transferred it to Byjnath, who has turned bankrupt on the 22nd December 1875, without receiving any consideration, for which the undersigned has sufficient proof and holds a written document to that effect. The Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Note, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate of the same :—

No. 45614, 4049 of 1865, for Rs. 2,100.

BUDDEROONISSA BEGUM.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
   Saving of existing licenses and rules.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.
   Proviso as to licenses.
5. Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.
6. Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.
7. Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.
8. Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,
   and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.
9. Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.
11. For using or working such telegraphs.
12. For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.
13. For intruding into signal-room, &c.
14. For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.
15. For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent to prevent transmission, to tap, or to commit mischief.
    Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.
16. Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.
17. Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.
    For intercepting or divulging messages.
    For divulging purport of signals.
18. For offering bribes to telegraph officers.
19. For misconduct.
20. For sending messages without payment to Government.
21. For sending fabricated messages.
22. For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.
23. For abetment of and attempts to commit offences.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, and framed under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph officer."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Message."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

4. Within British India the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Proviso as to licenses.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

III.—Penalties.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of

sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

15. Whoever, intending—

to prevent transmission,

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to tap,

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to commit mischief.

(c) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

17. Any telegraph officer who

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

(*a*.) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act

(1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him;

(2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one;

(3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relin-

quished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Revenue officer."

(b.) "Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do—

(1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Notification."

(c.) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests.

(a.) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force:

Fisheries.

(b.) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(c.) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns.

(d.) Land included within the limits of any town:

Dwelling-places.

(e.) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village:

Cantonments.

(f.) Land included in any military cantonment:

Civil stations.

(g.) Land included in any civil station:

Lands of religious and educational institutions.

(h.) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school.

Power to exclude other land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land.

6. No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following:—

(a) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(b) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(c) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(d) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land:

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

Explanation 1.—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

Explanation 2.—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

Landholders' rights defined.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only—

(a) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force;

(b) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.

9. *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say

(a) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof;

(b) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force.

Second Clause.—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of

such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Third Clause.—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.

10. On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with.

Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected.

Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.

12. Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land:

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop:

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

While any such declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Fresh declarations.

17. Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncancelled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred;

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made;

(*c*) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution;

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

A.—Of Land-revenue.

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three;

(*d*) land appropriated to the dwelling places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

Mode and amount of assessment

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

(*a*) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(*b*) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-

eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations, of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

B.—Of the five per cent. cess.

A five per cent cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

C.—Of the Toungya tax.

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(a) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(b) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

Explanation.—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(a) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax;

(b) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(c) revoke any such exemption.

E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for tax on families.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.

Power to make rules for—

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

licensing salt-manufacture;

(a) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

imposing salt-duty;

(b) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

composition with licensees.

(c) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (b) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

(d) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(e) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(f) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(a) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (a) and (c) of section six:

(b) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Year of assessment.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

45. An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

Proceedings against the land.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Appeals.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely):

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements;

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same;

(c) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate;

(d) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed;

(e) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered;

(f) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force;

(g) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight;

(h) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear;

(i) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five;

(j) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine:

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

56. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely):—

(a) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(b) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(c) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments;

(d) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act;

(e) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(b) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(c) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(d) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer;

(e) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(f) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

Additional powers to make rules.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

(a) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(b) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(c) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(d) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised;

(e) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue;

(f) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

(g) for the recovery of advances made under clause (f) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives; and

(h) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

Force of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Consolidation and republication of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 34 *and* 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied:—

Rangoon.	Prome.
Bassein.	Toungoo.
Thayetmyoo.	Akyab.

Kyoukhpyoo.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. { Register No. 75.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JANUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, where it is reported that much loss of the later crops is expected from the drought, and that the failure of drinking water is serious. None has fallen in Mysore, where the condition of the crops remains unsatisfactory. In Sind there has been light general rain which has benefited the *rabi*; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency none has fallen: the condition of the *rabi* is fair. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana or Central India: reports are favourable In Bengal there has been no rain: the *amun* harvest is nearly at an end, and the outturn has been fair: the condition of the *rabi* crops is good, but rain is wanted. In the North-Western Provinces rain fell at Almora, and a few drops in Benares; there were signs of rain in Jhansi and Allahabad, but no fall; prospects are generally fair, but rain is much wanted in Rohilkhand In Oudh prospects are favourable, but rain would do good. Rain has fallen in some quantity at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and showers at Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan: prospects are good. Reports from Assam and British Burmah continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan 20th)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; cholera 55 seizures, 30 deaths in 3 taluks; fever general; small-pox in 2 taluks; epizoötic aphtha almost general; pasture decreasing.
Kurnool (19th)	*Nil*	Season generally favourable; paddy, *cholum*, wheat, cotton and green gram harvested; other crops flourishing; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera in Sirwell, 8 seizures, 4 deaths; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, except in Ramalkota and Nandial.
Tanjore (20th)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops not thriving in parts for want of rain; harvest a few wet crops in places; yield fair; pasture generally sufficient; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox in Negapatam; cholera 159 seizures, 122 deaths; cattle disease in parts; some loss.
Trichinopoly (19th)	*Nil*	Water-supply barely sufficient in irrigated parts; failing elsewhere; crops in irrigated parts tolerably good, suffering from want of water and rain elsewhere, especially in Udiarpolliem; outturn of wet crops generally up to average, dry crops rather below, markets well supplied; prices steady, except in Udiarpolliem, where somewhat risen; cholera 79 seizures, 58 deaths; foot and mouth disease prevail; pasture limited.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (Jan. 20th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of second crop approaching; outturn not very promising for want of seasonable rain; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 229 seizures, 16 deaths; small-pox prevalent; cattle disease slight; pasture withering. *General Remarks.*—Much loss of later crops expected from drought; large remissions and high prices inevitable; but stocks of grain believed to be sufficient, and distress not anticipated, though relief works may prove necessary; failure of drinking water most pressing.
Bombay—(Jan. 20th)		
Sind. (Jan. 19th)		
Kurrachee ...	0·77 in Kurrachee on Friday: fall probably general.	*Rabi* crops in Kotri taluka in ear; prospects fair; fever and cattle disease prevalent; river continues encroaching on the town of Mánjhand; many houses carried away, and several more in danger.
Shikarpur ...	...	Light but steady rain during night of 14th, beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are very promising throughout the district; weather much colder; fever continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton picking over; *rabi* crops well; rain fell during the week.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	0·20	Crops continue fair; sickness decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Crops thriving; cotton good.
Surat ...	...	Nine cholera cases in Bulsar taluka, 4 fatal; no change in state of crops.
Broach ...	...	Crops and public health good; cotton picking commenced in Ankleswar and Jambusar.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton crop unchanged; market dull; fever decreasing; cattle disease in Taloda taluka.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling; fever and ague prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* thriving; prospects fair; public health fair; small-pox prevails severely at Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	State of crops the same as before.
Ahmednagar ...	...	
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Easterly winds have injured *rabi* and cotton crops; cholera has slightly re-appeared in Sampgaon.
Dharwar ...	...	Late crops as before; blight in indigenous cotton in two talukas; fever and cholera decreasing.
Kanara ...	...	Cold weather cultivation progressing favourably; cholera increasing on coast and in the interior.
Kaladgi ...	...	*Kharif* reaped; *rabi* commenced; cotton indifferent; one death from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera raging in Morvi.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* and cotton crops continue well. *General Remarks.*—Slight fall of rain in Sind; cholera in Bulsar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Morvi State; fever in Sind, Khandesh and Nasik; crops fair.
Bengal—(Jan. 20th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cold in the mornings; dry and clear; the fall of no rain from the middle of October to the middle of January, a period of three months, is quite abnormal in this district; one of the chief industries of this district, that of tea, will, the Collector fears, suffer much thereby; the rice harvest is almost over, and the reapers are now migrating to Arracan to conduct the harvest operations there.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* crops has not yet been finished; pulses, chillies, linseed, *sesamum*, &c., are progressing fairly; cholera is still prevailing.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold at night and morning; mustard is in flower; tobacco and chillies are being sown; there is no other crop on the ground.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Almost all the great *amun* rice crop has been cut, and the general outturn is good; the district generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition, but there is a considerable amount of sickness among the people; this cold weather cholera in a sporadic form has been more than usually prevalent, and there have been many deaths; this disease, though still present in detached localities, has abated.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather continues dry and seasonable; rain would do good to the *rabi* crops.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops are all doing well.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; there is nothing special to report; the reaping of the *amun* or the late rice crop is nearly brought to a close, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about twelve annas on the whole; the winter crops are in fair condition, but rain is much wanted; cholera is abating.
24-Pergunnahs ..	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvest of *amun* or late rice is well advanced; cold weather crops would be benefited by a little rain; cholera has abated in some of the thanas, but elsewhere it shows no symptoms of decrease; fever has not disappeared from Barripore and Baraset.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; wind was westerly in the early part of the week, it was easterly during the last two days; no sign of rain; harvesting of the late paddy crop is nearly finished; there is no change in the condition of the crops.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cold at night; crops are generally rather poor, but on the whole not much below the average.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the late sown crops of barley, wheat, gram and linseed are suffering much from want of rain; the early sown crops are comparatively better and forward; *teel* and mustard are being cut at some places.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are fair; rain would do much good; cholera is abating in the sudder subdivision.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; no appearance of change; the cold weather crops are still doing well; rain is however much wanted for the wheat, barley and different kinds of *dall* or pulse, which without rain will give less than average outturns; the public health is generally good; fever is reported in one or two quarters only.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and sometimes cloudy; the *rabi* crops have suffered from want of rain; the state of the other crops continues as before; the *kalai* pulse is good and the winter rice crops are fair; indigo is thriving; 4 deaths from cholera in thana Gorgoriba, and 5 from fever in thana Maldah, have occurred during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the rice crop has been nearly cut and gathered; the winter crops have somewhat suffered from want of rain; only 1 death from cholera reported this week.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; winter crops are doing well; rain is wanted.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; mornings foggy; no change in the prospects of the winter crops since the last report, *i.e.*, the winter crops are promising; harvest is almost reaped; rain is wanted for the tobacco crop.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	Weather cold and seasonable; *haimanti* reaping is nearly finished; the crop has been a fair average one; the *sursoh* (mustard) crop is fair, but it is not as good as usual; other cold weather crops likewise are not as good as usual owing to the very dry season.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and cloudy, threatening snow; no change since last report, but rain much wanted for the young crops of barley and wheat.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair; the cold weather crops will scarcely be above the average; the mulberry now coming on is somewhat more promising; small-pox is prevalent in the south-east of the district.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the paddy crops are off the ground; the cold weather crops of this district are of course insignificant in amount, but they are doing well.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold; *sowings*—nothing is reported to be going on as yet; *cultivation*—potatoes in some places are being banked up, and irrigation is industriously pursued, and in others they are being dug up; the harvest is a fair one; rain is wanted, but heavy dews preserve the moisture; *harvest*—the late paddy crop has been gathered, and the yield is thirteen annas; sugarcane cutting has begun, and the result is below the average in most places for want of rain, but it is good elsewhere; *biri* (or *kalai* pulse) is gathered, and the outturn is very fair; vegetables going on well.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well; cholera is prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold, wind from north; the winter rice crop is a good average one throughout the district; the spring crops are all doing well; health of the district is good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; winter crops are in good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Sonthal Perguunahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; occasional breezes from the north-west; the winter rice crop is all in with scarcely an exception; *kurti* and *kalai* pulse are being cut in the east with a ten-anna outturn; mustard is ready for cutting, and is about a six-anna crop.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Rain is required for the *rabi* crops; rice is nowhere dearer than 20 seers, and *murwah* is much cheaper. The condition of the people is reported to be good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather fair; the paddy crops are all cut, and the prospects of the *rabi* continue favourable.
Purneah ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold; cloudless skies during the day; state and prospects of the crops in this district remain unchanged, *i. e.*, the *aghani* rice has been reaped, and the outturn is quite up to expectations; the *rabi* crop is still in want of rain.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; reaping of paddy crop is almost completed; prices are falling; the late rain has done some good to the *rabi* crops; lands are being prepared for *moong* and *cheena;* importation from other districts are going on freely.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold and clear; there is no material change in the prospects of the crops; heavy dews at night are very beneficial for *rabi*; public health is good.
Sarun ..	*Nil.*	Weather cold and seasonable; sky clear, both east and west wind; the outturn of the *aghani* rice in the different thanas has been reported as follows:—

Sudder Sub-division.		*Sewan Sub-division.*	
1. Chupra ...	... 6 Annas.	1. Sewan ...	... 8 Annas.
2. Basantpore ...	... 10 "	2. Durowli .	.. 8 "
3. Mushrak ...	... 8 "	3. Buragaon ...	.. 8 "
4. Manjhee ...	... 8 "	4. Barauli ...	... 7 "
5. Dighwara ...	... 4 "		
6. Purua ...	... 8 "		

		Average for the sudder sub-division 7·3, average for the Sewan sub-division 7·7, or average for the district 7½ annas; the prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; early peas are being harvested; wheat and barley are in ear; *rahur* pulse is doing well; poppy is everywhere forward; indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop; prices stationary, with the exception of wheat, barley and gram, which have fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool; the sky is now and then overcast; there is nothing new to report regarding the state of the crops; *rabi* and poppy crops are growing well.
Patna ..	Return not received.	Weather cold and clear; prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; no rain, but heavy dews, which would seem to be sufficient moisture for the spring crops, as they look remarkably well; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, with cold west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally satisfactory; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather bright and very cold; prospects of the *rabi* crops on the whole are good; a few cases of small-pox reported in the Sasseeram sub-division.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the clouds mentioned in the last report have disappeared; owing to the want of rain the *rabi* is being burnt up; it is doubtful, unless we have rain (of which there is at present no appearance), whether a six-anna crop will be saved.
Lohardugga .	*Nil*	Weather colder than last week; no rain yet; the prospects of the crops are very good all over the district, but rain is greatly needed.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	There has been no change in the weather; it is still extremely dry, and the dews slight, but the crops promise well.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no unfavourable reports about the *rabi*; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	Return not received.	Weather fine; sky has cleared again; ryots are busy in threshing out their crop of rice; cholera is continuing in the south of the district.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Crops are doing well; public health is improving
Pooree ...	*Nil*	The harvesting of the main rice crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good; sugarcane is being cut; some pulses are being gathered, others are progressing, but they require a little rain; the plantation of the summer paddy crop, *dalna*, has begun.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review. The rice harvest is almost completed. The prospects of the spring crops generally continue favourable, but they would be benefited by more rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 19th)	...	Weather the same; a few drops of rain fell this morning; prospects good.
Allahabad "	...	No change; clouds gathered but cleared off.
Jhansi (20th)	...	Signs of rain; other prospects unchanged.
Agra (19th)	...	Prospects favourable; two tehsildars report injury to *arhar* by frost.
Meerut "	*Nil*	Prospects as before.
Bareilly "	...	Rain is much wanted.
Almora (17th)	...	Rain fell last night, which is very useful, and it is still cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 20th)	...	Rain wanted; crops doing well; health good.
Hissar "	...	Ditto ditto.
Umballa "	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur "	·1	*Rabi* fair; health good.
Lahore "	Slight shower on the 16th.	Crops and health good.
Mooltan "	*Nil*	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	·25	Health and crops good.
Rawalpindi "	2·50	*Rabi* favourable; health good.
Peshâwar "	1·7	Crops favourable; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; harvest prospects favourable.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue generally favourable, and public health good rain would do good.
Sitapur "	"	
Fyzabad "	"	
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Jan. 15th)	...	Weather clear; harvest over; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Chanda ...	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; health good.
Chhindwara (16th)	...	Prospects unchanged; health good; prices risen.
Betul (17th)	...	*Rabi* good; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât ...	...	Weather clear; threshing of rice completed; health good; prices stationary.
Nagpur (19th)	...	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* favourable.
Nimar ...	...	Weather warm and sultry; cotton picking completed; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* fair.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* most promising.
Saugor ...	...	Weather cool; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* good; small-pox continues.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good; prices falling.
Mandla, Damoh (20th)	...	Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks—The general health of the province is good, and prospects of a plentiful harvest are unchanged.
British Burma—		
Arakan Divn. (Jan. 19th)	..	Public health good; crops being reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon (Jan. 19th)	...	Cholera and fever prevalent in Hline and Pegu; slight cattle disease.
Bassein "	...	Health and crops good; cholera disappeared.
Henzada "	...	Health good, except at Myanoung where cholera prevails; harvest progressing.
Prome "	...	Small-pox at Shweedoung; cholera at Prome.
Thayetmyo "	...	Slight cholera.
Atoondoung "	...	General health good.
Thonkwa "	...	Health and crops good; slight cattle disease.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good, except at Shwegyeen where choleraic diarrhœa prevails; crops being reaped.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 20th)	*Nil*	Mornings raw and misty, days clear and cool; *salee* dhan almost reaped; tea and other crops doing well; public health good.
Sylhet "	...	No change since last report.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Jan. 20th)	...	*Rabi* in good condition.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 20th) ...	*Nil*	Prospects of season continue unsatisfactory; public health on the whole good; cholera fast disappearing.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (Jan. 10th)	...	Same as last report.
Meywar (14th)	...	Prospects and health good.
Marwar (8th)	...	Prospects favourable; weather cloudy; health fair.
Harowtee ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (20th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore "	...	No change; prospects and health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 19th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 3	13 4	15 8	15 8	14 7	25 9	25 9	25 9	27 7	27 7	29 [illegible]
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	21 3	20 8	17 8	22 0	21 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	19 8	20 6	18 6	20 8	21 6	19 6	21 8	18 7	27 3	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 8	10 8	9 9	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 4	17 5	18 0	14 0	24 2	29 8	24 5	24 4	28 7	21 [illegible]
	Cuddapah	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	10 7	11 5	14 0	12 9	13 3	14 9	19 0	22 1	21 3	23 2	31 9	29 0
	Bellary	13 4	13 4	17 3	...	...	...	8 6	11 2	12 8	11 9	12 4	15 7	20 6	20 6	25 7	21 6	20 7	27 3
	Kurnool	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 4	15 4	13 2	24 0	24 0	25 3	27 5	26 2	25 0
	Madras	11 3	11 3	10 6	...	...	...	12 1	12 0	12 0	13 1	12 8	12 8	23 1	23 1	20 3	20 5	20 5	20 3
	Chingleput	...	...	12 1	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 2	13 6	13 6	16 6	...	...	21 6	...	21 1	21 1
	North Arcot	10 2	10 2	9 7	...	...	...	12 1	13 1	17 8	13 2	14 1	18 8	21 3	23 7	29 1	21 4	22 3	28 0
	Tanjore	9 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	12 6	15 2	15 2	13 1	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	23 9	29 3	27 7
	Trichinopoly	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 9	...	...	...	31 8	31 0	31 0	29 0	33 0	28 3
	Madura	9 2	9 2	11 2	...	...	...	13 7	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	...	23 8	19 6	27 9	30 5	25 [illegible]
	Tinnevelly	10 9	10 5	11 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 5	11 1	16 9	16 5	13 1	29 2	29 2	21 4	36 7	32 3	22 8
	Coimbatore	10 5	6 6	9 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	13 1
	Nilgiris	10 2	8 8	13 1	...	...	...	11 3	11 7	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 4	20 4	18 8	25 7	22 9	22 9
	Salem	7 1	11 4	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 7	9 6	9 6	13 9	13 9	21 6	12 6	14 0	18 2
	South Canara	10 4	11 1	13 3	...	...	...	13 2	14 8	14 8	14 9	15 8	16 6	20 7	20 7	25 4	23 2	21 7	29 0
	Malabar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 2	13 4	13 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	12 6	12 4	11 6	18 9	18 9	20 6	8 9	7 12	7 12	11 10	10 12	11 12	21 9	20 4	24 3	18 13	17 3	21 4
	Ahmedabad	15 8	15 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	32 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	30 0	28 1	26 4	24 0	24 0	24 10
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	12 13	22 14	22 14	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	22 14	22 14	24 9
	Surat	11 13	11 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 14	7 14	8 11	13 6	9 12	11 5	17 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	18 8
	Broach	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	9 8	12 0	11 7	12 0	17 0	17 14	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 8
	Tanna	12 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 old, 9 new	7 old, 9 new	9 0	10 old, 12 new	10 old, 12 new	12 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	15 3	15 3	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	15 0	15 0	18 4
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 14	17 1	18 9	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	8 7	11 8	11 4	10 14	30 5	32 5	32 1	23 12	24 4	28 8
	Nasik	15 12	15 12	15 0	11 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	22 6	...	...	19 12	20 13	28 6
	Ahmednagar	18 2	17 0½	17 14	...	...	...	9 9	9 15	9 6	10 9	11 5½	10 2	31 10	31 10	37 2	24 13	25 3½	28 14
	Poona	13 13	13 13	14 5	10 3	10 3	8 14	12 4	9 13	12 8	13 8	11 0	13 10	28 4	28 4	36 0	20 11	20 11	26 6
	Sholapur	18 6	18 9	16 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 12	14 12	15 7	16 13	25 0	24 10	30 12	27 3	27 9	38 8
	Kaladgi	15 2	14 2	21 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	14 0	14 0	12 15	14 8	30 12	26 10	36 0	29 11	27 11	36 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	15 4	26 1	26 1	22 4	10 15	10 15	11 0	12 14	12 14	13 14	21 4	21 4	32 6	18 2	18 2	32 6
	Belgaum	15 4	16 2	19 11	...	...	...	14 10	14 2	16 0	15 9	15 0	16 11	20 12	21 0	20 11	23 6	24 14	24 6
	Dharwar	19 2	18 0	22 2	...	...	...	12 2	10 10	13 7	17 12	16 13	20 11	25 0	21 3	27 15	26 11	26 7	27 12
	Ratnagiri	10 5	9 11	12 15	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 1	14 6	13 10	13 2	16 4	15 0	17 8	16 14	14 4	18 15
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	20 0	27 0
	Aden	...	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 6	...	8 0	7 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Baroda	11 7	11 2½	12 5	17 3½	18 0	11 14	7 11½	7 15	8 5	11 7	12 4½	15 4½	19 7	19 15	22 9	20 14	22 3½	21 10
	Disa	18 8	18 5	19 1	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 15	32 0	32 0	29 11	32 12	32 12	29 12
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	14 4	17 8	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 5	21 0	19 0	19 6	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Nasirabad	19 6	18 8	18 0	30 2	27 15	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 9	25 0	24 0	20 2	21 0	20 11
	Rajkot	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 8	23 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	27 0	24 0	16 0
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 10	28 0	28 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	16 8	18 0	20 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	18 0	18 0	17 12	21 8	21 4	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	24 6
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	15 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	18 0a	18 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	22 8	19 0	26 0	24 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	20 0b	20 0	14 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	20 8	17 8	12 8	24 0	19 8	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	20 8c	22 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0d	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8 to 9 0	17 0	16 0	14 0 to 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	21 5	13 14	16 0	40 0	40 0	...	17 4	16 0	14 8	21 5	18 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	22 0e	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 0 to 13 0	23 0 to 26 0	22 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 13 to 25-2 seers, rice common 20 to 28-8 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 24 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and grain 18 to 20 seers, per rupee.

F INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 2nd half of December 1875.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.														AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
-or Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Chenu, Corsloo, Murli-d, Nugleo), *Panicum*, *-liaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.				
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	28 3	26 3	30 4	30 4	31 6	140 9	143 4	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	
0	40 0	30 9	27 3	27 3	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
3	31 6	35 3	23 1	23 1	34 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	17 5	18 4	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	
5	30 0	25 5	22 0	21 8	22 3	69 2	69 2	76 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 8 0	6 0 0	12 8 0	
0	25 5	27 0	24 1	24 9	18 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	..	...	...	
3	22 3	33 9	23 0	25 8	21 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	...	...	...	
6	21 9	27 1	24 7	24 4	27 7	219 7	226 0	194 4	16 4	16 0	14 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
3	21 3	24 3	18 6	18 2	22 0	92 9	92 9	91 7	18 2	18 2	18 2	6 0 0	5 8 0	13 12 0	
2	19 9	24 7	18 7	17 9	21 8	89 4	89 4	102 1	19 4	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	
1	23 9	29 9	23 6	22 6	19 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	4 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	
6	27 0	29 0	21 5	21 5	20 1	235 7	235 7	224 5	16 6	17 1	17 1	4 11 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
2	34 3	30 2	21 9	21 0	20 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 5	17 5	4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4	
8	28 8	26 2	21 6	23 9	23 1	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	
2	37 2	27 1	24 9	24 0	19 6	114 2	111 8	124 4	18 2	17 8	18 7	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
7	20 5	17 8	17 2	15 6	14 0	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
5	23 5	23 5	26 3	23 3	20 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	...	...	..	
7	15 8	15 8	18 3	18 3	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	10 1	12 0	11 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
5	21 7	28 5	24 1	24 1	20 6	150 7	150 7	150 7	16 5	18 3	16 5	2 8 0	5 4 0	15 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	23 4	18 2	21 0	21 0	18 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
5	15 5	14 1	19 12	18 10	14 5	68 4	68 4	61 6	14 2	14 2	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
..	...	...	18 14	18 14	17 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	
..	...	...	15 4	15 4	15 4	106 11	80 0	106 11	16 13	16 13	16 13	4 11 0	10 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	
..	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	7-8 to 11-4	10 0 0	15 0 0	
..	...	...	19 0	20 0	15 0	100 0	100 10	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	
0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	71 0	71 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
..	...	...	17 2	17 2	13 10	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
..	...	...	21 9	19 8	19 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	18 12	14 7	13 2	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
10	29 10	31 14	23 1	24 2	18 7	120 0	128 0	106 12	13 5	13 2	16 14	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
..	...	...	28 0	27 12	20 10	106 10½	106 10½	106 10	13 8½	13 8½	14 1	5 0 0	9 0 0	16 0 0	
..	...	...	23 0	21 14	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	16 1	7 0 0	12 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	
..	...	...	25 9	25 9	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 6	13 0	13 8	8 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 18-0	
..	...	...	22 9	22 9	12 8	140 0	140 0	60 0	12 14	13 11	15 0	4 11 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
11	23 6	..	18 3	20 12	17 6	145 10	145 10	158 2	14 9	16 0	18 2	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 10 8	
8	26 10	30 7	19 14	18 14	11 6	160 0	160 0	150 0	17 7	17 3	15 9	7 8 0	7 8 0	22-8 to 24-6	
0	24 0	31 0	20 9	19 7	11 15	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 8	19 0	16 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	14-10-10 to 18-8	
6	23 6	31 1	16 6	15 0	13 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	9 Bd's.	20 14	20 14	18 9	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
..	20 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	18 12 0	
0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
..	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	..	60 4	71 3	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	
..	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
..	...	...	16 0	18 0	12 7½	91 8	90 8	80 0	15 7	15 7	16 0½	13 2 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
..	...	...	22 4	20 7	20 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 3	140 0	140 0	131 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
..	...	...	24 4	24 8	25 6	86 14	100 0	100 0	47 1	45 0	42 0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 15-0	
..	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	40 10	40 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	
0	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	17 8	120 10	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	...	..	
0	9 0	9 0	15 8	12 0	17 0	11[illegible] 0	111 0	125 0	49 0	61 0	54 0	10-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 30-0	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0	27 0	27 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	100 0	320 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	
	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	
	...	...	21 0	25 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	5-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 20-0	
	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	
	...	...	21 8	21 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 6	8 6	8 4	...	...	...	
	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5-10 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-10 to 8-8	
	...	...	20 0	19 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5-0 to 6-8	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 15-0	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	32 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	3-12 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-4 to 24-4 seers, barley 24 seers, rice best sort 19 to 27-8 seers, rice common 25 to 30 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 21-8 to 26 seers, per rupee.
* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 26-8 to 32-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9 seers, rice common 12 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 45 to 50 seers, rice best sort 16 seers, rice common 21-8 to 25 seers, and gram 35 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	18 0 *f*	16 0	12 8	...	22 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 8	22 8	18 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	26 0 to 27 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25
	Rajshahye ...	24 4 *g*	24 0	15 0 to 15 12	30 8	30 0	12 0	13 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 22 8	18 0 to 21 0	12 0 to 21 8	24 0 to 25 8	23 4 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8 *h*	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	7 7	18 0	18 0	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	28 0 *i*	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0 *j*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0 *k*	16 0	13 0	40 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0 *l*	20 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *m*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 4 *n*	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	14 8	14 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0 *o*	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 8	13 5	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 7	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	28 0	27 0	19 0	50 0	40 8	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	41 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	26 0 *r*	25 8	18 0	39 8	39 0	20 8	11 4	11 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	22 0 *s*	20 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	35 0	34 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 12	22 8	17 0	40 0	37 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0 *t*	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7 *u*	22 15	17 11	37 14	40 6	22 11	20 3	24 0	20 3	24 0	25 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0 *v*	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0 *w*	20 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	50 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	18 6	17 11	18 6	31 8	31 8	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	18 6	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	23 0 *x*	23 0	12 0	36 0	38 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	27 12	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	22 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	24 0 to 32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0 *y*	17 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 8	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	11 6	10 0	20 0	26 0	...	11 6	10 10	14 8	16 0	16 7	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	16 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	7 0	9 10½	8 8	8 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	28 11	23 11	29 2	29 2	31 7	11 14	11 14	10 12	15 1	15 1	14 0	26 15	26 15	30 0	26 15	26 15	30
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 5	25 5	35 3	35 3	39 10	6 9	6 1	6 1	17 10	17 10	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	27 8	27 8	27
	Meerut ...	23 14	23 6	28 4	31 11	30 14½	31 4	7 4	7 0	7 4	17 13½	17 6½	15 8	28 1	29 0	28 0	28 8	25 11	24
	Búlandshahr ...	26 0	26 0	23 8	31 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	25
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 8	21 0	33 0	33 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	16 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	31 8	24
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, rice best sort 27 seers, rice common 29 seers, and gram 24 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 33 12 seers, rice best sort 13-8 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 26-4 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 15 seers, rice common 22 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6-8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 5-4 to 14 seers, rice common 12 to 20 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, and rice common 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice common 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 19-2 seers, rice common 18 to 20 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 17-9 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 18 seers, rice common 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 18-8 seers, rice common 18 to 20-8 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 26-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 25 to 29 seers, lesser millet 42-8 to 45 seers, maize 37-8 to 37-8 seers, and gram 27 to 36 seers per rupee.

dia for the 2nd half of December 1875 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
sser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleo) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	24 0	25 4	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8 to 11 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 5	14 5	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5-0 to 5-10	6 0 0	7-4 to 12-0	
...	...	...	19 4	19 4	12 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	5-0 to 6-0	7 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 25-0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	5-8 to 7-8	6 0 0	10 0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	...		...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7-8 to 9-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 15-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	..		...	
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	5-8 to 6-8	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-8	
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	...	...	
5 0	45 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 9-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 0	37 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	38 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 12	27 12	20 3	150 8	151 8	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	...	..	...	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
1 0	22 5	21 0	17 1	18 6	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	...	..	...	
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	84 0	84 0	100 0	14 7	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 0	...	36 0	29 0	29 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
0 0	48 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-8	5-0 to 10-0	
4 0	64 0	64 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 12 0	3 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	...	..	...	
...	...	...	20 0	21 5	12 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 10	8 12	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5¼	5 5	5 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	..	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 10½	4 0	5 6¾	...	...	..	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 2	30 3	32 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0½	29 12½	110 0	110 0	95 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 8	31 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, barley 33 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, great millet 31 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 33 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, rice best sort 12-12 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 45 seers, maize 34 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 27 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 15 to 18 seers, rice common 16 to 20 seers, lesser millet 30 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

v In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 21 to 23 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers, per rupee.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, rice best sort 13 to 26-8 seers, rice common 20 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 to 55 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.

x In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 26 to 28-4 seers, lesser millet 48 to 50 seers, maize 35 o 40 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers, per rupee.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 19 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 24 to 27 seers, rice common 29 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bájra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort-
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bijnor ...	22 8	22 0	20 13	31 8	31 4	28 2	14 10	14 0	12 15	17 6	17 6	15 8	25 14	25 4	25 14	25 14	25 4	24
	Moradabad ...	23 12	23 12	19 6	35 10	35 10	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	21 4	21 8	16 14	35 0	35 0	22 8	32 8	31 14	23
	Budaun ...	27 9½	27 9	17 1½	40 13	39 0	22 3	12 0	12 0	9 9½	20 6	20 8	17 1½	34 13	42 0	19 3	34 13	38 6	18
	Bareilly ...	25 10	25 0	17 8	33 12	35 0	22 8	7 8	6 14	6 9	21 4	21 4	17 8	40 0	40 0	21 14	35 0	37 8	20
	Sháhjahánpur ...	32 8	33 9	20 8	52 4	51 8	26 12	8 4	8 6	8 4	26 0	25 0	18 8	47 0	44 0	24 4	44 6	44 0	24
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	26 4	27 8	21 0	50 0	50 0	32 8	12 8	11 4	11 4	21 4	20 0	17 8	37 8	37 8	26 4	32 8	31 4	25
	Muttra ...	24 0	23 0	20 0	31 0	28 8	29 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	16 8	15 0	31 0	29 0	25 8	29 0	26 8	27
	Agra ...	23 0	21 11	17 6	30 10	32 0	25 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	30 3	29 9½	23 0	30 0	29 0	20
	Farukhabad ...	26 2	27 2	16 2	38 8	38 8	19 12	7 8	7 3	7 14	22 0	21 6	16 8	35 1	39 14	20 0	37 2	39 14	19
	Mainpuri ...	27 0	27 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	35 0	33 0	21 0	35 8	33 0	20
	Etáwah ...	24 0	25 0	17 8	33 0	32 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	22 8	23 8	12 8	37 0	40 0	22 8	35 0	37 8	22
	Etah ...	29 0	27 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	22 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	33 8	34 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	21
	Jalaun ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	37 2	35 0	25 0	33 0	31 0	23
	Jhánsi ...	20 0	20 0	20 6	31 13	32 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	29 12	27 15	26 3	28 13	26 7	25
	Lalitpur ...	18 14	19 0	21 14	30 0	30 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	27 8	27 0	20 0	41 0	40 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	44 0	42 8	25 0	42 0	41 0	25
	Fatehpur ...	27 8	26 12	19 4	36 0	35 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	9 8	28 0	27 12	21 8	48 0	47 0	29 0	40 0	37 8	26
	Bánda ...	25 8	24 8	19 8	32 0	31 0	23 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	45 0	40 0	28 0	44 0	38 0	25
	Allahabad ...	26 0	25 12	16 0	35 0	35 0	23 8	13 8	9 8	8 8	27 0	26 0	16 8	34 0	40 8	26 8	35 0	35 0	25
	Hamírpur ...	24 0	22 8	18 0	37 0	26 0	20 4	14 4	14 4	9 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	44 0	47 8	25 12	38 0	38 4	24
	Jaunpur ...	25 0	26 13	19 6	40 15	37 6	26 2	8 7	8 7	7 12	28 4	26 13	19 12	42 6	39 8	25 6	28 4	28 4	19
	Gorakhpur ...	31 8	29 12	19 4	52 8	49 0	22 12	19 4	17 8	15 12	27 2	27 2	21 14	43 12	45 8	26 4	...	...	22
	Basti ...	31 4	30 10	20 0	45 0	45 0	22 8	15 0	13 12	11 4	22 8	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 11	36 14	35 6	24 6	13 5	13 5	10 5	22 2	22 2	21 0	35 6	35 12	25 1	...	...	25
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	32 0	33 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	22
	Benares ...	25 8	23 10	16 4	32 10	30 8	21 8	15 4	15 12	8 6	24 0	22 0	14 11	32 10	31 8	19 15	30 0	29 7	21
	Ghazipur ...	25 12	25 12	18 0	33 7½	34 12	23 3	7 11½	7 11½	7 1½	24 7½	24 7½	19 5	37 9½	37 9½	28 5	33 7½	33 7½	23
Panjab.	Delhi ...	24 0	23 0	22 0	33 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	27 8	26
	Gurgáon *a* ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	31 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	26 8	28
	Karnál *b* ...	23 4	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	23 0	27 0	23
	Hissár *c* ...	23 0	23 0	21 8	36 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	42 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	27
	Rohtak ...	24 0	23 0	26 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	25
	Sirsa *d* ...	21 8	23 0	24 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	50 0	36 0	42 0	40 0	31
	Umballa ...	24 4	24 4	27 8	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	25
	Ludhiána ...	22 0	23 0	26 8	35 0	36 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 8	32 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	31 0	30
	Simlá ...	20 0	20 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	...	20 0	20 0	23
	Jullundur ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	41 0	28 0	30 0	26
	Hushiárpúr *e* ...	22 0	23 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	16 0	24
	Kángra *f* ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amritsar ...	21 0	22 2	25 5	30 8	30 8	37 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	25 8	25 8	35 8	32 8	32 8	22
	Siálkot ...	21 8	21 0	24 0	32 0	31 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	...	27 0	27 0	28
	Gurdáspúr ...	21 0	20 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Lahore ...	20 0	20 8	25 0	29 0	29 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	24
	Ferozepore *b* ...	21 0	22 0	25 8	39 0	39 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 0	33 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	34
	Gujráuwála *g* ...	22 8	21 4	23 8	38 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	30
	Ráwalpindi ...	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	41 0	42
	Jhelum ...	28 8	26 8	29 0	33 0	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	35 8	36 0	38
	Gujrát ...	24 0	24 0	26 8	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	36
	Shahpúr ...	26 0	25 0	29 0	36 0	34 0	51 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	31 0	40
	Mooltan *h* ...	18 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24
	Jhang *a* ...	22 8	22 0	25 8	28 0	26 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32
	Montgomery ...	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	...	26 8	27 0	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	19 0	18 8	21 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	21
	Dera Ismail Khán *i* ...	32 8	35 0	30 0	46 4	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	46 4	43 12	45 0	40 0	41 4	40
	Dera Ghazi Khán *j* ...	20 0	20 10	21 4	25 10	25 10	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 9	30 0	32 8	25 0	28 11	30
	Bannú *k* ...	43 2	42 8	43 2	64 1	64 1	81 4	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	60 0	56 4	75 0	43 12	50 0	55
	Pesháwar *l* ...	21 7	23 11	24 6	33 2	37 11	38 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	30 9	31 3	29 14	32 8	33 13	33
	Kohát ...	29 15	28 0	30 10	45 14	46 15	61 3	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	40 15	35 11	46 15	48 7	45
	Hazárá ...	24 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	17 0	45 0*	45 0*	45 0*	33 0	33 0	35
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	No return received																	
	Unao ...																		
	Bára Banki ...																		
	Sítápur ...																		
	Hardui ...																		
	Kheri ...																		
	Fyzabad ...																		
	Bharaich ...																		
	Gonda ...																		
	Rai Bareli ...																		
	Sultánpur ...																		
	Pratábgarh ...																		

a. Gram falling. *b.* Bájra rising. *c.* Bájra falling. *d.* Barley and jowár falling. *e.* Barley and bájra falling, and jowár rising. *f.* Barley rising.

India for the 2nd half of December 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragó, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 9	27 0	26 7	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 2	32 8	25 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37 3	36 0	22 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 6½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 12	35 0	20 15	112 8	112 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	...	...	...	
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	21 0	155 0	152 8	160 0	7 12	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 4	27 8	22 8	225 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 10½	28 8	26 4	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	35 1	34 6	19 10	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 0	29 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	26 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 0	29 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 1	22 3	22 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 8	24 4	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36 0	33 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 8	31 0	26 0	163 0	163 0	171 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 8	180 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 0	28 10	23 10	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 14	33 12	22 9	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36 12	35 14	17 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	38 12	34 6	19 1	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	5 10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 8	25 4	19 15	120 0	110 0	100 0	7 6	6 13	6 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37 7½	37 7½	23 3	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6½	7 6½	7 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 8	29 0	29 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	31 0	28 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	34 0	34 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 14 0	
...	...	...	42 0	43 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 4 0	
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	39 8	85 0	85 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	39 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	29 12	30 0	37 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 2	10 4	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	30 0	30 8	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	36 8	37 0	39 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	5 2 0	5 8 0	12 3 0	
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	46 0	140 0	140 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	11 2	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	49 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	5 6 0	5 6 0	17 15 0	
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	34 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	31 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 11 0	
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	41 14	45 0	47 8	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	24 1	26 4	30 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	32 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 5 0	
...	...	...	46 3	45 0	56 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	13 12 0	
...	...	...	26 10	22 12	39 10	104 0	104 0	91 0	49 6	54 9	53 5	5 0 0	5 8 0	17 8 0	
...	...	...	30 10	28 11	44 4	153 0	153 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Barley falling. h. Rice falling. i. Gram rising. j. Bájra and jowár rising. k. Bájra rising and jowár falling. l. Barley rising and gram falling.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	29 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	20 3	19 7	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	17 1	18 4	26 7	36 9	47 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	24 6	30 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 9	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	45 0	42 15	65 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	28 0	29 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	47 0	45 0	35 0	31 0	30 0	26
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	24 8	24 0	...	...	28 0	21 8	21 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	30
	Seoni ...	33 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	45 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	22 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 12	17 8	20 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	...	32 0	28 0	27 0	27
	Nimar ...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 6	24 0	...
	Raipur ...	52 0	52 0	48 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	31 0	28 0	22 12	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	72 0	75 0	48 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	72 0	75 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	31 8	40 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	23 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	52 0	24 0	26 0	22
	Akola ...	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	42 0	45 0	38 0	20 0	26 0	30
	Elichpur ...	25 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	28 0	36 0	32
	Buldana ...	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	34 0	35 0	36
	Woon ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	41 0	47 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	7
	Bassim ...	23 5	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	36 0	48
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 5	12 2	10 2	12 2	12 7	11 7	10 0	9 5	11 0	11 0	10 2	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 0	11 7	10 0	11 7	11 7	11 2	9 5	9 0	10 7	10 5	10 0	14 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	10 6	10 1	10 3	12 0	12 9	17 4	12 2	13 0	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	10 3	9 9	10 1	11 8	12 6	17 2	11 9	12 7	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	11 5	11 5	12 0	10 5	10 5	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	8 5	9 7	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 4	18 3	22 0	34 5	25 2	24 1	...
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	10 2	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	8 3	9 4	9 8	10 2	9 7	11 0	17 7	21 0	33 5	24 1	23 1	...
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	11 5	11 0	10 5	11 5	12 5	14 7	12 5	13 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	10 5	10 5	11 0	...	...	12 0	10 5	10 5	14 0	15 5	15 5	18 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ..	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	13 3	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	15 6	10 3	...	...	11 6	11 5	...	23 5	22 6	45 0	22 2	21 2	36
	Chitaldroog — Retail .	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 7	20 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	28
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	8 4	8 4	8 3	9 6	9 5	8 6	9 5	9 4	9 9	12 4	13 7	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 8	17 0	...	28 0	27 0	...	6 8	7 2	...	11 0	10 4	...	31 0	28 0	...	24 8	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 8	17 8	...	26 0	26 8	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 8	...	26 8	26 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	21 0	23 0	31 8	31 0	35 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	12 0	11 8	10 0	35 0	31 8	38 0	26 0	23 0	32
	Bharatpur (City)	22 0	22 4	20 0	34 0	32 4	30 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 12	12 8	8 4	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	24
	Kerowli (City)	21 10	20 10	20 0	31 4	31 0	31 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	16 4	16 4	12 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	26 4	26 14	28
	Ajmir ...	18 5	17 5	16 4	29 0	25 12	25 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	24 8	23 6	19 8	23 4	21 8	19 1
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	18 8	37 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	30
	Sirohi ...	21 0	20 8	19 0	47 0	45 0	34 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	33 0	36 0	37
	Aboo ...	17 0	17 8	17 10	32 0	32 0	22 1	5 8	5 8	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	23 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ..	No return received																	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 4	16 9	...	27 8	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 3	...	27 12	27 8	...	22 8	21 9	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	24 4	25 8	19 0	50 0	50 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	37 4	38 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	...
	Kota ...	20 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	27 0	29 0	25 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	19 8	19 8	20 12	34 2	34 2	31 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 4	9 4	8 4	34 4	34 4	28 12	25 4	25 4	25
	Jhallawar ...	17 0	...	16 0	25 0	...	24 0	9 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	10 0	24 0	...	21 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	18 0	17 4	17 4	27 12	26 4	25 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 4	10 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18
Central India.	Indore ...	14 12	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	17
	Gwalior ...	16 0	15 8	15 5	17 5	18 4	20 1	7 2	6 14	6 6	9 2	8 12	7 13	25 9	24 10	20 12	22 15	21 15	18
	Goona ...	18 0	17 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 4	30 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Rutlam ...	15 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 4	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 12	21 0	24 0	19 8	19 4	17
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	27 0	26 0	23 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	35 0	...	35 0	34 0	...	26

dia for the 2nd half of December 1875—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	160* 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	22 7	18 9	25 0	400 0	400 0	480 0	9 2	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	22 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	1 6 0	0 3 0	12 0 0	
50 0	50 0	28 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	27 8	26 8	24 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	
...	...	35 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	320 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
40 0	35 0	27 0	47 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
27 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	3 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
25 8	25 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	27 0	24 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 10	12 8	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	...	28 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	150 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
132 0	132 0	100 0	47 0	45 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	1,440 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	
10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	63 0	104 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	21 8 0	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	154 0	179 0	87 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
18 7	20 7	35 7	22 2	22 5	18 7	...	...	...	14 2	13 5	13 5	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
17 7	20 0	34 7	21 7	22 2	18 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 7	13 0	13 0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
20 8	20 8	47 6	28 8	26 5	17 4	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	...	...	...	
20 5	20 5	47 4	28 5	26 8	17 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 1	...	...	...	
36 7	36 5	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
35 0	35 7	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
16 6	18 3	30 8	21 0	24 1	22 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	11 7	11 0	9 4	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
16 4	17 7	30 4	20 4	23 1	21 0	68 0	69 0	62 0	11 4	10 4	9 2	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
17 7	19 0	34 7	16 7	16 7	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	11 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	
23 0	22 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	22-8 to 30-0	
16 0	16 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	22-8 to 30-0	
26 0	25 7	56 2	19 6	19 6	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 25-0	
20 3	23 0	47 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 25-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
18 2	19 6	26 7	18 6	18 3	15 2	92 6	92 6	110 0	10 2	9 8	9 6	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	25 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	...	...	...	
32 6	31 10	30 8	30 12	31 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	26 0	26 8	21 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	6-8 to 8-0	
28 9	28 12	30 0	27 8	27 8	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	33 12	32 8	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
...	...	...	20 11	21 1	22 4	60 0	60 0	85 0	33 8	35 0	34 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 18-11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 4	21 4	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	15 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	7 8 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	*Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	36 4	56 4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	36 4	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	42 0	42 0	31 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	...	90 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 4	21 0	15 12	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	19 12	19 10	19 4	100 6	100 6	91 4	13 6	12 6	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	22 0	22 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	33 0	[illegible] 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the quantities and value of cotton exported from the several ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of December 1875.

	Names of Ports in India whence cotton is exported.	Quantities and value of Cotton exported to: United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Eastern Coast of Africa		Arabia.		Ceylon.		Hong-Kong.		Persia.		Straits Settlements.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	359	6,461	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,906	12,97,583	...	...	...	...	45,332	13,05,716
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	64,313	15,15,554	21,636	5,26,824	5,981	1,50,837	7,059	1,90,243	...	...	131*	787	40	1,100	...	...	5,892	1,38,903	31†	30†	...	...	105,045	25,14,290
	Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,222	1,49,850	...	...	...	...	5,222	1,49,850
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,250	8,54,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,250	8,54,103
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Madras	36,648	8,20,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	21,900	...	...	...	...	37,626	8,42,820
	Beypore, Malabar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coconada, Godavery "	8,025	1,58,189	...	...	1,370	30,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,595	1,89,130
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Kistna District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Madura "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" South Arcot "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Tanjore "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Vizagapatam "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly "	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,50	6,748	1,52,169	...	...	...	...	7,080	1,59,960
British Burma.	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,074	3,87,250	18,074	3,87,250
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	109,345	25,01,124	21,636	5,26,824	7,551	1,81,778	7,394	1,98,215	33,250	8,54,103	131	787	40	1,100	67	1,500	63,733	17,60,398	31	30	18,074	3,87,250	261,224	64,03,109

* Picking cotton. † Damaged.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of September 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	892	5,984 11	57	293 9	51	293 13	1,543	8,324 4	...	...	275	1,630 13	172	322 8	2,990	16,849 10
Received ...	746	3,856 13	45	194 3	112	802 1	1,417	6,904 8	...	...	310	1,776 6	106	201 12	2,736	13,735 11
TOTAL ...	1,638	9,841 8	102	487 12	163	1,095 14	2,960	15,228 12	...	...	585	3,407 3	278	524 4	5,726	30,585 5
TRANSIT.																
East to West	142	1,176 0	...	...	...	...	1,037	7,317 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	8,493 7
West to East	231	1,493 2	22	100 13	1	4 3	882	6,115 12	...	...	...	...	1	6 5	1,137	7,720 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	4 3
TOTAL ...	373	2,669 2	22	100 13	1	4 3	1,920	13,437 6	...	...	...	...	*1	6 5	2,317	16,217 13
													GRAND TOTAL...		8,043	46,803 2

* From Aden to Bussorah.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of September 1875.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	746	892	1,638	32·15	35·08	33·68
	„ Turkey	45	57	102	1·94	2·24	2·10
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	112	51	163	4·83	2·00	3·35
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,417	1,543	2,960.	61·08	60·68	60·87
	TOTAL ...	2,320	2,543	4,863	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of October 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,101	7,616 1	60	251 6	49	325 3	1,234	6,245 15	...	...	244	1,393 2	196	346 8	2,884	16,178 3
Received ...	993	5,333 11	38	176 8	150	1,106 11	1,350	6,378 13	...	...	279	1,870 4	99	188 12	2,909	15,054 11
TOTAL ...	2,094	12,949 12	98	427 14	199	1,431 14	2,584	12,624 12	...	...	523	3,263 6	295	535 4	5,793	31,232 14
TRANSIT.																
East to West	187	1,306 3	..	...	...	...	1,020	7,175 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	8,481 14
West to East	307	2,100 0	30	153 5	1	4 3	916	6,168 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	8,426 4
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	494	3,406 3	30	153 5	1	4 3	1,936	13,344 7	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,461	16,968 2
													GRAND TOTAL...		8,254	48,141 0

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of October 1875.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	993	1,101	2,094	39·23	45·05	42·09
	„ Turkey	38	60	98	1·50	2·46	1·97
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	150	49	199	5·93	2·00	4·00
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,350	1,234	2,584	53·34	50·49	51·94
	TOTAL ...	2,531	2,444	4,975	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLV OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th Nov. 1874.	For week ending 13th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 14th Nov. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 13th Nov. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 13 days of Dec. 1875	*Guaranteed.* East Indian, Main ...	4,93,813	6,12,313	3,07,72,483	2,27,94,011	...	79,78,472
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	36,846	50,896	22,46,036	16,74,876	...	5,71,160
18th Dec. 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	56,898	59,508	31,71,854	25,01,371	...	6,70,483
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	47,506	62,690	16,71,292	23,16,543	6,45,251	...
18th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,16,091	1,15,535	66,26,344	55,26,491	...	10,99,853
11th ditto ...	Madras ...	93,053	1,18,549	49,97,203	54,15,993	4,18,790	...
18th ditto ...	South Indian ...	13,745	23,739	8,27,238	8,89,936	62,698	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,70,206	4,61,263	1,69,33,729	1,83,02,365	13,68,636	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	74,069	1,44,557	50,49,997	53,81,583	3,31,586	...
	TOTAL ...	12,02,227	16,49,050	7,22,96,176	6,48,03,169	...	74,93,007
First day of Jan. 1876...	*State.* Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,282	1,821	86,762	90,405	3,643	...
25th Dec. 1875	Nulhattee ...	1,112	1,289	74,070	69,351	...	4,719
Ditto ..	Rajpootana ...	17,128	49,491	4,55,264	14,36,845	9,81,581	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,662	8,418	76,961*a*	3,21,964	2,45,003	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
27th Nov. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	587	26,306*d*	53,788	27,482	...
Eight days ending 27th Nov. 1875	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
27th Nov. 1875	Nizam's ...	5,921	9,671	39,693*g*	3,99,552	3,59,859	...
20th ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	...	2,223	...	43,728*h*	43,728	...
27th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,805	...	1,08,509*k*	1,08,509	...
	TOTAL ...	29,105	78,305	8,00,289	25,86,380	17,86,091	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,31,332	17,27,355	7,30,96,465	6,73,89,549	...	57,06,916

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th November 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th October to 14th November 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st to 13th November 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 13th November 1875.

No. XLVI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st Nov. 1874.	For week ending 20th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 21st Nov. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 20th Nov. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 13 days of Dec. 1875	*Guaranteed.* East Indian, Main ...	5,62,349	5,96,843	3,13,34,832	2,33,90,854	...	79,43,978
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	52,095	45,435	22,98,131	17,20,311	...	5,77,820
18th Dec. 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	61,176	62,887	32,33,031	25,64,258	...	6,68,773
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	55,058	55,739	17,26,350	23,72,282	6,45,932	...
18th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	96,626	1,62,302	67,22,970	56,88,793	...	10,34,177
11th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,08,759	1,28,179	51,05,961	55,44,172	4,38,211	...
18th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,193	21,625	8,42,432	9,11,561	69,129	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,88,683	4,75,671	1,73,22,411	1,87,78,036	14,55,625	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,06,690	1,53,615	51,56,687	55,35,198	3,78,511	...
	TOTAL ...	14,46,629	17,02,296	7,37,42,805	6,65,05,465	....	72,37,340
First day of Jan. 1876...	*State.* Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,556	1,816	88,318	92,221	3,903	...
25th Dec. 1875	Nulhattee ...	2,219	1,516	76,288	70,867		5,421
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	24,181	50,232	4,79,444	14,87,077	10,07,633	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,539	5,869	80,500*a*	3,27,833	2,47,333	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
27th Nov. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	792	26,306*d*	54,575	28,269	...
Eight days ending 27th Nov. 1875	Wardha Valley ...	155*e*	...	17,399*f*	22,877*g*	5,478	...
27th Nov. 1875	Nizam's ...	7,444	15,868	47,188*h*	4,15,418	3,68,280	...
20th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	1,715	...	45,444*k*	45,444	..
27th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ..	...	4,739	...	1,13,248*l*	1,13,248	...
	TOTAL ...	39,094	82,547	8,39,382	26,68,921	18,29,539	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,85,723	17,84,843	7,45,82,187	6,91,74,386	..	54,07,801

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 21st November 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Receipts for 21st November 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and for 21st November 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 9th October to 21st November 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st to 20th November 1875.
(*l*) Total receipts from 12th April to 20th November 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during November 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal — Northern ...	10·00	6·80	740	246	564
Meerut ...	8·30	5·35	969	784	1,148
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	151	...
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·95	972	93	...
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·46	994	113	3,949
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·7	771	682	20,219
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·47	958	578	11,094
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	2,647	36,974
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·39	3,250	894	6,530
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	47	1,443
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	170	841
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,501
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6·40	...	273	1,457
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,536
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	50,282

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	2,470	...	2,044	...	4,514	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	4,199	...	...	...	4,199	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	1,463	...	600	...	2,063	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	625	...	20	...	645	...
Dál ...	4,843	...	513	...	5,356	...
Juar ...	259	...	...	...	259	...
Bájra ...	1,636	...	...	...	1,636	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	9,680	...	...	...	9,680	...
Total ...	25,175		3,177	...	28,352	...
Cotton ...	...	...	12,476	...	12,476	...
Oil-seeds ...	9	...	8,485	...	8,494	...
Salts ...	414	...	4,767	...	5,181	...
Metals ...	21,727	...	5,023	...	26,750	...
Building Materials ...	2,201	...	3,620	...	5,821	...
Firewood ...	570	...	13,685	...	14,255	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	77,070	...	77,070
Timber ...	...	416	...	1,623	...	2,039
Miscellaneous	7,377	491	43,406	36	50,783	527
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	57,473	907	94,639	78,729	152,112	79,636
Total during corresponding period of last year	39,863	229	1,33,558	55,754	173,420	55,983
Increase ...	17,610	678	...	22,975	...	23,653
Decrease ...	...	...	38,819	...	21,308	...

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st to 30th November 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	3,670	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,899	...	...
Meerut ...	2,664	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	40	...	...
Aligarh ...	1,918	..	·02
Muttra ...	1,264	...	·04
Agra ...	890	...	·01
Etah ...	960	...	·01
Mainpuri ...	4,426	...	...
Fatehgarh ...	4,092	..	...
Etáwah ...	13,150	...	...
Cawnpore ...	10,079	...	...
Debra Dún ...	1,443	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	...	...
Tarái ...	378	...	...
Bareilly ...	463	...	...
Jhánsi ...	781	...	...
Hamírpur ...	720	...	...
Gurgáon ...	1,445	...	...
Total ...	50,282	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	75,281	...	...
Decrease ...	24,999	...	...

Remarks.

Mean volume passing through Solání aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec. ... 3,583

Volume discharged :—
Etáwah Division Tail ... 19
" " Escapes 234
Cawnpore " Tail .. 252
" " Escapes 431
936

Balance expended ... 2,647

The only crops irrigated during the month are grains of different kinds; chiefly in the Terminal Divisions.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The demand for rabi irrigation was not much in this month, but sugar has taken a watering.

Agra Canal.—No remarks.
Dún Canals.—Ditto.
Bundelkhand.—Ditto.
Rohilkhand.—Ditto.
Bijnor.—No demand.

Traffic.—Principally grain traffic between Delhi and Moradnagar.

Rafting fairly commenced

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd January 1876.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 24th January 1876.

No. 47.—The under-mentioned Officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. H. C. Richardson.	Covenanted Civil Service.	Civil and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, Bengal.	1 week's furlough.
Mr. A. C. Tupp	Ditto	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, N. W Provinces.	3 days' furlough.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 49.—Messrs. H. Farrer and J. D. Anderson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the 15th November last.

The 27th January 1876.

No. 52.—The Honorable A. Eden, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has obtained furlough for eight months and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st proximo or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 8.—Mr. C P. L. Macaulay of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained a Degree of Honor in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 9.—Mr. K. G. Gupta of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

MEDICAL.

The 24th January 1876.

No. 36.—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd Grade are promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Babu Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1st November 1875.
Babu Bhowanee Dass, 1st November 1875.
Babu Rajmohun Banerjee, 7th October 1875.
Babu Futteh Singh, 1st August 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 38.—APPOINTMENT.—The Revd. G. G. Gillan, M.A., Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be Chaplain of that Church, with effect from the 4th instant inclusive.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Fort William, the 25th January 1876.

No. 2 *of* 1876.—The following Notice is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

HOPE ISLAND LIGHT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 1, dated the 14th January 1876, on the temporary discontinuance of Hope Island light during certain repairs to the lighthouse column,—

The Madras Government has given further notice that the light *will not* be discontinued, as the repairs can be effected without extinguishing the light.

The above Notice, therefore, is hereby cancelled.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
22nd January 1876.

By Order,

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bay of Bengal, No. 70 *a*; Coromandel Coast, No. 71 *a*; and Coringa or Cocanada Bay, No. 81; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, China, &c., 1875, page 12; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 463.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

STATISTICS.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 62.—With reference to Notification No. 225 (Statistics), dated the 27th April 1875, the appointment of Mr. J. E. O'Connor as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is confirmed.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January 1876.

No. 43.—The Queen having been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Grand Master of the said Order notifies the same for general information :—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Raj Rajessur Maharaja Dhiraj Jeswunt Sing Bahadur, of Jodhpoor.

His Highness Furzand Dilpizir Nawab Mohummed Kulb Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampore.

His Highness Furzand Dilbund Rasikh-ul-Hqad-i-Dowlut-i-Englishia Raja Rugbir Sing Bahadur, of Jheend.

To be Knights Commanders.

William Rose Robinson, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Maharaja Rudur Pertab Sing Mahundur Bahadur, Maharaja of Punnah.

The Raja Shamshir Prakash Bahadur, Raja of Nahun.

Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Sahib, of Indore.

General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nipalese Army.

Rao Raja Gunput Rao Kirkee Shamshir Bahadur, Dewan of Gwalior.

Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mohummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Prime Minister of Kotah.

Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Ramsay, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Kumaon.

To be Companions.

Robert Barclay Chapman, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department.

Willam Holloway, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

Edward William Ravenscroft, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Stuart Colvin Bayley, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Patna Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General, Bengal Army.

Charles Edward Bernard, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner, Nagpore, late a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Robert Eyles Egerton, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Colonel Francis Hornblow Rundall, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, late Inspector General of Irrigation Works to the Government of India.

James Richard Bullen Smith, Esquire, Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Henry Peveril LeMesurier, Esquire, late Chief Engineer, and now Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, Esquire.

Rao Bahadur Bechurdass Amburdass, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Raja Damara Kamara Venkatappa Nayudu Bahadur Varu, Zemindar of Kalahasti, in the Madras Presidency.

Sirdar Mangal Singh Ramgharia, of the Punjab, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar (Punjab).

Babu Degumber Mitter, late Sheriff of Calcutta.

Moulvie Imdad Ali Khan Bahadur, of the North-Western Provinces.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

The following Notification should have appeared in the *Gazette of India* of 22nd January 1876 :—

Fort William, the 20th January 1876.

No. 224*P.*—The following reports of the movements of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES are published for general information :—

Sunday, January 9, 1876.—THE PRINCE OF WALES attended Divine Service in the Memorial Church in the forenoon. At 4 P. M., HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS drove out and visited the Residency, Alum Bagh, and other places of interest at Lucknow.

Monday, January 10, 1876.—At noon the PRINCE OF WALES presented Colors to the 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment.

On the conclusion of the ceremony HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS returned to the Chief Commissioner's house, and after luncheon drove to the Railway Station, whence he left at 2-30 P. M. by special train for Cawnpoor.

On arrival at Cawnpoor at 5 P. M. the PRINCE was received with the usual honors, and was met at the Railway Station by the Major-General Commanding the Division, the Collector, Judge, and chief local Officers. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS drove to the Memorial Church, the Well, and other places of interest in the town. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS honored Mr. Prinsep, the Judge, with his company at dinner, and after dinner left by special train for Delhi.

Tuesday, January 11, 1876.—THE PRINCE OF WALES reached Delhi at 9 A. M., and was received on arrival at the Railway Station by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. From the Railway Station HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS rode in procession to the Camp.

At 1 P. M. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS held a Levée, when the European and Native Officers of the Army of Exercise and other gentlemen, resident in Delhi, were presented.

The PRINCE honored Lord Napier of Magdala with his company at dinner.

Wednesday, January 12, 1876.—At 10 A. M. Field Marshal HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES inspected the troops at Delhi under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India.

After the Review HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS honored Colonel Lyttleton Annesley and the Officers of the 11th PRINCE ALBERT'S Own Hussars with his company at luncheon, after which the Prince returned to Camp, and thence drove to visit the Juma Musjid, Fort, and Palace.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS entertained at dinner the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and a party of other gentlemen, and after dinner attended a Ball given in the Old Palace by Lord Napier of Magdala and the Officers of the Army.

Thursday, January 13, 1876.—The PRINCE OF WALES drove out to the Kootub Minár, where a picnic was given in honor of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS by the Lieutenant-Governor.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS honored Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate and the Officers of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade with his company at dinner in their Camp.

Friday, January 14, 1876.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES attended by his suite drove to the village of Alipoor, whence His Royal Highness proceeded on horseback to witness the military manœuvres of the Army of Exercise. The Prince returned to Camp about dusk, and dined in Camp.

Saturday, January 15, 1876.—The PRINCE OF WALES left Camp on horseback to witness the conclusion of the military operations commenced on Friday.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS honored Major Lord Ralph Kerr and the Officers of the 10th Hussars with his company at dinner.

Sunday, January 16, 1876.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES and suite attended Divine Service in Camp at 10 o'clock A. M.

The 24th January 1876.

No. 259*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Paul Koop as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Akyab.

No. 262*P.*—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon the Jaghiredar of Sundoor, in the Madras Presidency, as a hereditary distinction.

No. 263*P.*—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Nawab" upon the Jaghiredar of Banganapalle, in the Madras Presidency, as a hereditary distinction.

The 27th January 1876.

No. 283*P.*—THE following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Monday, January 17, 1876.—The Prince inspected the 10th Hussars at 9 A.M., and at 10 o'clock attended a Parade of the entire cavalry force present at Delhi. After luncheon His Royal Highness drove to the Military Sports and subsequently honored His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with his company at dinner. The Prince left Delhi for Lahore by special train at 9-30 P.M.

Tuesday, January 18, 1876.—The special train conveying His Royal Highness from Delhi reached Lahore soon after 9 o'clock A.M. The Prince was received on arrival at the Railway Station by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Officers of the Punjab, and drove in procession to Government House.

His Royal Highness received an address from the Municipality of Lahore at noon, and afterwards held a *levée*.

Between 1 o'clock and half-past 2 P.M. the Prince of Wales received the visits of the following Chiefs:—

His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpoor.

His Highness the Raja of Nabha.

His Highness the Raja of Kuppoorthulla.

The Raja of Mundee.

The Nawab of Maleir Kotla.

The Raja of Furreedkote.

The Raja of Chumba.

The Raja of Suket.

The Sirdar of Kulsia.

The Nawab of Patowdie.

The Nawab of Loharoo.

The Nawab of Dojana.

The Raja of Gooler.

After luncheon the Prince drove to visit the Central Jail and the Palace in the Fort. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor gave a dinner party at Government House, and after dinner His Royal Highness, accompanied by his suite, attended a Ball given in his honor at the Montgomery Hall by the European gentlemen resident at Lahore.

Monday, January 19, 1876.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visits of the following Chiefs, commencing at 12 noon:—

His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpoor.

His Highness the Raja of Nabha.

His Highness the Raja of Kuppoorthulla.

On the conclusion of the last visit, His Royal Highness drove to Meean Meer and formally opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. In the afternoon the Prince inspected specimens of local manufactures of the Punjab and neighbouring countries.

After dinner His Royal Highness was present at a *fête* given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Shalimar Gardens.

No. 284*P.*—The following Notification regarding the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore, which appeared in a *Gazette Extraordinary* under orders of the Government of the Punjab, is republished for general information:—

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at the terminus of the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at 9-35 A. M. on the 18th January 1876, under a Royal Salute.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Personal Staff, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Division and Divisional Staff, the Judges of the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner, the Secretaries to Government, Punjab, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, the Chaplains of Lahore and Meean Meer, the Agent, Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, were in attendance to receive HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, and Guards of Honor of the Royal Scots and Lahore Volunteers were drawn up on the platform.

A procession was formed at the Railway Station in the following order:—

DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
A POLICE OFFICER ON HORSEBACK.
HALF A TROOP OF THE GUIDES.

First Carriage.

The carriage containing—

POLICE OFFICER. OFFICER 2ND IN COMMAND OF ESCORT.

THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE ESCORT.

AN EQUERRY IN IMMEDIATE ATTENDANCE UPON HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

25 SABRES OF THE 4TH HUSSARS.

Second Carriage.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. ELLIS, Grenadier Guards,
(*Equerry to His Royal Highness.*)
COMMANDER LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, R.N., M.P.
CAPTAIN THE LORD CARRINGTON, Royal Horse Guards,
(*Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*)
LIEUTENANT A. FITZ GEORGE,
(*Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*)

Third Carriage.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, R.N.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. REID, K.C.B.,
(*Commanding the Lahore Division.*)

Fourth Carriage.

THE LORD SUFFIELD,
(*Lord in Waiting and Head of the Household of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*)
MAJOR-GENERAL THE LORD ALFRED PAGET,
(*Clerk Marshal to H. M. the Queen.*)
THE EARL OF AYLESFORD.
COLONEL YOUNG, R.E.,
(*Commissioner of the Lahore Division.*)

Fifth Carriage.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. BROWNE, V.C., C.B.,
(*On Special Duty.*)
MAJOR P. D. HENDERSON,
(*Political Officer on the Staff of H. R. H. the Pince of Wales.*)
MR. FRANCIS KNOLLYS,
(*Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*)
MR. T. H. THORNTON,
(*Secretary to Government, Punjab.*)

Sixth Carriage.

SURGEON-GENERAL FAYRER, C.S.I.,
(Honorary Physician to H. M. the Queen, and Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

COLONEL OWEN WILLIAMS,
(Commanding Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.)

MAJOR E. C. R. BRADFORD,
(On Special Duty with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

MAJOR-GENERAL R. MACLAGAN, R.E.,
(Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.)

Seventh Carriage.

THE REVEREND CANON DUCKWORTH,
(Chaplain to H. M. the Queen and to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

MR. W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D.,
(Honorary Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KEYES, C.B.,
(Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.)

Eighth Carriage.
(Char-à-banc.)

COLONEL S. BLACK,
(Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.)

MR. SYDNEY HALL,
(Artist in the Suite of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

SURGEON-MAJOR KELLETT.

COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R.E.,
(Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.)

CAPTAIN G. DEC. MORTON,
(Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.)

CAPTAIN J. C. CAUTLEY,
(Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor.)

CAPTAIN W. BATTYE,
(Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor.)

SURGEON O. DUKE,
(Attached to the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff.)

CAPTAIN ELLIS,
(Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir C. Reid.)

HALF TROOP OF CAVALRY CORPS OF GUIDES.

The *cortège* proceeded through the Landa Bazar, past the Delhi Gate by the Circular Road, across the plain in front of the Fort, Taksáli, Bháti and Lohári Gates to the Sadr Bazar, thence through the Bazar and *viá* the Mall to Government House.

On the plain in front of the Fort were drawn up in order of precedence the feudatory Chiefs, named in the margin, mounted upon elephants, attended by their Sardars and retinues, and accompanied by the Political Officers in charge; and the road was lined with their troops.

His Highness the Nawáb of Bahawalpur.
His Highness the Rája of Nábha.
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala.
The Rája of Mandi.
The Nawáb of Málor Kotla.
The Rája of Faridkot.
The Rája of Chamba.
The Rája of Suket.
The Sardár of Kalsia.
The Nawáb of Pataudi.
The Nawáb of Lohárú.
The Nawáb of Dujána.

After the Chiefs were placed members of the Native Gentry of the Punjab on horseback, together with their followers and the Officers in charge, arranged according to districts.

From the Museum to the east gate of the Accountant-General's Office, the road was lined by school children.

Along the Mall and up to the Anárkali gate of Government House, the road was lined by the troops of the Meean Meer Garrison.

As HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS entered the Anárkali gate of Government House, a Royal Salute was fired, and as HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' carriage arrived at the portico, a Guard of Honor of the 92nd Highlanders presented arms, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on Government House.

Immediately on arrival HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was pleased to receive from the Municipal Committee of Lahore an address of welcome, of which the following is a translation:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"On behalf of the Citizens of Lahore, with deep respect we bid YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS welcome to the Capital of the Punjab.

"We beg humbly to express our thanks that it has pleased the Heir-Apparent of the Throne to honor with his presence this distant portion of Her Majesty's dominions; for we see in this auspicious visit, following that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, another proof of the warm interest taken in our welfare by our Gracious Sovereign and the Members of the Royal Family.

"Though distant from the Capital of England, and among the youngest sons of her Great Empire, we claim, in common with our countrymen, a foremost rank among the loyal subjects of the Crown, for placed at the north-western door of India on the borders of regions untraversed by Europeans, and mindful of our own past history, we are in a position to appreciate, even more than others, the benefits of British rule.

"For those great benefits we hope ever to evince in act, as we now express in words, the gratitude of a faithful people.

"We earnestly trust that YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS may enjoy a long life of health and happiness, and ever retain a pleasant recollection of your visit to the Punjab."

To the address HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was pleased to give the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I AM glad to find myself at Lahore, the Capital of this important frontier division of the Indian Empire, and to be so cordially welcomed by its inhabitants.

"I will, with pleasure, communicate to the QUEEN your assurance of loyal attachment and gratitude, and I very sincerely thank you for the warmth of your good wishes for my health and prosperous journey, which, hitherto, I have so much enjoyed."

GENERAL.

The 24th January 1876.

No. 163*G.*—Consequent on the return of Captain A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, from privilege leave, Major H. M. B. Burlton reverted to his substantive appointment of Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, on the 6th December 1875.

No. 164*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to officiate temporarily as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th December 1875, *vice* Captain A. W. Roberts, on furlough.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 169 *G.*—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, the following promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission with effect from the 1st December 1875:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Major E. F. H. Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Major A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Captain H. M. S. Magrath, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Narsimiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

B. Srinivassiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

Mr. T. Kitto, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class

Captain H. M. S. Magrath, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Vankat Vardiengar, M. L., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 191 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain A. R. T. McRae, Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, with effect from the date of receiving charge, during the absence of Major Gunning, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Officiating Wing Subaltern, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain McRae.

No. 192 *G.*—LEAVE.—Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough to Europe for a year, with effect from 10th February 1876, together with subsidiary leave from the 1st February, inclusive.

No. 193*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, D. C. L., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to Government, Punjab, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st February 1876.

No. 200*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Notification No. 1663*G*, dated 21st August 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Duncan is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident at Mandalay.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Port William, the 27th January 1876.

No. 569.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of December* 1875, *compared with those on the same date in* 1874 *and* 1873 :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,55,12,101	2,04,39,118	2,02,74,745
Bengal ...	1,88,59,700	2,13,45,015	1,61,64,267
Assam ...		23,38,152	35,27,375
British Burmah ..	28,23,394	35,03,576	29,33,726
N. W. Provinces ...	2,55,92,053	2,16,15,375	2,22,17,380
Oudh ..	82,57,627	55,28,914	66,25,541
Punjab ..	1,17,91,786	1,43,64,523	1,20,15,369
Bombay	2,69,03,196	1,41,49,056	1,76,27,028
Central Provinces...	72,29,688	35,14,334	31,42,005
Madras ...	2,33,83,803	1,97,51,037	2,18,47,166
TOTAL ...	15,03,53,348	12,65,49,100	12,63,74,602

EXPENDITURE—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 482.—The following Notification is substituted for No. 339, dated 20th January 1876, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd idem :—

Ordered that the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7 (Educational), dated 14th October 1875, be published in the *Gazette of India*, with the remark that the day on which an examination is passed is the day on which the examination which an Officer passes is held, or if the examination lasts more than one day, then the day on which the examination is completed :—

"1. With reference to the despatch from your Excellency in Council in the Financial Department of the 9th of August last, No. 269, I have to inform you that I approve of the recommendation therein made that the first increase of pay to be given to an Educational Officer is to date in future from the day on which he may pass the prescribed examination, namely, the higher standard, whether that examination is passed before or after the completion of the first year of service.

"2. Care will be taken to make this point clear in the terms of agreement entered into by gentlemen nominated hereafter by the Secretary of State."

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 363.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 4 under Section 13 of the Civil Pension Code :—

4. Service as a Teacher in a District or Anglo-vernacular School in the Central Provinces, paid wholly or partly by the contributions of municipalities or local subscriptions, qualifies in the case of Officers who were appointed to such service before the 29th January 1876.

No. 440.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 1 under Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code :—

But an inferior servant or a Police Officer below the rank of Head Constable who, in the opinion of the Head of his office, is fit for light work, may be retained in employment till his pension or gratuity is sanctioned, provided that his place is not filled up till he retires, and that his service counts only to the date of his medical certificate.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 548.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 78, dated 7th January 1876, appointing Mr. E. Hutton to officiate as Post Master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Stuart, on privilege leave, or until further orders, is cancelled.

No. 509.—Consequent upon certain reductions in the postage rates between India and Belgium by the Italian route, and consequent also upon Montenegro having joined the General Postal Union, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned :—

Correspondence sent "*viâ* Brindisi through Italy" for the following countries.	Letters, for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.	PACKETS OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, AND PATTERNS.	
		Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs. A like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Italy	5½	1	2
Austria (including Hungary), Belgium, *Denmark*, Faroe Islands, *Germany*, *Heligoland*, *Luxemburg*, Montenegro, *Netherlands*, *Norway*, Roumania, *Russia*, Servia, *Sweden* and Switzerland ...	6½	1½	3

N. B.—The route *through Germany* continues to be the best for the places printed in italics. But the Italian route is the best for the places not printed in italics.

2. Any letter, as well as any packet of newspapers, may be registered on payment by means of stamps of a registration fee of four annas in addition to the postage.

3. Letters and other articles received as paid by this route will be delivered in India without charge. Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if wholly unpaid. Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery at the following rates :—

From	Per ½ oz. Annas.
Italy	7½
Austria (including Hungary), Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Germany, Heligoland, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Switzerland	9½

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th January 1876.

No. 74 *of* 1876.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, Lieutenant M. C. Brackenbury, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial List), has been transferred from the Imperial to the Indian Establishment for duty in Bengal from the 10th May 1875.

No. 75 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) *Sir* Edward Leeds, *Baronet*, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works, Kasauli Division, Public Works Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Tierney, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore,—for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Julius John Wood, M. B., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 76 *of* 1876.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenant J. T. Johnston.
" H. W. Duperier.
" A. C. Bruce.
" J. H. C. Harrison.
" J. Kellie.
" T. P. Cather.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 77 *of* 1876.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

Rank.	Names.	To what rank promoted	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Assistant Apothecary.	William Henry Lewty.	Apothecary.	Dec. 9, 1875.	Apothecary B. Prince, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	John Lynch ...	Assistant Apothecary.	Ditto	Assistant Apothecary W. H. Lewty, promoted.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary.	Richard Michael Blaker.	Apothecary.	Dec. 17, 1875.	Apothecary W. A. Kidd, seconded.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	William Alexander Heppolette.	Assistant Apothecary.	Ditto	Assistant Apothecary R. M. Blaker, promoted.

No. 78 *of* 1876.—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Addison, of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 20th January 1876.

No. 79 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 172 of 1874, Major T. J. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India and avail himself of the residue of his furlough for two years in this country.

No. 80 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 358 of 1872 and 173 of 1874, Major F. B. Foote, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was granted by

the Secretary of State an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate on 20th July 1874.

No. 81 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the Officers passing an examination in drill :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Benjamin Kennedy, to be Lieutenant.
Edwin Hart, to be Sub-Lieutenant.
} To complete the establishment.

No. 82 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Burn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Manager, Raj Durbungah,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 83 *of* 1876.—Captain E. F. Chapman, of the Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1875, Captain R. H. Grant reverting to his substantive appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 84 *of* 1876.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 942 of 1875, for Duffadar Sookhram Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry, pensioned as "Duffadar," read pensioned as *Sowar*.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 85 *of* 1876.—First Class Hospital Assistant Nehal Sing, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, is, under paragraph 38 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, granted a monthly pension of Rs. 30, with effect from the date he was struck off the strength of the Corps.

To be paid in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

No. 86 *of* 1876.—Short service Sepoy Nur Khan, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment on an injury pension in the 4th degree of Rs. 2-7-0 per mensem, to be paid in the Punjab Pension Circle.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 87 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon-Major Joseph Ewart, M.D., of the Medical Department, Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital,—for one year and seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Lucknow Division,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Frederick Knowles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James L. N. Willis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 88 *of* 1876.—The following extract from list No. 25, dated the 31st December 1875, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Captain B. Wemyss, Infantry.
Surgeon G. Griffith.
Captain F. P. W. Freeman, Staff Corps.
Captain A. H. S Neill, S. C.
Surgeon J. Bennett.
Colonel R. Davidson, S. C.
Colonel J. L. Nation, S. C.
Colonel F. Alexander, S. C.
Colonel C. H. Palliser, C.B., S. C.
Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I.
Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello.
Surgeon-Major W. P. Harris.
Captain A. Gaselee, S. C.
Captain J. Charles, R. A.
Colonel J. M. Cripps, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain H. P. Kirke, Infy., 6 months, M. C.
Captain J. Charles, R. A., 1 month, M. C.

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major G. R Pemberton,—1st January 1876.

No. 89 *of* 1876.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 11, *dated the* 15*th January* 1876.—Granting leave of absence to Bombay on medical certificate, from the 20th December 1875, or date of departure from Ellichpur, to Lieutenant W. H. Salmon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board for the purpose of obtaining leave in India on medical certificate.

No. 90 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart, of Infantry, Wing Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th January 1876.

Major M. G. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1876.

Captain H. B. Sanderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st Class, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th January 1876.

Captain W. H. Beckett, of the General List, Infantry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1876.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C S.I., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1876.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., of the Medical Department, in Medical charge, Meywar Bheel Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1876.

No. 91 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to define more precisely the conditions of the grant of horse allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem, hitherto allowed to Conductors and Sub-Conductors of the Commissariat Department.

2. The allowance will be given under the following circumstances:—

1st.—While on the march in charge of the victualling arrangement of a regiment or detachment, or whilst proceeding in charge of stores from one station to another by land.

2nd.—While in charge of a depôt, or cholera or other camp, situated five miles and more distant from their proper stations, or when in charge of two or more cholera camps, irrespective of their distance, or with camps of exercise (the last was sanctioned in paragraph 11 of G. G. O. No. 570, dated 1st June 1875).

3rd.—While on field or foreign service.

3. When a Conductor or Sub-Conductor is placed in charge of the duties mentioned in clauses 1 and 2, a certificate is to be furnished to the Pay Department by the Commissary General that the necessity for the employment of the warrant officer on the duties has been explained to his satisfaction.

No. 92 *of* 1876.—Jemadar Permissur Misser, 6th Native Infantry, having served for upwards of 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 722 of 1864, Clause V, from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps, to be paid in the Presidency Pension Circle.

No. 93 *of* 1876.—The services of Native Medical Pupils Enayet Khan, No. 978, and Puttoo Lall, No. 1042, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1875, are dispensed with.

No 94 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon-Major J. Browne, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 41st (the Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon K. McLeod, M.D., or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th January 1876.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 8th to 28th January 1876.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Frederick Henry Hood (a)	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	Apl. 26, 1875	No Will found.	25,280 3 11	...	...

(a) Next-of-kin—Father, Dr. P. Hood, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1876.

No. 33.—The following persons are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in the grades specified, and posted to Hyderabad:—

Mr. C. S. Whittell, as Overseer, 2nd Grade.

Private W., Young, Her Majesty's 70th Regiment, as Overseer, 2nd Grade.

Narayen Huri Gharpure, as Overseer, 3rd Grade.

No. 34.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel J. J. Hume, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, reverts to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 7th December 1875.

The 24th January 1876.

No. 35.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 36.—Sergeant D. Duncan, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, with effect from 8th November 1875, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 37.—Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 39.—The following Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, with effect from 27th September 1875:—

Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan.

Mr. O. Hœrnle.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 40.—Mr. A. Conley, Accountant, 4th Grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, and transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 41.—Captain J. H. Sargeaunt, R.E., Officiating Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from 10th to 16th December 1875 inclusive.

The 27th January 1876.

No. 42.—Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. W. H. Pigott, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to Rajpootana, *vice* Lacey.

No. 43.—Mr. L. Ward, Accountant, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Central Provinces in his substantive grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 38.—Mr. J. Scroggie, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for three months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 48 of 29th January 1875.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. J. F. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, leave of absence for six months from the 1st of April next.

R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. E. A. Floyer, 3rd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 23.—Mr. B. Wilson, 4th Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 3rd January 1876.

W. PALMER,
Controller of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Agra, the 24th January 1876.

No. 9*Q*.—Captain J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself thereof prior to the first proximo.

No. 10*Q*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2506G, dated 13th December 1875, Captain G. F. Blowers made over charge of the office of Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, to Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

Lieutenant Barr, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, will conduct the duties of the Deputy Bheel Agency, from the date mentioned above, in addition to his own.

No. 11*Q*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 41G, dated 7th instant, Captain G. F. Blowers assumed temporary charge of current duties of the Bhopal Political Agency and Treasury from Dr. Allen, on the afternoon of the 29th December 1875.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1876.

NOTICE.—The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. H. S. Lemon, of Head Office, to be in temporary charge of the Patna Branch, *vice* Mr. W. Dickson, transferred to Head Office.

Mr. H. B. Sterndale, Agent at Mirzapore, to be Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. G. Mackilligin.

Mr. C. J. Michôd, Accountant at Allahabad, to be in temporary charge of the Mirzapore Branch.

Mr. G. Mackilligin has obtained leave of absence to Europe.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 21st January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted thirty days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 13th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th January 1876.

No. 12.—Mr. W. B. Harington, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted two years' furlough from 10th January 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of the leave.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 19th January 1876.

No. 3.—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 4.—Colonel C. Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 14th January 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 2nd December 1875.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 2.—Colonel A. F. Baird, S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jullundur Division, Military Works, to the Kasauli Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 223.—Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooradabad on the forenoon of the 24th January 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th January 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. J. T. Fernandez is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 19th January 1876.

No. 12.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the 31st December 1875, from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 103 of the 2nd June 1875, and is granted seven days' subsidiary leave.

The 22nd January 1876.

No. 13.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his return on the 18th December 1875, from the twelve months' leave on medical certificate granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 36 of the 20th January 1875, and is granted six days' subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 20th January 1876.

No. 122.—Mr. T. M. Vigors, Superintendent of Works, No. 1 Nator Division, reported his return from the leave granted him in No. 52 of 5th July on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1875.

No. 123.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from No. 1 Division to No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, of which he took charge on the afternoon of 4th December 1875.

No. 124.—With reference to Notification No. 110 of 13th December 1875, 4th Grade Accountant Mr. E. A. Coello joined No. 1 Nator Division on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

No. 125.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred to No. 2 Jaipur Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1875.

No. 126.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 498 of 4th December 1875, Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., Controller of Accounts, joined this Railway on the forenoon of 6th idem, and assumed charge of the office from Mr. F. Moore on the forenoon of 17th January 1876.

No. 127.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 498 of 4th December 1875, Mr. F. Moore, Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, made over charge to Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., on the forenoon of the 17th January 1876.

No. 128.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 119 of 3rd January 1876, read "24th" instead of "21st" December.

No. 129.—Baboo Parbati Churn Ghose, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, North District, Rajmahal, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Rule I, Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 130.—Baboo Sarat Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Store-keeper, 3rd Grade, North District, attached to No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, is granted two months' privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 131.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, No. 1, Nator Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from 11th November 1875, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 132.—Baboo Khettur Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Nator Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 20th January 1876, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 89.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 8, dated 10th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 11th January 1876.

This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

No. 90.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 10th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 6th January 1876.

This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

No. 91.—Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 10th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 9th January 1876.

This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th January 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Indus Division, with effect from the forenoon of 6th January 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Ravi Section to the office of Director of State Railways, with effect from the afternoon of 3rd January 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 17th, 1876 ...	14,725	..	3,07,175	3,59,463	28,73,487
" 18th " ...	1,12,185	57,377	3,62,829	3,25,925	28,73,487
" 19th " ...	25,000	72,076	3,15,680	3,98,058	27,73,487
" 20th " ...	27,340	79,931	2,63,145	4,77,778	27,73,487
" 21st " ...	41,309	80,779	2,23,923	5,58,319	27,73,487
" 22nd " ...	8,101	14,970	2,17,361	4,93,060	27,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th Jan. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th January 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,955	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,17,27,756 8 7			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,83,51,896 9 3	3,00,79,653	1	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,69,41,968	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,17,702	9	11
Sundries	4,78,129	4	9
TOTAL ...	8,23,20,409	0	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,68,42,115	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	70,10,321	1	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,94,844	14	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,61,98,931	5	2
Dead Stock	10,69,251	12	9
Stamps	13,459	9	0
Balances with other Banks ...	9,26,990	5	10
Sundries	4,95,921	10	0
Bullion	22,804	5	6
	4,69,74,640	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,18,78,346 0 5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,34,67,422 14 5	3,53,45,768	14	10
TOTAL ...	8,23,20,409	0	3

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th January 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
326	A 84—78245	100	Babu Doorga Mohun Dass.
327	L 19—83955	50	H. J. Thomas, Esq.
	L 22—40426	5	
330	L 68—73771	100	Dilawar Hosain Ahmed.
331	L 68—99196	100	The Treasury Officer, Rajshahye Treasury.
	L 65—52286	20	
	L 61—51579	10	
332	L 77—38642	20	Babu Kallynath Banerjee.
	L 43—70261	10	
335	L 68—10918	100	Mrs. B. L. Singh.
	" —10919	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
208	A 95—40561 A 80—69636	10	Jetmul Dwarka Dass.
210	L 20—29225 " —85225	5	Babu Madhub Chunder Gupta.
211	L 48—26215 L 63—48142	20	Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
	L 39—73809 " —73808	10	
	A 80—79263 L 34—76919	10	
	A 96—65204 " —65208	10	
212	L 4—21837 " —37916	10	Babu Gooroodas Chuckerbutty.
213	A 97—29552 L 1—97262	10	Babu Kesub Lall.
	L 9—12287 " —35544	5	
214	L 63—09661 " —09691	20	Babu Mohendro Nath Shaha.
215	L 10—07034 " —07035	5	Babu Rutnasur Mullick.
439	L 68—40094	100	Babu Radha Keshore Sen.
	L 64—84550	20	
	L 63—09271	20	
	L 64—05708	20	
	" —05707	20	
	L 20—98458	5	
	" —34293	5	
	" —98423	5	
440	L 50—83186	100	James Hill, Esq.
441	L 63—28757	20	Babu Oomes Chunder Mookerjee.
442	L 49—27469	50	Babu Oomes Chunder Mitter.
443	A 68—83743	10	Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
444	L 60—57013	10	Mrs. M. Adams.
445	A 59—55043	100	Babu Roghoo Nath Bocksie.
446	L 17—23573	5	Babu Prosono Coomer Sandal.
447	L 5—60103	10	Babu Shoshi Bhoosen Chatterjee.
448	59—52085	10	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th January 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
716	D 10—30703	5	Baboo Rajeshwar Bhuttacharjee, Hardoi.
	" —50082	5	
720	D 11—13377	10	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
723	D 5—31253	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Bankoorah.
724	L 49—86586	50	Jessraj Gooteeram, Calcutta.
	D 7—72626	100	
	L 51—23130	100	
725	D 6—77175	10	Pundit Kunhya Lall, Faizabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th January 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
297	B 49—24221	10	K. Vencataramier, Pleader, Sub-Court, Negapatam.
	B 35—78828	20	
	B 43—34586	50	
	B 44—45379	100	
	„ —46188	100	
	„ —46950	100	
	„ —47307	100	
300	B 34—92013	10	Mr. P. O'Daugherty, Secretary, Victoria Co-operative Society, Madras.
	B 41—78804	10	
	B 49—00314	10	
	B 35—91796	20	
	„ —94053	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
257	B 43—21074	50	Revd. F. Ambrosius, Quilon.
273	B 41—72504	10	Mr. G. Gascoyne, 14, Pettigrew Street, Bangalore.
284	B 38—36865	100	Mr. G. F. Trimnell, Secunderabad.
289	B 28—74331	500	C. Mooroogapah Erasapah Chetty, Cuddalore.
294	B 43—33686	50	N. Goolam Modin Saib, Beroor.
	B 44—22982	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th January 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
142	M 3—48588	5	Mr. John O'Connell.
	C 98—82328	10	B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th January 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
18	E 7—02646	5	The Inspecting Post Master and Superintendent of Mail and Train, Rawul Pindee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
6	E 6—72558	10	Dr. W. M. Graves, Nynee Tal.
8	A 17—42718 } wrongly joined.	10	Babu Unnoda Pershad Ghose, Clerk, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Dera Gazi Khan.
	„ —42720 }		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st January 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 7—63138	10	Mahomed Ali of Oogli, Zillah Seonie.
„ —63139	10	
F 8—35746	20	Raghunath Narso, of Brahmapuri, Chanda District

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st January 1876.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 2—19108	20	Mr. S. Appoocooty Moodliar, Overseer, D. P. W., Khamgaum.
K 7—19702	5	
C 91—02636	10	Mr. S. P. Framjee, Merchant, Bombay.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th January 1876.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
2	Das, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Matilál	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
4	Datta, Dvijadás	...	Presidency College.
5	Basu, Durgadás	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	...	Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	...	Ditto.
9	Parmananda	...	Agra College.
10	Basu, Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
11	„ Girischandra	...	Hooghly College.
12	Datta, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramánáth	...	Ditto.
	Basudev Lál	...	Canning College.
15	Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
16	Ray, Haricharan	...	Canning College.
17.	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	...	Presidency College.
18	Basu, Narendranath	...	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Akhilesvarprasad	...	Patna College.
	Baktawarlál	...	Bareilly College.
	Bápurao Dádá	...	Muir Central College.
	Basu, Khudiram	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Mahinimohan	...	Dacca College.
	Bisvambharnath	...	Delhi College.
	Chakravarti, Navakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jwaláprasad	...	Canning College.
	„ Prasannakumar	...	Teacher.
	Dás, Haricharan	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	David, H.	...	Teacher.
	De, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlál	...	Hooghly College.
	Deviprasád	...	Bareilly College.
	Gangopadhyay, Piyarilál	...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.
	„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Satkarichandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	Isvardás	...	Lahore College.
	Kavirâj, Sureschandra	...	Patna College.
	Majumdar, Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
	Mewaram	...	Bareilly College.
	Misra, Ramsankar	...	Benares College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	...	Hooghly College.
	„ Bhagwanchandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Biharilál	...	Presidency College.
	„ Jogindrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Rájchandra	...	Teacher.
	Raza Hossein	...	Bareilly College.
	Sanyal, Mathuranath	...	Free Church Institution.
	Sen, Lalmohan	...	Presidency College.
	Set, Manilál	...	Free Church Institution.
	Sil, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
	„ Kanailál	...	Cathedral Mission College.
36	Surjandás	...	Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Durgacharan	...	Muir Central College.
	„ Mahendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	...	Agra College.
	Chattopadhyay, Banamali	...	Teacher.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Datta, Bhagavanchandra	...	Presidency College.

	Ghosh, Jadavchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
	Gupta, Girendrakumar	... Presidency College.
	Gyaprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Kedarnath, Pandit	... Canning College.
	Mitra, Mohanchand	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	... Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nagendranath	... Presidency College.
	Sarma, Navinchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Trigunacharan	... Presidency College.
19	Sinha, Brajeschandra	... Ditto.

THE under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Govindachandra	... Patna College.
2	Ray, Bipinchandra	... Presidency College.
3	Prayagnath	... Patna College.
4	Bisvas, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5	Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	... Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jatramohan	... Ditto.
3	Datta, Ramlal	... Ditto.
4	Das, Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nityagopal	... Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	... Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogeschandra	... Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	... Ditto.
9	Dhirajkaran	... Ditto.
10	Aich, Radhakanta	... Ditto.
	Sen, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
12	Pal, Biharilal	... Ditto.
13	Guha, Kaminikumar	... Ditto.
14	Das, Suryyanarayan	... Ditto.
15	Nag, Bamacharan	... Ditto.
	Maitra, Sasicharan	... Hooghly College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
18	Durgaprasad	... Ditto.
19	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	... Ditto.
20	Sen, Adityachandra	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	... Ditto.
22	Basu, Saratchandra	... Dacca College.
23	Sen, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
24	Basu, Manmathakumar	... Ditto.
25	Pandit, Prannath	... Ditto.
26	Basu, Gopalchandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Girischandra	... Ditto.
28	Dev, Bhutnath	... Ditto.
29	Das, Jagatmohan	... Dacca College.
30	Nag, Sivchandra	... Ditto.
31	Basu, Bishnupada	... Presidency College.
32	Mallik, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
33	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
34	Dhar, Gokulchandra	... Ditto.
	Kar, Umacharan	... Hooghly College.
36	Set, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramsakha	... Ditto.
38	Sur, Hemchandra	... Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	... Ditto.
	Ghosh, Haridas	... Ditto.
41	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	... Ditto.
43	Maitra, Kedaresvar	... Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Manmohan	... Ditto.
46	Pal, Abhaycharan	... Ditto.
47	Bandyopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	... Ditto.
49	Datta, Bipinvihari	... Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 28th January 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1876.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Straits and Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 1st February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd February, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th February.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Bokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th February, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th January 1876.

Agha Sahib.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
Aumee Chand Sett.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Bashrian.
Bird, E.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackwell, James.
Blakey, W.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Caro, Count.
Chambers, Major.
Charnock, Miss.
Clarke, Mrs. M
Clerke, Miss E.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Curry, T. E.
Davidson, R.
Dennison, J. J.
Edgar, T.
Ellis, E.
Enerer, C.
Ex. Engr. of Special duty.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Gisborne, E. S.
Goding, A.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Graham.
Green, S. A.
Green, Miss S.
Grierson, G. A.
Grobb, Julius.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harris, F. H.
Harvey, W.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Henty, G. A.
Higby, Mrs.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hudson, Mrs.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kingsley, T.
Knight, Mrs. M. P.
Krishnarao Vittul.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Laing J. W.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddle, Mrs.
Linton, Mrs. A. E
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
MacGregor, Atholl.
Manderson, Major W.
Martin, M.
McKenzie, I.
McKenzie, M.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Mercer, T. W.
Mitchell, A.
Mooney, L.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pattison.
Pearce, G. S.
Phillips, T.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Prankristo Dey.
Pringle, J. H.
Prosono Chunder Ghose.
Raja Ramchunder Singh.
Reichwaldy.
Reid, Monsieur.
Roach, Mrs.
Roberts, Revd. Ellis.
Robson, Major-General.
Rutherfood and Co.
Ryan, G.
"S. E" (care of Printer.)
Scott, J. H.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, W.
Shearman, J. W.
Shoobul Ch Dass.
Skeen, J.
Slater, F. T.
Slater, Mrs. F. T.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stewart, Mrs. D.
Storks, Sidney.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
Townsend, E. S.
Undo Ch. Shaw.
Vida, Mrs.
White, C. Æ.
Wilson, Mrs. E.
Wyatt, Fred.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Bartram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Bushley, E. W.
Carandine, Miss Famrie.
Carpenter, W. J.
Davison, J. R. C.
"E. R."
Ekin, T.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gilbert, H.
Greenfield, Miss M. R.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Henderson, W.
Irvin, R.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
"M. P."
Macbean, J.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Macklin, W.
McLauchlin, A.
Masson, Emile.
O'Mullane, R
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Roe, Mrs., jr.
Ross, J. C.
Russell, A. E.
Short, Bertie.
Snow, J. T.
Spackmann, Miss.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Tuck.
Twemlow, W.
Underwood, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Whittaker, F.
Widgery, Mrs.
Wilcox, C. E.

Registered Letters.

Bate, C. G. D.
Bonassir (Cook)
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Johnson, E. B.
Money, G.
The Colonial Department
The Engineer Department.
Wardle, H. S.
Yettie, Mrs. H. A.

Papers.

Atholl MacGregor.
D'Arcy, W.
Dave Carson.
Meason, W. L.
William Henderson.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court,

a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
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J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tussor Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

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CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 26th February 1876, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted. The usual date of the meeting having been postponed owing to the late receipt of the Actuary's report.

The meeting will also be made special for the consideration of the following propositions to be brought forward on a written requisition made to the Directors by certain Subscribers at Lahore in accordance with the provisions of Rule 60 :—

1. That all subscriptions cease entirely on the subscriber's attaining the age of 55.
2. That, in the event of a subscription being discontinued, the nominee may, on the death of the subscriber, be allowed a pension calculated on the amount paid up by the subscriber.
3. That, on a subscriber going to England, or other temperate climate, a reduction of 10 per cent. be made in the rate of subscription.

The Directors are of opinion that the acceptance of these propositions as they stand would involve a material revision of the tables with higher rates of premium.

By order of the Directors,

U. S. F. P. F. OFFICE, 14, Kyd Street, *Calcutta*, 26*th Jan.* 1876. } W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants, at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon, under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
G. F. MEWBURN.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Security for Rs. 5,000, No. 11275, 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter, Janey Bibee, is applying for a renewed note.

M. T. PEARSON.

Lost

Four Government Securities for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55, of the Public Works Loan 5 per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee, who is applying for a renewal of it.

M. T. PEARSON.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,100, originally standing in my name, and with a view of changing it to the loan of 1842-43, simply transferred it to Byjnath, who has turned bankrupt on the 22nd December 1875,

without receiving any consideration, for which the undersigned has sufficient proof and holds a written document to that effect. The Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Note, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate of the same :—

No. 45614, 4049 of 1865, for Rs. 2,100.

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Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

(*a.*) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act

(1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him;

(2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one;

(3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Revenue officer."

(b.) "Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do—

(1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Notification."

(c.) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests.

(a.) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force:

Fisheries.

(b.) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(c.) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns.

(d.) Land included within the limits of any town:

Dwelling-places.

(e.) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village:

Cantonments.

(f.) Land included in any military cantonment:

Civil stations.

(g.) Land included in any civil station:

Lands of religious and educational institutions.

(h.) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school.

Power to exclude other land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land.

6. No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following:—

(a) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(b) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(c) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(d) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land:

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

Explanation 1.—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

Explanation 2.—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

Landholders' rights defined.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only—

(a) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force;

(b) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.

9. *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say

(a) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof;

(b) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

Second Clause.—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force.

Third Clause.—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.

10. On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with.

Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected.

Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.

12. Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land:

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop:

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

While any such declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Fresh declarations.

17. Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncancelled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred;

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made;

(*c*) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution;

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

A.—Of Land-revenue.

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three;

(*d*) land appropriated to the dwelling places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

Mode and amount of assessment.

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

(*a*) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(*b*) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-

eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations, of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

B.—Of the five per cent. cess.

A five per cent. cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

C.—Of the Toungya tax.

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(*a*) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(*b*) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

Explanation.—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax;

(*b*) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(*c*) revoke any such exemption.

E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for tax on families.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.

Power to make rules for—

licensing salt-manufacture;

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

imposing salt-duty;

(*b*) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

composition with licensees.

(*c*) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (*b*) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

(*d*) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(*e*) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(*f*) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six:

(*b*) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Year of assessment.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue, cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

45. An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

Proceedings against the land.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Appeals.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely):

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements;

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same;

(c) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate;

(d) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed;

(e) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered;

(f) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force;

(g) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight;

(h) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear;

(i) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five;

(j) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine:

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

56. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely):—

(a) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(b) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(c) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments;

(d) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act;

(e) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(b) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(c) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(d) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer;

(e) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(f) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

Additional powers to make rules.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

(a) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(b) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(c) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(d) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised;

(e) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue;

(f) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

(g) for the recovery of advances made under clause (f) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives; and

(h) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

Force of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Consolidation and re-publication of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 34 *and* 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied:—

Rangoon.	Prome.
Bassein.	Toungoo.
Thayetmyoo.	Akyab.

Kyoukhpyoo.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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SCHEDULE A.—RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

SCHEDULE B.—CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Emigrants."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of

emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

"Immigrant."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Recruiters.

Licensing of recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

Form of license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of

animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Registration of emigrants.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Journey to depôt.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-

treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the

local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Assignment of Immigrants.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Form of assignment.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

Inspector's visits.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any

way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

(a) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(b) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(c) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (e), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or neglecting to labour.

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part

of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of assignment.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and

sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) *C. D.,*
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.,*
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. I OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Estate."

"Estate" includes—

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits.

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

and pay therefrom the Government demand;

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir,

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied ;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to administer oaths.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour ; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

20. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which his immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling with the previous consent of the holder of the estate and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

21. The Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

22. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

23. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

24. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

25. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

26. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or rights of, persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

27. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur, on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accumulation of debts and the sale of large ancestral estates, in satisfaction thereof, is a process calculated to cause trouble in most parts of India. This is notably the case in the districts on the Western frontier of Bengal, which are comprised in the Chutia Nágpur Province. In those districts there are many landed proprietors of a rank equal to that of Chiefs, who are yet improvident and apt to run into debt to an extent which exposes their estates to danger of being brought to sale. If such sale takes place, troubles arise between the purchaser and the villagers, and the rights of the cultivators are likely to be imperilled.

Previously to 1859, when the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, the Commissioner and his subordinates exercised powers similar to those which have been subsequently conferred on the authorities in Oudh by Act No. XXIV of 1870, that is to say, when an estate became so encumbered as to be in danger of being brought to sale, the local authorities took up all the debts, stopped all action by the Courts of justice in regard thereto, prevented the Chief from contracting any fresh debts, arranged to discharge the ascertained amount of just debts, and for this purpose managed the estate, allowing the proprietor a fair maintenance until all obligations were cleared off. These proceedings did in those days provide an effectual remedy. But since 1859, it has been found legally difficult or impossible to continue them. The local authorities indeed have interfered in an indirect way, and so practically averted mischief. But any effective action in this direction would be really beyond their powers. Inasmuch as the evil of indebtedness still exists, and it is desirable that our officers should have a clearly lawful warrant for what they may have to do, it seems desirable to have authority by law for a procedure similar to that which prevailed before 1859.

For this purpose the present Bill has been framed on the model of Act No. XXIV of 1870 *(for the relief of encumbered estates in Oudh)*.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1875.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	222,698	1,973,874	130,470	960,896	169,399	837,859	77,879	384,974	600,441	4,157,603
1872-73 ..	227,987	2,020,792	132,067	970,123	160,963	796,818	83,930	414,883	604,947	4,202,616
1873-74 ...	226,043	2,003,561	139,542	1,015,539	163,387	810,146	92,342	456,462	621,314	4,285,708
1874-75 ...	231,791	2,019,903	141,816	995,269	162,837	810,156	96,487	476,643	632,931	4,301,971
1875-76 ...	224,796	1,936,009	143,537	993,228	169,582	849,336	120,951	597,886	658,866	4,376,459
AVERAGE ...	226,662	1,990,828	137,486	987,011	165,233	820,863	94,318	466,169	623,699	4,264,871

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 18th January 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

BURMA LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma be taken into consideration. In February last, he had obtained leave to introduce this Bill. At that time he had explained that its object was not to alter in any way the system of revenue administration in Burma, nor to impose new taxes or alter or interfere with the position of landholders and the interests they held in land. But the object was to bring within the scope of one law all matters connected with the revenue administration which had theretofore been managed by rules prescribed from time to time by the local administration. Those rules had been changed frequently to meet the growing requirements of the province; they had become confused and indistinct, and some of them had become obsolete. Under these circumstances, the Government of India four years ago ordered that the whole subject should be taken into consideration, and a draft Bill prepared for regulating these matters by law instead of by rules. A Committee was appointed composed of officers of great local and revenue experience, and by them a draft Bill was prepared. During the discussions which arose out of their enquiry, a number of questions cropped up connected with various interests in the land which the people possessed, and these were ultimately referred home to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. In due course the Secretary of State affirmed the views of the local administration and the Government of India. The Bill was revised by a Select Committee of this Council and was returned to Burma with a request that the Chief Commissioner would, after consulting the local officers on the subject, send in a further report. This had now been done, and we had received the report of the Chief Commissioner, with the opinions of the officers who had been consulted. The report was carefully considered by the Select Committee, who had adopted nearly all the alterations recommended by the Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner. The Bill as it now stood would, he thought, entirely meet the views of the local administration.

The second Part of the Bill contained the law relating to the rights over land which were based partly upon custom and partly on the old Buddhist law as adopted by Sir Arthur Phayre; they were of a very simple nature, and were declared in sections 7 to 9, by which it would be seen that any person who occupied land for twelve years continuously acquired the status of a landholder, and such occupation gave him a heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land. There was one class of interests in land peculiar to Burma, and which was dealt with in sections 9 to 14. Under the existing practice, which this Bill proposed to confirm, any person who once acquired the status of a landholder might retain his interest in the land even if he left it and disappeared for twelve years. In practice, constant disputes and much misunderstanding were caused by persons leaving their land without giving any sign of their intention to return, and then coming back after a number of years and claiming to be put in possession, the land having in the meantime passed into the possession of others, who probably had never heard of the claimant as an occupier. To remedy this state of things, the Bill contained new provisions under which, when any person desired to leave his land with an intention to return, he could do so by giving notice to the revenue officer and registering his intention. Having done so, he could come back within twelve years and claim to be put in possession, certain precautions being taken with regard to the interests of temporary tenants; failing this notice, he lost his lien in the land. As the proposed change in the law might cause some inconvenience, three years' time was allowed to persons who were now absent from their lands to come in and claim to be put in possession of the land which they had so left vacant.

Section 15 was a section which would confer great benefit on the holders of land. At present there was no system under which a person could obtain a legal document showing his right to the land. Everything was now settled by the tax-collector's roll showing the occupation for the year. Under this section twelve years' occupancy would admit a person to the right of registry as a landholder.

By the 17th section, the Select Committee had arranged that all questions concerning the status of landholders should be decided by the revenue officials, and where a question of landholder's right to land was brought before a civil Court, it was directed to refer it to the revenue officers to decide whether a claimant had acquired the status of a landholder or not.

The third Part of the Bill related to the assessment and collection of revenue and taxes. MR. EDEN must explain that none of these taxes were new, and that they were all in force under the existing rules. The capitation-tax, the land-revenue, and the five per cent. cess were all now in force at the rates laid down in this Bill. There was nothing in the proposed law which in any way increased taxation.

The last Part of the Bill related to the collection of taxes and the recovery of rent, which had been arranged for by as simple a process as possible. When the assessment fell due, a notice was served on the defaulter, giving him ten days' time to appear and answer, and if he failed to do so, he was treated as a defaulter, and a proceeding was instituted before the Revenue Court for the recovery of the rent or tax. In the section which related to the recovery of rent from the land itself, the right of every landholder who had acquired a status by twelve years' occupancy had been carefully guarded; so that if he became a defaulter and the land was taken possession of by the Government, his right would be put up to auction, and any excess obtained beyond the debt due by him would be paid over to him. MR. EDEN did not think that there were any other parts of the Bill calling for special notice. In fact the Bill was really based on the system as it now existed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur. He said that when last year we were examining into the general condition of affairs in this rather important province on the frontiers of Bengal, we found a number of large landholders, virtually in the position of Native Chiefs, much in the same sort of position as taluqdárs in other parts of India. In Chutia Nágpur and elsewhere, we found that these Chiefs were falling into a serious state of indebtedness, which condition occasionally brought them into civil litigation, and ultimately placed them in the danger of having their estates sold for default. The mischief of such a state of things in a hilly country was obvious. The political effect was bad, of such important Chiefs, with a good deal of territorial authority, falling into debt, and disputes were likely to arise between the new proprietor who might have purchased the property and the tenantry who were too rude and uncivilized to understand the merits and utility of the transfer of land, and on the whole the political and social consequence of such sales taking place were much to be deprecated. In the earlier days, before 1859, the local authorities used to prevent such disadvantages in a summary manner; that was to say, when a Chief was approaching a state of bankruptcy, the local officers used to take up his affairs, including the management of the estate. They would stop all action of the ordinary Courts, have a schedule prepared of the debts after ascertaining their amount, arrange for their gradual liquidation, and prevent the Chief from incurring fresh debts, intermediately providing a respectable amount for his maintenance. But after 1859, this simple procedure became no longer lawful. In that year, the Civil Procedure Code was passed, and it had not since been possible to effect such arrangements. The local authorities from time to time endeavoured, in an indirect way and by the exercise of their influence, to prevent these Chiefs getting into debt, and did as much as they could in that way. But it was quite clear that in these days, when the reign of law became stricter and stricter, it was no longer possible for the local authorities to interfere unless they were armed with legal powers. That being the case, it became desirable to consider whether such a state of things could not be properly remedied. The case of Oudh, which was almost similar, seemed to furnish a proper precedent. By Act XXIV of 1870, an exactly similar process was established in Oudh for the relief of encumbered estates of the taluqdárs of that province, and he believed that its principle was held to be conducive to the welfare of the landed aristocracy of that province, the Bengal Government was desirous of having a similar law for the Chiefs of Chutia Nágpur. So, if His Lordship and the Council would permit him, HIS HONOUR would introduce a Bill for Chutia Nágpur, framed exactly on the model of the Act passed for Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th January 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 25th January 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *Presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion that the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers be taken into consideration.

Leave was granted.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma and their employment therein be taken into consideration. This was a matter upon which he need not detain the Council any length of time, because the alterations made in the original Bill were fully explained by him to the Council on presenting the first Report of the Committee, and there had been exceedingly little alteration since. The Bill was introduced so long ago as the month of August 1873, and he had before explained to the Council why it was not proceeded with. The reason, stated shortly again, was this, that when the Bill was introduced, there was no regular system of emigration into Burma. It had not been before the Council very long when the Bengal famine came, and with the famine a system of emigration to Burma was set up. The consequence was, that the Government of British Burma, which was then presided over by his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, desired the Council to hold their hands in order that we might get experience of the actual working of emigration to Burma. Well, now that experience had been gained and the system so set up for emigration had proved satisfactory to the Government of British Burma, and the result was a considerable alteration of the basis on which the original Bill was framed. The basis of the original Bill proceeded entirely upon a private contract between the labourer and the employer. The basis of the present Bill was a contract between the labourer and the Government, or, to put it more technically, between the labourer and the Secretary of State in Council, who; for all purposes

of contract and purchase, represented the Indian public. MR. HOBHOUSE had before explained to the Council the effect and extent of that alteration, and showed that it led to a considerable change in the details of the Bill. Well, that alteration was made in July last. The Report of the Select Committee was published, and they had since received comments on the new Bill. The result was a very general agreement that the Bill was calculated to effect the objects desired by the Government. The only alteration of any importance that had been made since the publication in July last was this, that the Committee had again reverted to the system of private contracts so far as to admit the possibility of a labourer proceeding from India to Burma in order to serve a particular employer. The Bill still provided that the contract should be with the Secretary of State, but instead of being a contract to serve wherever the Chief Commissioner should direct, it was a contract to serve a particular employer in a particular place, and a provision was inserted whereby an employer who received the services of that labourer should be bound to repay to the Government all the expenses which the Government had incurred in importing the labourer into Burma. These expenses would be provided for, in the first instance, by some special bargain to be made on the assignment of the labourer to his employer. Gradually, as experience accumulated, it would be found what was the proper mode of regulating the transaction with the employer; and the Bill had given the Local Government power to make rules for the purpose of regulating these assignments. There were some other alterations of detail, but they were few and unimportant, and were all mentioned in the Report, and there was nothing else which called for any explanation.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN, having a special interest in British Burma, thought it but right to say that the Bill, as settled by the Committee, appeared to him in every way adapted to meet the requirements of the Province. It appeared from the correspondence received from the local authorities of Burma, that there was some misapprehension as to the manner in which it was intended to work this Bill. There seemed to be a doubt whether any interference of the State by law would introduce into the country any great amount of labour. The present system of importing labourers, which had been alluded to by the Hon'ble Member, no doubt had been the means of bringing into the country a large increase of labour. But it had failed, partly from the difficulty of procuring good labourers ready to go from this side of India to Burma, and partly from the great cost of recruiting and sending them there. The consequence was that the men arrived in the country with a heavy load of debt, which they found it difficult to pay, and in many cases the amount advanced by the State was not recovered. But his object in now pressing for this Bill was chiefly to enable the Government of Burma to recruit in other fields. The circumstances of the Northern Ports of Madras were entirely different from the labour markets of Bengal. The people of the Northern Districts of Madras had long been in the habit of going to seek labour in Burma, but unfortunately they were exposed to great difficulty, oppression, and mismanagement under the system by which they were now transported and employed. At present they were put on board of Native ships, or it might be coasting steamers, without any contract or without any means of paying for their passage; they remained on board until their services were purchased by Native contractors who came on board, and on their paying the passage-money obtained from them an agreement to serve them for a very long period and on very low terms: and in one way or another these men managed to keep the labourers in their hands and deprive them of the real value of their labour. What he supposed would at once be done under this Bill was that the Chief Commissioner would appoint an Agent in the Northern Madras Ports, who would be in the same position as the Emigration Agent lately employed in Calcutta, and he would see the labourers put on board and arrange for their passage under a proper system; and as soon as they arrived in Burma, the Immigration Agent there would assign their labour and see that the men obtained the full value of their labour in the local market, without the interference of any middlemen. He thought that as soon as that was done there would be an enormous increase

in the number of labourers, and they would get rid of the present system, which was open to very great objection.

The only substantial objection which had been raised to the Bill by the employers of labour was that which had been alluded to by his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse, namely, the power they desired to have of sending their own agents to Madras and elsewhere to recruit labourers for themselves. That objection had now been entirely met, and while we left the present system of free emigration entirely untouched, MR. EDEN thought that the Bill as it now stood would enable the Local Government to introduce into Burma a large amount of labour to the great benefit of the province, and to the great advantage of the overstocked districts of Madras.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, like the hon'ble member who had just addressed the Council, also had a special interest in this Bill; and he thought it right to express in general terms his entire concurrence in the objects and purport of the Bill. It was desirable that a certain proportion of the surplus labour in Bihár should be deported to the rich and comparatively untouched fields of employment in British Burma; and therefore it was most important that there should be appointed an Agent on behalf of the administration of Burma who should make arrangements in this country with labourers. With respect to emigration to the West Indian Colonies, one difficulty had been felt in that no proper contract could be entered into with the labourers in this country. The want had been felt regarding our colonial experience of the means and machinery whereby a contract could be made with the labourers before leaving Indian shores. No doubt if emigration to Burma was to prosper, the same want would be felt; and he observed with satisfaction that this Bill provided for these two particulars—*first*, that there should be Agents on behalf of the Government of Burma to make arrangements for Bengal labourers; and *secondly*, that the Agents should have power to enter into satisfactory contracts with the men in this country before leaving their homes. With that general observation, HIS HONOUR on behalf of the Bengal interests involved in these particulars begged to express his entire approval of the Bill.

PLEADERS, MUKHTÁRS AND REVENUE AGENTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents in Northern India. He was not about to make any motion, but as the Bill had assumed now a very shrunken appearance, it was perhaps better to explain to the Council how it came to be in the form in which it was now. The Bill was introduced a very considerable time ago, for the purpose, principally, of establishing a uniform law throughout India on the subject of these practitioners. There was also another object in the Bill, which was to alter the law respecting the remuneration of pleaders and mukhtárs as between themselves and their clients. There had been a great deal of correspondence on the Bill, as the Council would easily see by casting their eye through the margin of the Committee's Report. There would be seen a list of a number of papers, some very voluminous, which had come to the Committee, and the matter had been a considerable time in their hands. The result of the examination of these papers was that there was so much difference between the different parts of India with respect to the mode of conducting legal business, that it was not desirable to attempt a uniform law for the whole of India. All the Local Governments objected to it, and on an examination of their objections, the Committee thought the objections were sound. Again, with respect to remuneration there was an almost universal objection to the change, from pleaders and mukhtárs who were practising all over the country; they pointed out some practical objections to the alterations that were proposed, and they also entered into a considerable amount of evidence to show that the mischiefs which were supposed to result from the present system had no real existence, or were not nearly so great as was supposed. Well, the present system of remuneration, which left perfect freedom of contract between pleader and client, had

been affirmed by this Council in 1865, and had since been affirmed by the Executive Government, who had extended the Act of 1865 to other provinces of India, besides that of Bengal, for which it was passed. And on consideration of what was said on this subject, the Committee thought that there was not sufficient evidence to show them a clear way to alter the substantive principle which had been so recently affirmed by the Council. In fact it was better to let matters go on working as they were, and to leave it to our successors, if need be, to make any alterations. Well, when these two objects were abandoned, it was found that the great body of the Bill had better be abandoned too; for though some slight consolidation of the law might be effected, yet it was so exceedingly small that it was not sufficient to warrant our passing the Bill. The consequence was that the whole Bill would have been dropped but for one local object effected by it, and that was the object which was aimed at by the single section which it was proposed to retain. It affected a class of practitioners in Bengal alone, who were called "Revenue Agents." They were agents qualified to practise in the Revenue Courts; they were admitted on a certain amount of examination and on certificate, and had a recognized position in those Courts. One considerable department of practice in those Courts used to be what were called 'rent suits,' suits between landlords and tenants, and Revenue Agents conducted the practice in those suits at the time when the Act of 1865 was passed and for some years afterwards. They had thereby acquired considerable knowledge of the matter and had conducted their business, we were told, with satisfaction to their clients and the general benefit of the public. Well, an alteration of the law was made by a Bengal Act with respect to these rent suits, and instead of being instituted in the Revenue Courts, they were turned over to the Civil Courts. Now Revenue Agents had no right to practise in the Civil Courts, and the consequence of the shifting of rent suits from the Revenue Courts to the Civil Courts was this, that the Revenue Agents found themselves deprived of a kind of practice which they had before, and their clients—landlords and tenants—found themselves deprived of the services of men whom they, as we were told, had learned to value, and whose services they still desired to employ. The Government of Bengal, then represented by Sir George Campbell, applied for an alteration of the law to enable the Revenue Agents to practise in the Civil Courts, only in *rent* suits, not further than that, and a clause was put in the original Bill for that purpose. His hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple took the same view; namely, that the alteration should be made, and the Bill would now just carry out that wish of the Government of Bengal; a wish which seemed exceedingly reasonable, whether we considered the interests of these Revenue Agents or their clients. The Committee had therefore retained that one section of the Bill and proposed to pass it in that form. At the next meeting of the Council, he hoped to move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration and the Bill passed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR had only to express, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, his obligations to the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and also to express the satisfaction with which he had listened to his hon'ble friend's explanation of the merits of the case. This Bill would open out to a very important and influential body of law practitioners in Bengal a particular field of employment which they were peculiarly qualified to occupy, both as regards the great landed interest in Bengal and also the interests of the ryots, and HIS HONOUR had no doubt they would discharge their functions to the satisfaction of the public. He said they were qualified, because they were subject to as strict a system of examination in these matters under the Board of Revenue as could be desired. He had no doubt that this Bill, if passed into law, would add, he would not say to their influence, because they possessed that already, but to their status, emoluments and respectability. The Council were aware that it was very important that a body of practitioners, who possessed so much influence and had a large practice in one particular class of business, should be legally allowed to practise in this other remunerative work, as this would add to their status and general trustworthiness.

CHUTIA NAGPUR INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR introduced the Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that at the last meeting he stated the objects and reasons for introducing this Bill, and he had only now to add that the draft Bill now on the table had been framed strictly on the model of the Bill passed into law some years ago for Oudh. Since the last meeting, he had learned incidentally that the effect of the Act in Oudh had not been quite so satisfactory in all respects as he had supposed when he addressed the Council. But still he was sanguine that the principle of the Act, and consequently the principle of this Bill, which was framed upon the model of that Act, was really sound and workable. If there had been any defects in the practical working of the Act in Oudh, he supposed they must have arisen from local circumstances. And if the experience of Oudh should be available to us in the Select Committee, he had no doubt that they should be able to make various improvements in detail. But still he was confident that the Act as it stood and this Bill were sound and good in the main; and if there were any improvements which could be made in the details, they could be effected in Committee. He had no doubt that one or two Hon'ble Members on his right, who had special experience in the working of the Act in Oudh, would consent to serve on the Committee, and give the Committee the benefit of their experience. With these remarks, he had now to introduce the Bill and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought that it would be a great advantage, as suggested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that the deliberations of the Council upon this Bill should be assisted by the appointment of Mr. Inglis to the Select Committee, because, when he acted with so much advantage to the public service as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, he paid great attention to the working of the Oudh Taluqdárs' Act, which in some respects had not been altogether satisfactory, and therefore his presence on the Committee would enable him to make valuable suggestions with respect to this measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then moved that the Bill be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in such languages as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur —The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse, Inglis and Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th February 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th Nov. 1874.	For week ending 27th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 28th Nov. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 27th Nov. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 8 days of Jan. 1876 ...	*Guaranteed.* East Indian, Main ...	5,94,767	6,65,462	3,19,29,599	2,40,56,316	...	78,73,283
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	42,965	45,932	23,41,096	17,66,244	...	5,74,852
First day of Jan. 1876 ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,982	71,539	32,90,013	26,35,798	...	6,54,215
18th Dec. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	63,437	53,248	17,89,787	24,25,530	6,35,743	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1875 ..	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,33,760	1,46,935	68,56,730	58,35,728	..	10,21,002
25th Dec. 1875	Madras ...	93,109	1,27,427	51,99,070	56,71,599	4,72,529	...
First day of Jan. 1876 ..	South Indian ...	14,365	20,333	8,56,797	9,31,894	75,097	...
8th Jan. 1876	Great Indian Peninsula	4,10,053	4,89,594	1,77,32,464	1,92,67,630	15,35,166	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	1,16,746	1,50,659	52,73,433	56,85,857	4,12,424	...
	Total ...	15,26,184	17,71,129	7,52,68,989	6,82,76,596	...	69,92,393
	State.						
8th Jan. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,673	1,835	89,991	94,056	4,065	...
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,203	1,221	77,491	72,088	...	5,403
First 8 days of Jan. 1876...	Rajpootana ...	19,875	40,875	4,99,319	15,27,952	10,28,633	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,718	9,577	86,218*a*	3,37,410	2,51,192	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
4th Dec. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	832	26,306*d*	55,407	29,101	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	951	1,342	18,350*e*	24,219*f*	5,869	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,404	14,605	54,541*g*	4,30,023	3,75,482	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	...	1,386	...	46,830*h*	46,830	...
11th Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,429	...	1,17,677*k*	1,17,677	...
	Total ..	36,824	76,102	8,76,205	27,45,023	18,68,818	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,63,008	18,47,231	7,61,45,194	7,10,21,619	...	51,23,575

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 28th November 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June and from 21st to 28th November 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th to 27th November 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th October to 28th November 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st to 27th November 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 27th November 1875.

No. XLVIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th Dec. 1874.	For week ending 4th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 5th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 4th Dec. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 8 days of Jan. 1876 ..	*Guaranteed.* East Indian, Main ...	6,10,091	6,65,010	3,25,39,690	2,47,21,327	...	78,18,363
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	45,953	46,568	23,87,049	18,12,809	...	5,74,240
First day of Jan. 1876	Eastern Bengal ...	51,297	60,732	33,41,310	26,96,529	...	6,44,781
18th Dec. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	45,424	58,761	18,35,211	24,84,291	6,49,080	...
Last 6 days of Dec. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,15,154	1,33,346	69,71,884	59,69,074	...	10,02,810
25th Dec. 1875	Madras ...	1,12,194	1,10,252	53,11,264	57,81,851	4,70,587	...
First day of Jan. 1876...	South Indian ...	15,213	19,085	8,72,010	9,50,979	78,969	...
8th Jan. 1876	Great Indian Peninsula	4,00,350	4,82,984	1,81,32,814	1,97,50,614	16,17,800	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	96,109	1,40,262	53,69,542	58,26,119	4,56,577	...
	Total ...	14,91,785	17,17,000	7,67,60,774	6,99,93,593	...	67,67,181
	State.						
Ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,560	2,264	92,551	96,320	3,769	...
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,305	1,299	78,886	73,386	...	5,500
First 8 days of Jan. 1876 ..	Rajpootana ...	19,412	42,687	5,18,731	15,70,639	10,51,908	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,542	8,261	89,760*a*	3,45,671	2,55,911	...
	Khamgaon ...	569*b*	...	24,558*c*	39,361*d*	14,803	...
4th Dec. 1875	Oomraotee ...	604*b*	784	26,910*e*	56,196	29,286	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,010	675	19,360*f*	24,894*g*	5,534	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	6,995	13,143	61,536*h*	4,43,168	3,81,632	...
Ditto ..	Tirhoot	...	1,737	...	48,567*k*	48,567	...
11th Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,849	...	1,22,526*l*	1,22,526	...
	Total ...	36,087	75,699	9,12,292	28,20,728	19,08,436	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,27,872	17,92,699	7,76,73,066	7,28,14,321	...	48,59,745

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 5th December 1874.
(*b*) Receipts for 5 days ending 5th December 1874.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 5th December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 5th December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 5th December 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 4th December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 9th October to 5th December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 4th December 1875.
(*l*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th JANUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain is reported to have fallen anywhere during the week. There is no improvement in the prospects of the season in Madras or Mysore. In Bombay the condition of the crops continues fair. From the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana prospects are reported good. In Bengal there is no change: the *rabi* crops continue to do well, though rain is wanted; the late rice harvest is almost over. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is said to be required. In the Punjab prospects are fair, but more rain would be beneficial. Reports are good from Burmah and Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	One foot 4 inches water over anicut; standing crops good; castor suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices generally steady; cholera 76 seizures, 36 deaths in three taluks; fever and small-pox continue; epizoötic aphtha and dysentery here and there; pasture withering.
Tanjore "	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops not thriving in localities for want of rain; harvest few wet crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox in Negapatam; cholera increased, 309 seizures, 234 deaths; cattle disease in some parts, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Malabar "	*Nil*	Harvesting second crops begun; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 465 seizures, 348 deaths; small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle disease slight; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly ...	...	Not received.
Kurnool (26th)	*Nil*	Season generally favourable; paddy harvested; other crops thriving; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, except in Pattikonda, Ramalkota and Nandial. *General Remarks.*—No improvement and can be none till rain falls.
Bombay— (Jan. 27th)		
Sind. (Jan. 26th)		
Kurrachee ...	4·30 in Sehwan on 15th.	Rain general on 14th and 15th.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather unseasonably warm; public health good; *rabi* well.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather mild; prospects fair; fever decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	} No change.
Surat ...	...	
Kaira ...	...	State of crops the same as before.
Broach ...	...	Cotton being picked; cattle disease prevailing in Wágra taluka.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops as before; estimated yield of *kharif* already harvested is about 12 annas; fever prevailing.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling; fever prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* thriving; prospects fair; small-pox largely prevails at Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing *rabi* crops have in some places suffered for want of moisture; in others they are generally well.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest commenced in three talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	} No change.
Satara ...	...	
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	} No change.
Dharwar ...	...	
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation satisfactory; 9 deaths from cholera.
Kaladgi ...	...	*Rabi* crops indifferent; reaping progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	No change; cholera about Morvi continues.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy fall of rain in Kurrachee and Sehwan; cholera at Morvi; elsewhere nearly disappeared; fever in Sind, Khandesh and Nasik; crops generally fair.
Bengal—(Jan. 27th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather dry, cool and seasonable; rain is required; small-pox is very prevalent, and inoculation is being resorted to on a large scale; cholera continues prevalent.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the reaping of the *amun* rice has been finished; pulses, chillies, linseed, *sesamum*, &c., are progressing fairly; cholera is still prevailing in certain parts of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold at night and morning; heavy fogs up to 9 A. M.; chillies and tobacco plants are suffering from want of rain; mustard is in flower; the crops on the ground are likely to be below the average owing to want of rain.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and no rain; nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; the late rice crop is still being reaped here and there; cholera prevails in the Udeypore sub-division.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Generally speaking all is well.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather continues seasonable; rain would do good to the *rabi* crops; the health of the district is fair.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy for the last two mornings; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with foggy mornings; *moongh* and *maskalai* pulses have been harvested, the outturn being a fair average one.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair; cold weather crops are being got in.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* is nearly brought to a close; winter crops look well; rain is wanted; cholera is prevailing at Diamond Harbour and Satkherah; fever is abating at Baraset.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather is much warmer than last week; harvesting of late rice not yet quite finished; notwithstanding the want of rain, the prospects of winter crops are reported fair.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather is unusually warm, but no rain; the cold weather crops require rain, and in places the yield is poor.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the state of the crops is the same as reported last week; rain is still wanted; indigo is thriving; sugarcane is in a fair state; a few cases of cholera reported from Bhorutpore station.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; the state and prospects of the crops are fair; rain would do much good; cholera is abating in the Sudder sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	The weather is warm for the season, and continues to be quite clear; the cold weather crops are in need of rain, but are otherwise doing well at present; the public health is everywhere good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; *amun* or the late rice crop is almost entirely cut, and a fair average yield is expected; other crops promise well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; rain is however required for the *rabi* crops; *boro* shootings are being transplanted and irrigated; indigo is doing well; 10 deaths are reported from fever during the week; no deaths from cholera have been reported during the same period.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	Weather not so cold as the last week; west wind has commenced to blow; nothing new to add about the state and prospects of the crops; the rice crop has been nearly cut and gathered; the winter crops have somewhat suffered from want of rain.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* rice is finished; mustard is being cut; other *rabi* crops are in good condition; rain is wanted.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; the want of rain is being much felt; it is feared that if there be no rain within a few days tobacco and other crops will suffer.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	Weather—nights very cold; no change to report in the prospects of the cold weather crops; no cases of cholera reported.
Darjeeling ...	Return not received.	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional sunshine; rain is wanted for the barley, wheat, and *phuper* (buck-wheat), which are now on the ground; in the Terai harvesting of the winter rice is nearly completed; there will be about 3 annas only less in the outturn; cholera has been prevalent in the west of the Terai, but has now comparatively stopped.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are fair; prices of food are generally very easy, with a further downward tendency; fever seems to be still on the increase.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting warmer; no crops of any importance on the ground.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; *sowings*—indigo sowings in some chur lands are just over; the seeds have germinated; *cultivation*—potatoe lands are irrigated where water is available; in places not so circumstanced digging up is going on, tubers being small; vegetable and spring crops are doing well, but one good shower of rain is greatly needed; *harvest*—rice harvest is over; storing is going on well; sugarcane is being cut in places and pressed; *Suckur-kund* or *Lall aloo*, a species of yam, coming into market in good condition and quantity.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well; cholera is prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the paddy crops; winter crops are doing well; health of the district is good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops to report.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather very variable in temperature; no rain, but occasional high wind; rice harvest is over; sugarcane cutting is progressing fairly.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are still good; price of rice shews no tendency to rise, and is, if anything, cheaper in parts of Soopool sub-division, between 20 and 30 seers; condition of the people is good; general health of the district is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue fair, but rain would do much good now.
Purneah ...	Return not received.	Weather cold, with west wind; there is no change to be noticed on last week's report, except that the continued want of rain is much felt; the *rabi* crops will not come up to expectations, and pasturage for cattle is drying up; there is not much change in the markets; it is reported that the export of rice down the river Kosi has fallen off considerably.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold, with strong west wind; no important change in the prospects of crops since the last report, *i. e.*, reaping of the paddy crop is almost completed; prices are falling; the late rain has done some good to the *rabi* crops; lands are being prepared for *moong* and *cheena*.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold; strong west wind; strong west wind in the early part of the week has been unfavourable to the *rabi* crops; wheat and barley are generally poor, and in many places have come into ear prematurely; *rahur* crops continue excellent, and will give a full 16-anna outturn; large quantities of grain are being imported into Seetamurhee from Nepaul and western districts; prices are easy.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; west wind blowing; the prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; poppy is very forward; some pulses are being gathered, others are progressing; slight injury to *rahur* and peas from frost in thanas Sewan, Buragaon and Digwarah, and to poppy and *rabi* crops from some kind of insects in Gopalgunge, which have been reported by the police; prices are favourable; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool; state and prospects of the crops are same as reported last week; there is nothing new to report regarding their state; *rabi* and poppy crops are growing well.
Patna ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but rather drier than usual; west and north-west winds (often high); rain is wanted; paddy crop is nearly all cut, and the outturn is about 10 annas; the *rabi* crop is very fair up to date; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather hot in the commencement of the week; cold again since last two days; strong west wind on Tuesday and Wednesday; winter crops are ripening; they are rather poor in some places towards Buxar sub-division, being injured by frost; rain is wanted for a full crop.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; cloudless sky, with dry westerly wind; prospects of the crops remain the same as reported last week, *i. e.*, owing to the want of rain the *rabi* is being burnt up; it is doubtful, unless we have rain (of which there is at present no appearance), whether a 6-anna crop will be saved.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather is very pleasant, but no rain yet; the prospects of the crops still continue good, but it is feared that damage may be done if rain does not fall shortly; a few cases of small-pox reported from Palamow sub-division.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for this season; from reports received the Deputy Commissioner is informed that the few crops on the ground are doing well; it appeared to him that for some crops, poppy for instance, rain would do good.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reports about the *rabi* crops are still favourable; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	No rainfall during the week; weather fine, but warm for this season of the year; rice harvest is excellent; cholera and small-pox in the south of the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; about 11/12ths of the late rice has been reaped with a good outturn; the prospects of the other crops are good; public health is generally good, but some cases of cholera and small-pox are reported.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and a little cold; the harvesting of the main rice crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good; sugarcane is being cut; *sarud* pulses are being harvested and others progressing; cotton plantation has commenced; summer paddy crop, *dalna*, is progressing.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review. There is nothing particular to notice regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The harvesting of the paddy crop has nearly come to a close. The *rabi* crops are generally doing well, but they want rain in certain districts.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 26th)	*Nil*	Strong westerly breeze.
Jhansi („ 27th)	*Nil*	
Agra („ 26th)	*Nil*	In some places *urhar* injured by frost.
Meerut ...	—	No change.
Bareilly —	*Nil*	High westerly breeze since last four days.
Almora („ 24th)	...	Weather clear and apparently settled.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm for season; rain required but not immediately necessary.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 26th)	*Nil*	Crops doing well, but rain wanted; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops favourable; health good.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair; health good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Ditto.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Ditto.
Rawalpindi „	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good.
Peshâwar „	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair, but more rain would be acceptable; health of province good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 26th)	*Nil*	Prospects and public health continue generally good; rain is much needed in parts.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Jan. 22nd)	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices risen.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; fever continues.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Chanda („ 23rd)	—	Rice threshing; *rabi* injured in places by caterpillars and blight; fever continues.
Chhindwara —	...	Weather clear and cool; *kharif* crops cutting; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul („ 24th)	...	Weather cool and clear; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât ...	—	Weather clear; rice threshing completed; *jowar* cutting; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara („ 25th)	...	Weather clear and pleasant; rice threshing completed; average outturn of *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices easy.
Nagpur („ 26th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; *rabi* promising.
Nimar ...	...	Days hot; gram cutting; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Outturn of cotton below average; *rabi* promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* promising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* good; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects of crops unchanged; health good.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good; prices fallen.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of crops favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	—	
		General Remarks.—From several districts a considerable amount of fever is reported. The prospects are still favourable, and in most districts prices are stationary, while in several they have fallen.
British Burma—		
Arakan Divn. (Jan. 27th)	...	Public health good; crops being reaped.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon (Jan. 27th)	...	Harvest good; slight cholera in Hline and Twantay, none in Pegu; slight cattle disease general.
Bassein „	...	Cholera, small-pox and cattle disease in town; slight cholera at Kyonpyan, Kyounggon.
Henzada ...	...	Cholera in Okpho and Laloon townships; none at Myanoung; general health good; harvest progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd*		
Prome (Jan. 27th)	...	Cholera at Prome; small-pox at Shwedoung; vaccination going on.
Thayetmyo "	...	Health good.
Thonkwa "	..	Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division	...	Health good, except at Tavoy, where cholera prevails; crops being harvested; slight cattle disease in the Amherst district.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Mornings cold, usually foggy; cool north-east wind; shock of earthquake on night of the 25th; prospects of tea and other crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Jan. 27th)	...	*Rabi* thriving; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 27th) ...	*Nil*	Prospects of season not improved; public health on the whole good; slight increase of cholera.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Some fever and small-pox, otherwise health good.
Jeypore "	...	No change; prospects and health good.
Harowtee (Jan. 22nd)	...	No change.
Tonk "	...	
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 26th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDUM.

Fort William, the 4th February 1876.

No. 2.—In the Report of Proceedings, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1876, page 57, after the last sentence in His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's speech on Burma Labour Contract Bill, *insert*—

'The Motion was put and agreed to.

'The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

'The Motion was put and agreed to.'

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 173.—The services of Mr. J. Westland, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Financial Department, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 63.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. G. K. Webster	Covenanted Civil Service.	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.	6 months—medical certificate

PORT BLAIR.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 28.—Captain W. B. Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 46.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st December last, is published for general information :—

Number.	NAMES.	RANK.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	REMARKS.
	FURLOUGH.				
1	Reverend J. F. A. Gavin, M. A...	Senior Chaplain ...	April 19, 1874 ...	April 18, 1876 ...	Has since returned
2	" G. Lovely, M.A. ...	" " ...	March 5, 1875 ...	March 4, 1877.	
3	" H. D. James, M. A. ...	" " ...	March 15, 1875...	March 14, 1877.	
4	" J. A. Mackay, B.D. ...	" " ...	March 25, 1875 ...	March 24, 1877.	
5	" A. Eschelbach ...	Junior Chaplain ...	April 1, 1873 ...	Dec. 30, 1875 ...	Reported return on the 2nd instant.
6	" W. J. Burdett, B. A...	" " ...	Dec. 1, 1874 ...	Nov. 30, 1876.	
7	" H. Tribe, M.A. ...	" " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
8	" F. R. Michell ...	" " ...	Jan. 15, 1875 ...	Jan. 14, 1877.	
9	" B. T. Atlay, M.A. ...	" " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
10	" W. H. Gale, B.A. ...	" " ...	March 8, 1875 ...	March 7, 1877.	
11	" M. E. Mills ...	" " ...	Dec. 15, 1875 ...	Dec. 14, 1877.	
12	" B. Morrell, M. A. ...	" " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
		ALL LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.			
		Nil.			

Total absent 12
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency ... 90
Percentage of absentees ... ... 13·3

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 4th February 1876.

No. 16 *J.*—In continuation of Notification No. 2199 G., dated 11th October 1872, and in exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872," the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that in virtue of arrangements made with the Maharaja of Jeypoor in that behalf, he the said Governor General in Council now possesses and hereby delegates to the Court of Session constituted by the said Notification power to summon any male European British subject (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure) between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, and residing in any part of the territory of Jeypoor, to serve as an Assessor on any trial before the said Court.

POLITICAL.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 346 *P.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Thursday, January 20, 1876.—At 9 A. M. the Prince of Wales left Lahore by special train for Wuzeerabad, whence His Royal Highness and suite drove to Sialkot, and after lunching with Colonel Marshall and Officers of the 9th Queen's Lancers proceeded to Jummoo.

At Sialkot, His Royal Highness was met by Mian Ram Sing, second son of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere, accompanied by a deputation sent by His Highness. On the Jummoo frontier the Prince was met by Mian Pertab Sing, heir-apparent of the Maharaja, and at the village of Meeran Sahib, seven miles from Jummoo, by His Highness the Maharaja himself, who proceeded thence in the carriage of His Royal Highness to the banks of the *Towee*. There an elephant procession was formed, and His Royal Highness was conducted, under a Royal Salute, by the Maharaja to the new Palace which had been specially erected by His Highness for the Prince's reception.

A large party of guests was entertained by the Maharaja at dinner in the new Palace. His Royal Highness was present at dinner and afterwards witnessed a performance of native music and dancing.

Friday, January 21, 1876.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by some members of the suite, shot during the forenoon in the Maharaja's preserved shooting ground, and after luncheon His Royal Highness witnessed a game of Polo played by the people of Baltistan.

His Royal Highness and suite with a select party were entertained at dinner in the old Palace by the Maharaja. The remainder of the guests invited to meet the Prince of Wales at Jummoo attended an evening entertainment and exhibition of fireworks after dinner.

Saturday, January 22, 1876.—The Prince of Wales left Jummoo at 9 A. M. with the same ceremonies that attended His Royal Highness' arrival. At Sialkot the Prince honored Colonel Marshall and Officers of the 9th Queen's Lancers with his company at breakfast, and drove on to Wuzeerabad, where His Royal Highness formally opened the new Railway Bridge over the Chenab. The Officers of the Punjab Northern State Railway entertained His Royal Highness at a luncheon, to which a large party of visitors had been invited to have the honor of meeting His Royal Highness.

At 4 P. M. the Prince returned by special train to Lahore, arriving there at about 6-30 P. M.

After dinner, His Royal Highness attended an entertainment given in his honor by the Raeeses and Native gentlemen of the Punjab in the new College buildings.

Sunday, January 23, 1876.—The Prince of Wales attended Divine Service at Government House, the Revd. Canon Duckworth officiating. His Royal Highness drove out in the afternoon, and visited the Jumma Musjid and Mausoleum of Runjeet Sing.

Monday, January 24, 1876.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, left Lahore by special train at 11-30 A. M. for Umritsur. Before leaving Lahore His Royal Highness witnessed the embarkation in a train of a battery of Royal Horse Artillery on a method proposed by Major-General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.S.I., Commanding the Lahore Division. The carriages conveying the battery were attached to the Royal train, and His Royal Highness witnessed the debarkation on arrival at Umritsur.

His Royal Highness then drove to the Town Hall, where an Address was presented by the Municipality of Umritsur. After replying to the Address, the Prince inspected specimens of the various manufactures of Umritsur which were laid out in an adjoining room. His Royal Highness then partook of a luncheon given in his honor by the leading Native Raeeses and gentlemen of the town, who were afterwards presented to him.

At about 5 P. M., the Prince of Wales and suite drove to the Clock Tower to witness the illumination of the Golden Temple and adjacent buildings. His Royal Highness here, on behalf of the Queen, decorated Sirdar Mungul Sing Ramgharia, chief manager of the Temple, with the Insignia of the Third Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. After the illumination, His Royal Highness drove to the Railway Station, and there taking leave of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left by special train for Agra. The Prince was entertained at dinner *en route* at Rajpoora by His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, G.C.S.I.

Tuesday, January 25, 1876.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached Agra at 4 P. M. and was met on arrival at the Railway Station by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Chiefs assembled at Agra were ranged on elephants outside the station, and from this spot His Royal Highness proceeded in elephant procession to the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Wednesday, January 26, 1876.—At 11 A. M. His Royal Highness received an Address from the Municipality of Agra, and afterwards held a Levée, at which a large number of European and Native gentlemen were presented.

Commencing at half past eleven, His Royal Highness received the visits of the following Chiefs:—

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Boondee.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.
His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur.
His Highness the Nawab of Tonk.
His Highness the Rana of Dholepoor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Oorcha.
His Highness the Nawab of Rampoor.
His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia.
His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree.
The Raja of Tehree.
The Raja of Shahpoora.
The Jaghiredar of Alipoora.
Raja Janojee Bhonslay.
Raja Suleiman Shah.

After luncheon the Prince drove to see the Taj, and in the evening attended an entertainment given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Dewan-i-Am. The Chiefs assembled in Agra, and a large body of European and Native gentlemen were present at the entertainment.

Thursday, January 27, 1876.—Commencing at half past eleven o'clock, the Prince of Wales returned the visits of the following Chiefs:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor.
His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur.
His Highness the Rana of Dholepoor.
His Highness the Maharao Raja of Boondee.
His Higness the Maharaja of Kishengurh.
His Highness the Nawab of Tonk.
His Highness the Maharaja of Oorcha.
His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree.
His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia.
His Highness the Nawab of Rampoor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer.

In the afternoon, His Royal Highness drove to Secundra, and after dinner witnessed the illumination of the Taj and the surrounding garden and buildings.

GENERAL.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 234*G*.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned

Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission :—

From 16th November 1875.

Major J. G. Bell, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain R. Hudleston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Major J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain R. Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 17th November 1875.

From 16th November 1875.

Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his appointment as Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 235*G.*—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from 1st December 1875 :—

Jemadar Khooma to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Rama, invalided.

Havildar Umra to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khooma, promoted.

No. 236*G.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 6th December 1875 :—

Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 237*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon S. Brereton to officiate in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency, Bhurtpore, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 238*G.*—Choonnee Lall Porel, a clerk in charge of the Foreign Office Library, having been convicted of theft of Government property, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, is declared incapable of serving Government hereafter in any capacity.

No. 239*G.*—RESOLUTION.—Read orders in this Department, No. 2575G., dated 24th December 1875, appointing Colonel Sir Richard Meade, lately Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner at Baroda, to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council takes the occasion of the appointment of Colonel Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., as Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, to place on record the high sense which the Government of India entertains of the services rendered by that Officer during his recent employment as Agent to the Viceroy and Governor General at Baroda.

When Sir Richard Meade took charge of the Agency at Baroda from Sir Lewis Pelly, on the 10th April 1875, there were many and most important matters in hand; the choice of a successor to Mulhar Rao, and the adoption of suitable measures for giving the youthful Prince selected a sound and wholesome training; the re-establishment of the Native Government; revenue and fiscal reforms, particularly those relating to the incidence of the land revenue; the re-organization of the regular and irregular troops of the State; the investigation into, and adjustment of, the long-standing claims of the sirdars and hereditary retainers of the Gaekwar: these are some of the most important subjects with which the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner was called upon to deal, and with which, with the cordial co-operation of the able Minister, Sir T. Madava Rao, he has dealt to the complete satisfaction of His Excellency in Council.

To the arrangements made by Sir Richard Meade for the preservation of order, whether in the city of Baroda itself or in outlying districts, the Gaekwar State is indebted for the peace and prosperity now reigning in those territories: the benefits to be expected from the measures of sound administration, which have been introduced into the State in accordance with Sir Richard Meade's advice, are not less important, and as the Government of India is deeply concerned in the welfare of the Baroda people, and of His Highness the Gaekwar, the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of His Excellency in Council are due to the Officer through whose successful exertions that welfare has been promoted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be published in the *Government of India Gazette*, and that a copy be sent to Colonel Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., and to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, for information.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 252*G.*—In supersession of Notification No. 2127G., dated 15th October 1875, Captain F. H. Maitland is appointed substantively *pro tem* a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, *vice* Framjee Bhikajee, on special duty, and to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India and as Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 8th November 1875.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, the 4th February 1876.

No. 712.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 3 under Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code :—

3. A gazetted Officer, returning to duty, must report his return to the Local Government, or, if he is an Officer employed directly under the Government of India, to the Government of India in the Department under which he is employed. An Officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, employed directly under the Government of India, returning from furlough or special leave, must also report his return to the Government of India in the Home Department.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 740.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st January 1876 ...	Calcutta ...	5,11,47,135	1,26,99,675	26,73,488	72,495	2,58,74,402	4,13,20,060
Ditto	Madras ...	1,01,61,730	43,25,042	425	...	59,28,463	1,02,53,930
Ditto	Bombay ...	3,29,15,085	1,39,50,123	35,49,433	...	1,55,85,209	3,30,84,765
Ditto	Allahabad ...	76,75,790	1,00,54,309	...	...	30,03,291	1,30,57,600
Ditto	Lahore ...	60,04,370	62,76,613	...	...	32,00,037	94,76,650
Ditto	Calicut ...	24,07,640	18,84,161	...	...	7,00,059	25,84,220
Ditto	Coconada ...	24,35,765	21,39,176	...	...	4,00,059	25,39,235
Ditto	Nagpore ...	19,24,125	12,90,008	...	...	7,47,902	20,37,910
Ditto	Kurrachee ...	17,76,425	7,92,014	...	...	12,00,106	19,92,120
Ditto	Akola ...	12,53,280	10,54,855	...	...	3,00,000	13,54,855
	TOTAL ...	11,77,01,345	5,44,65,976	62,23,346	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,77,01,345

SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 713.—*Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year* 1875-76.

	LATEST MONTH.				ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	441,846	497,170	55,324	...	4,687,855	5,219,182	531,327	...
Bombay ...	236,446	156,600	...	79,846	2,301,406	1,978,020	...	323,386
TOTAL ...	678,292	653,770	...	24,522	6,989,261	7,197,202	207,941	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 95 *of* 1876.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 866 of 7th September 1870, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the grant of a free passage by bullock train, if available and preferred, or an allowance at the rate of two annas a mile to meet the cost of the conveyance by road of the wife and family of a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Unattached List or in departmental employ, who may be ordered on permanent duty to a station at least five miles distant.

2. Free conveyance under such circumstances is already allowed by General Order No. 239 of 24th October 1866 for such portion of the journey as may have to be travelled by rail.

3. Should such Non-Commissioned Officer, when required under the rule in Clause III of G. G. O. No. 866 of the 7th September 1870 to proceed by dâk or any other expeditious mode of travelling other than by bullock train, desire to take his family with him, he may do so; but any extra expense that he may thereby incur, if in excess of the allowance of two annas a mile, will not be borne by the State.

No. 96 *of* 1876.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the 31st December 1875:—

Sub-Conductor Andrew Campbell to officiate as Conductor during the absence on furlough to Europe of Conductor G. Bailey, or until further orders.

Magazine Sergeant James Utting to officiate as Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Campbell.

No. 97 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified:—

Surgeon C. J. McKenna, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 805 of 1875,—10th August 1875.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 98 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Lionel H. Planta De Hochepied Larpent, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 99 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.		Rs.	
	Duffadar .	Syed Ahmed ...	Duffadar..	7	N. W. P.
	" ...	Julian DeSilva ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Jowahir Singh ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Mool Chund ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Bhag Singh ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Bunai Singh ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Nidhan Singh ...	" ...	7	Punjab.
	Trumpeter	Thomas Lacquire.	Trumpeter	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Gabriel Braganza.	" ...	4	"
	Sowar ...	Charles Samuel ...	Sowar ...	4	"
	" ...	Kala Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Rohun Singh ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Dyal Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Gunga Ram ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Ram Pershad ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Devee Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Madar Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Kanil Beg ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Shaik Hoosain ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Shaik Tippoo ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ali Buksh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Hurri Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Man Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Nutha Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Chutter Singh ...	" ...	4	"
		2nd Goorkha Regiment.			
	Havildar	Dhunraje Groon ...	Havildar...	7	N. W. P.
	" ...	Mahassoor Thappa	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Heerah Sing Khuttree.	Naick ...	7	"
	Naick ...	Ramooh Allay ...	" ...	7	"
	Bugler ...	Gudgbeer Damie	Bugler ...	4	"
	Sepoy ...	Toollaram Khuttree	Sepoy ...	4	"
	" ...	Dhun Sing Thappa	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Keasur Sing Rana	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Bahadoor Thappa	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ram Sing Thappa	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Maun Sing Bhist	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Surrupjeet Thappa	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jey Sing Rana ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Khurkoo Groon...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jey Sing Kowr ...	" ...	4	"
		2nd Goorkha Regiment—contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Khurruckbeer Ghurtee.	Sepoy ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Dumer Sing Raoll	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Gunga Sing Rana	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jeetaroe Kowr ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jugbeer Nugerkotee.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Bulbeer Groon ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Sungram Bhist ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Surrupjeet Poon...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Sobhaun Groon ...	" ...	4	Presidency.
	" ...	Madho Sing Thappa.	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Maitya Poon ...	" ...	4	"
	Tent Lascar	Madho ...	Tent Lascar	4	"
	" ...	Banee ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Seetul ...	" ...	4	"
		3rd Goorkha Regiment.			
	Jemadar...	Lall Sing Gossain	Jemadar...	12	N. W. P.
	Havildar .	Nubaub Sing Thappa.	Havildar .	7	"
	" ...	Woozeer Sing Ranah.	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Jahir Sing Ranah	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Rutton Sing Bisht	Naick ...	7	"
	Naick ...	Purbull Sing Rajpoot.	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Boodeebull Allia..	" ...	7	"
	" ...	An Sing Rawut...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Beer Sing Chund	" ...	7	"
	Sepoy ...	Boodeebull Thappah.	Sepoy ...	4	"
	" ...	Jeybhan Ahieer...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Himmut Sing Khwas.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Seeree Kissen Nuggurkotee.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Luchmun Sing Munral.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Nathoo Nagee ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Dhunbeer Thappah	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Lall Sing Thappah	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Juglall Kunwar...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Purbull Thappa...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jeymull Thappa...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Hurreenarain Nuggurkotee.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Rutteeban Bodathokee.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Dhuneeram Goorung.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Soorbeer Sahee ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Runbeer Thappa	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Puttan Sing Kundka.	" ...	4	"

No. 100 *of* 1876.—Bengallee, widow of the late Sepoy Dulloo Ram, and Phagoonee, widow of the late Sepoy Motee Ram, both of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry, are admitted to the native family pension establishment and allowed a pension of Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem each for life, from the 2nd February 1875, to be paid in the Presidency Pension Circle.

No. 101 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain T. F. Bruce, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major S. J. Browne, or until further orders.

Captain A. N. Sandilands, Quartermaster and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain T. F. Bruce, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain A. N. Sandilands, or until further orders.

No. 102 *of* 1876.—Punna Lall, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, late of the Stud Hospital at Poosah, is granted a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem under G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, paragraph 38, clause 2.

To be paid in the Presidency Circle from the date on which he ceased to draw effective pay.

No. 103 *of* 1876.—Surgeon-Major William Jameson, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, with effect from the 31st December 1875.

No. 104 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., or until further orders.

Major H. Thompson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson.

Captain G. R. J. Shakespear, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major H. Thompson.

No. 105 *of* 1876.—The services of Captain R. H. F. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 106 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Surgeon Henry Alfred Chatham Gray, of the Medical Department,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 107 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Miles, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Thomas, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Miles, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps.
} 3rd Feb. 1876.

No. 108 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 13th (the Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 109 *of* 1876.—The following regimental orders issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, are confirmed:—

Making the following appointments:—

Dated the 20th December 1875.—Mr. William Adolphus Browne, to be Pay Master, *vice* Captain Gordon Robb, who is, at his own request, permitted to resign that appointment.

Dated the 4th January 1876.—Acting Quartermaster Henry William Hallett, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Quartermaster J. Dods, who is, at his own request, permitted to resign that appointment.

No. 110 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain J. S. Irvine, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Major A. J. C. Birch, who vacated his appointment on the 16th January 1876.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 4th February 1876.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 1st January to 4th February 1876:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major H. L. Hawkins ...	4th January 1876 ...	Kota Lama, Perak.	
Ditto ...	Capt. J. Butler ...	7th ditto ...	Lakhuti, near Gola Ghat.	
Madras Staff Corps ..	Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Roberts ...	1st February 1876 ...	Saugor.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 29th January to 4th February 1876.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Brudenell Rogers (a) ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	5th December 1875.	No will found..	3,360 14 6	... ...	4th April 1876.

(a) Next-of-kin—Four Sisters. Grenada Villa—Grenada Road, Southsea, Hants—England.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January 1876.

No. 44.—The under-mentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and are posted to British Burmah:—

Mr. A. A. Daniell.
„ A. Middleton.

No. 45.—In modification of Notification No. 540, dated 30th December 1875, Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Ghose, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred to Assam instead of to British Burmah.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 46.—Mr. C. F. Stevens, Accountant, 4th Grade, Assam, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 47.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

Financial Department Notification No. 29 *of 6th January* 1876.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer travels by Railway under circumstances entitling him to travelling allowance by distance, and is required to pay for a distance in excess of that over which he travels, the amount paid by him for the excess distance shall be re-imbursed to him.

No. 48.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, is placed in charge of the Accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

The 31st January 1876.

No. 50.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., Officiating Controller, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, is granted 12 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, and 30 days' subsidiary leave under Section 10 of that Supplement, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Mr. F. Moore, Controller, Public Works Accounts, is posted to Oudh, but will not assume charge of his duties, pending further orders.

Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Deputy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Public Works Accounts, Oudh.

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Assistant Controller, Telegraph Accounts, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 51.—Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, on probation, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 52.—Mr. L. G. Smith, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is transferred to British Burmah Railway Branch.

No. 53.—Mr. A. E. Rose, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 15th November 1875.

No. 54.—Messrs. B. B. Johnson and S. Smith are appointed Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 55.—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is transferred to Punjab Provincial Establishment.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 56.—Sergeant R. Colcombe, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, with effect from 10th November 1875, and posted to the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch.

No. 58.—The services of Major H. H. Jones, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The 31st January 1876.

No. 49.—Major J. Eckford, R.E., Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, is granted privilege leave for two months and 14 days, with effect from the 1st February 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Agra, the 29th January 1876.

No. 48.—LEAVE.—Rao Keshre Sing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 28th January 1876.

No. 160.—Mr. Sheik Hissam-ud-din, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd February 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd January 1876.

No. 13.—Mr. H. Bull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted one year's leave without allowances from 20th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it, under section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 287.—Barrack Sergeant W. Collyer attached to the Barrackpore Division Military Works returned from one months privilege leave on the forenoon of 18th January 1876.

No. 288.—Seventeen days' privilege leave is granted to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer Baboo Callypuddo Sein attached to the Fort William Division.

The Assistant Engineer availed himself of the leave from the forenoon of 16th November and rejoined on the forenoon of 3rd December 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 1st February 1876.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4, dated the 15th ultimo, Barrack Sergeant T. J. Wells availed himself of the preparatory leave of absence therein granted from the 20th idem.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 31st January 1876.

No. 265.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Major John Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Raneekhet Special Military Works Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th instant.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 28th January 1876.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 31, dated 22nd January 1876, Beer Bull, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The January 1876.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 32, dated 22nd January 1876, Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, Accountant, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 24th January 1876.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th January 1876.

No. 14.—Mr. F. W. Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 15.—Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board in view to his obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The 27th January 1876.

No. 16.—Baboo Shooshi Bhoosun Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 17.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 22 of the 18th January 1876, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

Alteration in Public Time Table to come into force from 10th February 1876:—

UP TRAINS.

	Mixed Train.	Mail Train.
	A. M.	P. M.
Choral Chowkie, Departure	5 32	3 9
Khandwa, Arrival ..	11 30	7 45

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail Train.	Mixed Train.
	A. M.	P. M.
Khandwa, Departure ...	10 15	1 30
Choral Chowkie, Arrival	2 40	7 2

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
Manager, Open Line, Holkar State Ry.

KHANDWA,
The 29th January 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 323.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 298, dated 6th December 1875, on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876, on which date he was relieved of his duties on this line.

No. 325.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 26th January 1876.

No. 3.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 03E of 6th December 1875, Mr. F. Moore, Controller of Accounts, made over, and Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., received charge of the office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the 17th January 1876.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th January 1876.

No. 1.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the works commencing on this line are divided into two executive charges to be called the Agra and Chumbul Divisions, Sindia State Railway, and the following postings to these Divisions are made, with effect from the 1st proximo:—

To the Chumbul Division, Head Quarters at Poolgaon, near Dholpur.

H. D. La Touche, Esq., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
D. A. Duns, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
H. H. Gahan, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Sergeant M. Larkin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade.
Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade.

To the Agra Division, Head Quarters at Sajraoli.

W. C. Rennie, Esq., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Baboo Shiv Dyal, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. J. C. Porter, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Sergeant P. Collins, Overseer, 1st Grade.

G. B. Reynolds, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to this office as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, *vice* H. H. Gahan, Esq., transferred above to the Chumbul Division.

J. S. Brown, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, will for the present be temporarily attached to this office.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 31st January 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notifications Nos. 97 and 123, dated 16th October and 4th December 1875, respectively, on the forenoon of the 15th December 1875. Mr. Lenehan is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Office of Controller of Accounts, with effect from the same date.

No. 12.—Lala Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, temporarily transferred to the Ravi Section by Notification No. 98, dated 16th October 1875, is permanently attached to that section.

No. 13.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 8, dated 10th January 1876, transferring Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th January 1876, and is posted to the Indus Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 25th January 1876.

No. 14.—Under orders from the Director of State Railways, Baboo Shushi Bhushun Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure, on transfer, for the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of the 8th January 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Bukrala Division. Mr. Luckstedt left the former section on the forenoon of the 4th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 9th January 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Section to the Indus Division, which section he left on the forenoon of 6th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the 9th January 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				19,02,955	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,33,91,954	14	4	3,19,18,261	14	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,85,26,306	15	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,69,96,204	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				8,[illegible]4,231	11	11
Sundries				4,85,240	15	9
TOTAL ...				8,41,56,895	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,66,11,540	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				69,41,398	13	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				47,94,669	1	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				1,65,03,200	1	10
Dead Stock				10,67,280	6	9
Stamps				13,023	11	0
Balances with other Banks ...				8,57,132	4	11
Sundries				4,78,183	8	3
Bullion				32,103	15	6
				4,72,98,532	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,36,09,974	5	11	3,68,58,363	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,32,48,388	14	11			
TOTAL ...				8,41,56,895	5	3

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd February 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,68,73,100	1,10,50,700	1,55,95,000	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,22,41,300	83,900	5,25,02,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,38,46,592
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	12,200	1,05,500	18,300	2,21,000	...	...	4,000	...	500	...	...	3,61,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	500	1,41,500	20,000	...	1,46,500	...	7,500	...	...	3,62,000
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,71,800	1,70,24,600	1,10,69,500	1,59,58,000	38,50,300	2,53,000	3,24,91,800	83,900	5,25,10,900	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,45,71,192
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	1,707	5,100	3,01,300	40,600	65,700	...	2,000	8,23,000	...	18,500	...	...	11,57,907
Balance on 31st January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,66,700	1,68,23,300	1,10,28,900	1,58,92,300	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,16,68,800	83,900	5,24,92,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,34,13,285

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,250 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,151 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1875 to 15th Dec. " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 3 "
" 1st January 1876 to 15th January 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "
2,271 2,172 lakhs.
2,172
Balance against India ... 99

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd Feb. 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 6

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gupta, Bipinvihari	Presidency College.
2	Das, Surendranath	Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Matilál	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
4	Datta, Dvijadás	Presidency College.
5	Basu, Durgadás	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Annadaprasad	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	Ditto.
9	Parmananda	Agra College.
10	Basu, Devendranath	Presidency College.
11	„ Girischandra	Hooghly College.
12	Datta, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramánáth	Ditto.
	Basudev Lál	Canning College.
15	Bagchi, Upendranath	Presidency College.
16	Ray, Haricharan	Canning College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	Presidency College.
18	Basu, Narendranath	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhilesvarprasad	Patna College.
Baktawarlál	Bareilly College.
Bápurao Dádá	Muir Central College.
Basu, Khudiram	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahinimohan	Dacca College.
Bisvambharnath	Delhi College.
Chakravarti, Navakumar	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Jwaláprasad	Canning College.
„ Prasannakumar	Teacher.
Dás, Haricharan	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
David, H.	Teacher.
De, Asutosh	Presidency College.
„ Makhanlál	Hooghly College.
Deviprasád	Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Piyarilál	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
„ Satkarichandra	Free Church Institution.
Isvardás	Lahore College.
Kaviráj, Sureschandra	Patna College.
Majumdar, Nilkanta	Presidency College.
Mewaram	Bareilly College.
Misra, Ramsankar	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	Hooghly College.
„ Bhagwanchandra	Teacher.
„ Biharilál	Presidency College.
„ Jogindrachandra	Ditto.
Pal, Rájchandra	Teacher.
Raza Hossein	Bareilly College.
Sanyal, Mathuranath	Free Church Institution.
Sen, Lalmohan	Presidency College.
Set, Manilál	Free Church Institution.
Sil, Binadvihari	Ditto.
„ Kanailál	Cathedral Mission College.
36 Surjandás	Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Durgacharan	Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	Agra College.
Chattopadhyay, Banamali	Teacher.
„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	Cathedral Mission College.
Datta, Bhagavanchandra	Presidency College.

	Ghosh, Jadavchandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Trailokyanath	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
	Gupta, Girendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Gyaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
	Kedarnath, Pandit	...	Canning College.
	Mitra, Mohanchand	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	...	Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Sarma, Navinchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.
19	Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Ditto.

THE under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Govindachandra	...	Patna College.
2	Ray, Bipinchandra	...	Presidency College.
3	Prayagnath	...	Patna College.
4	Bisvas, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
5	Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	...	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jatramohan	...	Ditto.
3	Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
4	Das, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
9	Dhirajkaran	...	Ditto.
10	Aich, Radhakanta	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
12	Pal, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
13	Guha, Kamnikumar	...	Ditto.
14	Das, Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
15	Nag, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Sasicharan	...	Hooghly College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
18	Durgaprasad	...	Ditto.
19	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
20	Sen, Adityachandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
22	Basu, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
23	Sen, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
24	Basu, Manmathakumar	...	Ditto.
25	Pandit, Prannath	...	Ditto.
26	Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
28	Dev, Bhutnath	...	Ditto.
29	Das, Jagatmohan	...	Dacca College.
30	Nag, Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
31	Basu, Bishnupada	...	Presidency College.
32	Mallik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
33	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
34	Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Umacharan	...	Hooghly College.
36	Set, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramsakha	...	Ditto.
38	Sur, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Haridas	...	Ditto.
41	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	...	Ditto.
43	Maitra, Kedaresvar	...	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Aunadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
46	Pal, Abhaycharan	...	Ditto.
47	Bandyopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	...	Ditto.
49	Datta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.

The 28th January 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 31*st Dec.* 1875.

Local Agents.

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator of Government Books.
Nagpoor, Do. Do.
Lahore,—Mr. W. Ball, Bookseller and Stationer.
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N. B.—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps *free of charge* on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
		Uncolored.		Colored.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet, No. 34 S. E., parts of Udeypur, Boondi, &c. Native States in Rajputana	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0	12	0	12
Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Western Bengal, Sheets Nos. 14 and 18, portions of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions	Imperial ...	1	0	1	4
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Cuttack (Skeleton)	Double Elephant...	...		0	8
Balasore ditto	Ditto ...	0	8	0	10
Pooree dltto	Imperial ...	0	8	0	10
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Nowgong District (Assam), Sheets Nos. 6 and 10	Double Royal ...	1	8	1	12
Moorshedabad District, Sheets Nos. 5, 8 and 11	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Dera Ghazi Khan District, Sheets Nos. 2 and 3	Double Elephant .	1	8	1	12
Kurnal District, Sheets Nos. 1 to 14 (Prelim. Ed.)	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Deccan Topographical Survey Sheet No. 10, in 4 sections (Nasik District) ...	Double Elephant ...	1	0	1	4
Deccan Topographical Survey Sheet No. 12, in 4 sections (Nasik and Ahmadnagar Districts)	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Deccan Topographical Survey Sheet No. 16, in 4 sections (Ahmadnagar District)	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Ditto Ditto Sheet No. 35 S. E. (Poona District)	Ditto ...	1	0	1	4
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Hooghly River, Sheets Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14	Imperial ...	1	0	1	4
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Khandesh and Bombay Native States, Sheets Nos 8 and 9	Double Elephant...	1	0	1	4
Ganjam and Orissa, Sheets Nos. 11, 25, and 85 (Old Series)	Ditto ..	1	0	1	4
Warungul Circar, Nizam's Territory (Lithographed in England)	12 Sheets Imperial	8	0	9	0
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Daphla Hills, Degree Sheet No. 28 of the Khasia, Garrow and Naga Hills, Topographical Survey	Imperial ...	0	8	0	10
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Country round Delhi (from Revenue Survey of 1872-75)	2 Sheets of D. R. ...	1	8	1	8
Scale ½ Inch = 1 Mile.					
Country round Delhi (from Revenue Survey of 1872-75)	Super Royal ...	0	8	0	8

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 15*th Jan.* 1876.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor-General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
336	L 70—03002	1,000	Esau Bin Curtas, Esq.
	„ —03003	1,000	
337	L 61—35609	10	Hafiz Heffazutoolla.
	„ —35530	10	
338	L 70—05703	1,000	Babu Bisso Nath Roy Shaha.
339	L 69—26229	100	Babu Rakhal Chunder Roy Chowdhuri.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
449	L 62—43703	10	Babu Wooma Churn Banerjee.
	L 22—46746	5	
450	L 21—55496	5	Babu Modhu Sooden Sen.
451	L 13—21483	20	Babu Bisto Churn Mitter.
452	L 51—83117	100	Bhai Huzura Singh.
453	L 66—05269	50	A. S. Pearce, Esq.
	A 95—21068	10	
	L 44—42769	10	
	L 61—87923	10	
454	L 49—38300	50	Mahomed Wazeer.
	L 66—46949	50	
216	L 10—30528 L 15—86470	5	Babu Janoke Nath Banerjee.
217	L 61—46392 „ —46391	10	H. L. Crossman, Esq.
218	L 40—47410 L 43—45122	10	Dhurum Narain Hurruck Narain.
219	L 45—70074 „ —79627	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 4th February 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
21	E 4—05810	50	The Executive Commissariat Officer of Accounts, Camp of Exercise, Delhi.
25	E 3—30135	100	Debindronath Bysack, on behalf of Bolye Chand, Rutten Sircar Garden Street, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
212	E 6—90464	10	Kishen Lal, Proprietor, Northbrook Press, Umballa.
11	E 4—59735	50	Messrs. Prem Masih & Co., Futtehgurh.
16	E 3—84612	100	Boota Shah and Ramsha, Guroo Bazar, Umritsar.
	E 5—66734	20	
	E 5—91951	20	
	E 5—92729	20	
	E 12—06138	20	
20	E 3—81726	100	Dr. W. Millar, A. M. D., 7-13, R. A., Calcutta.
	E 3—81727	100	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 29th January 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			Rs.	
145	M 5—55019		50	Hafizoola Haji Abdula, Market, Bombay.
146	C 96—72568		10	M. X. de Souza, Bombay.
	M 16—93783		10	
75A	C 93—45063 „ —45060	wrongly joined.	100	Ragwendra Bapoorao Siroor, Carkoon, Tallooka Shendaghee, Kulladghi.
77A	C 78—91755 „ —91754	ditto	20	Messrs. Rowland & Co., Fort, Bombay.
78A	C 91—76729 C 89—76869	ditto	10	Virjlal Anandje, Wittul Wady, Bombay.
79A	M 2—03125 „ —03126	ditto	5	Venkutrao Raghunath, Clerk, Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th January 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
286—287...	B 41—94842	10	T. Tomlinson, Esq., Revenue Survey, Ahtoor.
	„ —94843	10	
	„ —94844	10	
	„ —94845	10	
	„ —94846	10	
	„ —94847	10	
	„ —94848	10	
	„ —94849	10	
	B 44—27073	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
282	B 39—49061	5	K. P. Boojunga Charry, Registration Goomasta, Vellore.
	„ —75655	5	
	„ —75657	5	
292	B 36—52293 } wrongly joined.	5	Mooroogasa Naiker, Rice Merchant, Big Bazar, Madras.
	„ —52290 }		
293	B 39—61315	5	Mr. J. Hussam, Stringer's Street, Madras.
	B 49—00505	10	
298	B 39—23275	5	P. Sawmynatha Moodelliar, Virdachellum.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th January 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—60294	50	Shaik Ismaul, Merchant, Wardhá.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 28th January 1876.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 6—61204	10	Mr. P. O. Dangherty, Secretary, Victoria Corporation Society, Madras.
„ —69840	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 4—58958	50	N. Goolam Moodeen Saib, Berar.
J 5—58648	20	Inspector of Post Offices, Cuddalore Division, for Appasawmy Pillay, Negapatam.
J 4—52729	50	N. Soobeaya Moodelliar, Municipal Manager, Kurnool.
J 3—78065 } wrongly joined.	100	Ankoomulla Soobiah, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary.
„ —78063 }		

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th January 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 24th, 1876 ...	43,786	90,796	1,71,918	5,82,287	27,73,487
„ 25th „ ...		46,399	1,26,199	6,26,882	27,73,487
„ 26th „ ...	..	3,206	1,19,046	6,30,060	26,73,487
„ 27th „ ...	...	.	1,18,123	6,30,840	26,73,487
„ 28th „ ...	...	49,840	68,927	6,80,003	26,73,487
„ 29th „ ...	...	69,976	...	7,48,025	26,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd Feb. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Bokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

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THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

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Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Security for Rs. 5,000, No. 11275, 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter, Janey Bibee, is applying for a renewed note.

M. T. PEARSON.

Lost

Four Government Securities for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55, of the Public Works Loan 5 per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee, who is applying for a renewal of it.

M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 008000 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Juggoprosad Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGGOPROSAD MOOKERJEE,
Buddercally, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 037506 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally purchased by the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

(*a.*) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act

(1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him;

(2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one;

(3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Revenue officer."

(b.) "Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do—

(1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Notification."

(c.) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests.

(a.) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force:

Fisheries.

(b.) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(c.) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns.

(d.) Land included within the limits of any town:

Dwelling-places.

(e.) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village:

Cantonments.

(f.) Land included in any military cantonment:

Civil stations.

(g.) Land included in any civil station:

Lands of religious and educational institutions.

(h.) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school.

Power to exclude other land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land.

6. No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following:—

(a) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(b) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(c) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(d) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land:

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

Explanation 1.—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

Explanation 2.—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

Landholders' rights defined.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only—

(a) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force;

(b) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.

9. *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say

(a) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof;

(b) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

Second Clause.—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force.

Third Clause.—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.

10. On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with.

Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected.

Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.

12. Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land:

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop:

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

While any such declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Fresh declarations.

17. Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncancelled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred;

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made;

(*c*) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution;

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

A.—Of Land-revenue.

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three;

(*d*) land appropriated to the dwelling places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

Mode and amount of assessment.

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

(*a*) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(*b*) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-

eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(a)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(b)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations, of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

B.—Of the five per cent. cess.

A five per cent. cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

C.—Of the Toungya tax.

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(*a*) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(*b*) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

Explanation.—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax;

(*b*) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(*c*) revoke any such exemption.

E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for tax on families.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.

Power to make rules for—

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

licensing salt-manufacture;

(*a*) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

imposing salt-duty;

(*b*) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

composition with licensees.

(*c*) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (*b*) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

(*d*) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(*e*) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(*f*) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six:

(*b*) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Year of assessment.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue, cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date; and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

45. An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

Proceedings against the land.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Appeals.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely):

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements;

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same;

(c) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate;

(d) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed;

(e) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered;

(f) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force;

(g) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight;

(h) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear;

(i) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five;

(j) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine:

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

56. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely):—

(a) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(b) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(c) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments;

(d) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act;

(e) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(b) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(c) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(d) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer;

(e) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(f) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

Additional powers to make rules.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

(a) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(b) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(c) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(d) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised;

(e) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue;

(f) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

(g) for the recovery of advances made under clause (f) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives; and

(h) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

Force of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Consolidation and republication of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 34 *and* 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied:—

Rangoon.	Prome.
Bassein.	Toungoo.
Thayetmyoo.	Akyab.

Kyoukhpyoo.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Emigrants."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of

emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

"Immigrant."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

Duties of Agent.

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

Recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Licensing of recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of

animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Registration of emigrants.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Journey to depôt.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-

treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the

local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Assignment of Immigrants.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Form of assignment.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

Inspector's visits.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any

way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

(a) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(b) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(c) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

Penalty on persons obstructing inspection, &c.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (e), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or neglecting to labour.

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part

of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and, also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of assignment.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him; within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and

sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) *C. D.,*
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.,*
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. I OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Commissioner." "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Estate." "Estate" includes—

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits.

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

and pay therefrom the Government demand.

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir.

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied ;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to administer oaths.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour ; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

20. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which his immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling with the previous consent of the holder of the estate and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

21. The Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

22. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

23. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

24. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

25. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

26. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or rights of, persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

27. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur, on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accumulation of debts and the sale of large ancestral estates, in satisfaction thereof, is a process calculated to cause trouble in most parts of India. This is notably the case in the districts on the Western frontier of Bengal, which are comprised in the Chutia Nágpur Province. In those districts there are many landed proprietors of a rank equal to that of Chiefs, who are yet improvident and apt to run into debt to an extent which exposes their estates to danger of being brought to sale. If such sale takes place, troubles arise between the purchaser and the villagers, and the rights of the cultivators are likely to be imperilled.

Previously to 1859, when the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, the Commissioner and his subordinates exercised powers similar to those which have been subsequently conferred on the authorities in Oudh by Act No. XXIV of 1870, that is to say, when an estate became so encumbered as to be in danger of being brought to sale, the local authorities took up all the debts, stopped all action by the Courts of justice in regard thereto, prevented the Chief from contracting any fresh debts, arranged to discharge the ascertained amount of just debts, and for this purpose managed the estate, allowing the proprietor a fair maintenance until all obligations were cleared off. These proceedings did in those days provide an effectual remedy. But since 1859, it has been found legally difficult or impossible to continue them. The local authorities indeed have interfered in an indirect way, and so practically averted mischief. But any effective action in this direction would be really beyond their powers. Inasmuch as the evil of indebtedness still exists, and it is desirable that our officers should have a clearly lawful warrant for what they may have to do, it seems desirable to have authority by law for a procedure similar to that which prevailed before 1859.

For this purpose the present Bill has been framed on the model of Act No. XXIV of 1870 (*for the relief of encumbered estates in Oudh*).

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1875.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 6684, dated the 31st December 1875.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1874-75.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

2. The most interesting event of the year in the postal history of the world is the treaty under which the whole of the States of Europe, the United States of America, and Egypt formed themselves into a General Postal Union for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence, and agreed to adopt low and uniform rates of postage for all correspondence despatched from one State to another. So far back as 1872 the German Government first mooted the question to Great Britain, and an international postal conference, fixed originally for September 1873, took place in the autumn of the following year when the treaty was agreed to and signed. For some months negotiations have been in progress for the admission of India within the Union; it is probable that her membership will now soon be secured, and that this measure will be attended with a substantial reduction in the present very high rates of postage between England and India.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

3. A direct exchange of mails between India and Germany was introduced with effect from the 1st October 1874, under which letters can be sent to Germany at the low rate of 5 annas 6 pie, and to countries served through Germany at 6 annas 6 pie per half ounce. Registration was also extended to packets of newspapers, books and patterns.

4. By the route termed "*viâ* Brindisi through Italy" the rates of postage on letters for Italy itself were lessened by one anna per half ounce, a much larger reduction being effected on behalf of letters for countries served through Italy; arrangements were made for serving Iceland and the Faroe Islands by this route, and registration was extended to packets of papers, &c.

5. By the routes termed "*viâ* Brindisi through French Office, Modane," and "*viâ* Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria," the system of charging by the half ounce instead of by the quarter ounce was introduced and the rates of letter postage reduced.

REVISION OF PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CONTRACT.

6. At the instance of the company, who sought for leave to pass through the Suez Canal with the Southampton mails on board, the contract for the conveyance of the East-India and Japan mails was revised in August 1874. Among the concessions exacted from the company was a reduction in the subsidy to the extent of £20,000 per annum. This revision, effected without prior communication with India, substituted a through service between Southampton and Bombay for the formerly existing separate services between Southampton and Alexandria and between Suez and Bombay. Thus, the Brindisi line became subsidiary to the main line and the important light mail sent by land across Europe was subordinated to the heavy mail transmitted by long sea. The ill effect of this provision soon became exemplified in the case of the mail from London of the 6th October 1874, when the Brindisi portion was actually kept six days at Suez waiting for the Southampton and Mediterranean mails detained by the break down of the "Surat." And in reply to a remonstrance made by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Directors of the Company declined "to render the despatch of the Brindisi mail independent of the outward Southampton steamers in case of accident or delay." Considerable indignation not unnaturally manifested itself in this country—a feeling that was aggravated by further delay in the arrival at Bombay of four mails within the next two months.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

7. All the steam services for which provision was made in the new contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company have come into operation. The following is a list of the lines worked by this company on the 31st March last :—

(1.) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *viâ* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
(2.) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Akyab.
(3.) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
(4.) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore and intermediate ports.
(5.) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.
(6.) Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
(7.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.
(8.) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
(9.) Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karachi.
(10.) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

8. A yearly subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 is paid for the maintenance of all these lines, except the Port Blair and Camorta line, for which special contract arrangements exist in respect to the transmission of Government stores.

9. I now give a list of steam services performed by companies other than the British India Steam Navigation Company. The only change is the new arrangement made by the local Administration of British Burma for weekly communication between the Capital and Bassein—

(1.) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(2.) By the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,000.
(3.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, for fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a yearly subsidy of Rs. 18,000.
(4.) By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails monthly between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).
(5.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, for fortnightly communication between Busrah and Bagdad, the subsidy being Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

10. Of these services the first three are managed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the fourth by this Department, and the last by Her Majesty's Government though paid from Indian revenue.

THROUGH RAILWAY TIME-TABLE, BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

11. The authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, having at last consented to run their mail trains over the Thul Ghât by night, a new time-table was introduced, with effect from the 1st March 1875, which secured an evening instead of a forenoon

departure from Bombay and an early morning in lieu of a night arrival at Calcutta. Thus the delivery in Calcutta of letters posted in Bombay was considerably accelerated. But this change brought the Calcutta and Bombay mails at different hours into the great junction station at Allahabad and necessitated the running of two postal trains daily between that place and Lahore, the one to correspond with the East Indian Railway, the other with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway running.

REVISIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT.

12. Prominent among the establishment revisions of the year stand those of the Calcutta Post Office and the mail cart and passenger service line to Darjeeling. For some time it had been recognised that the working of the Calcutta Post Office was not satisfactory, and that no real improvement could be expected without a large addition to the strength of establishment maintained. A thorough revision was carefully worked out and sanctioned, and its introduction has been followed by signs of marked improvement. On the Darjeeling line the rapid growth in the weight of the mail and in prices for grain and fodder compelled not merely the entertainment of additional cattle, but also the grant of more liberal allowances to the contractors who supplied them. These two measures entailed an enhanced cost exceeding Rs. 4,000 per mensem. It was hoped that this large additional expenditure might be covered by abolishing the expensive post line between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind). It was known that the correspondence concerned was insignificant as compared with cost of maintenance; and the conversion of the weekly into a semi-weekly service by sea between Bombay and Karachi was deemed a fitting opportunity for stopping communication by land between those places. The introduction of this economy was however successfully resisted by the Government of Bombay and in place of the entire abolition of the line, a reduction in the strength of its establishment was directed. Thus the expected saving of Rs. 65,000 per annum was reduced to one of only Rs. 12,000.

POSTAGE STAMP LABELS.

13. A nine-pie postage-stamp was substituted for the formerly existing eight-pie label: the obsolete six-anna eight-pie label was withdrawn from circulation; and a new postage stamp added of the value of one rupee.

RAILWAY INTERRUPTIONS AND INUNDATIONS.

14. More than ordinary trouble was experienced in dealing with interruptions to the mail service from floods and other causes. The most serious of these occurred on the northern extension of the Madras Railway where four bridges were rendered impassable, numerous culverts carried away, several miles of embankment scoured, and all communication both by road and wire between Cuddapah and Gooty, a distance of 96 miles, cut off. About the same time the south line of this railway was also seriously damaged. At considerable trouble and expense a new postal line had rapidly to be organised for the conveyance of the mail by way of Bellary and Bangalore—this line extended over a distance of no less than 191 miles and 25 runners were required at each stage. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line the overflow of the Soojan stream inundated the surrounding country and damaged the line for about five miles. Cordial help was given by the railway authorities, and the detentions of the mail were not therefore serious. Again on the East Indian Railway line the cyclone of October 1874 stopped for a time the passage of trains near Kanu Junction on the Chord Line, the Loop Line also was flooded for several days in the preceding month by the overflow of the Ganges. In both these instances I have pleasure in recognising the cheerful aid spontaneously rendered by the East Indian railway authorities in sending on the mail. In Sind the inundations of the Indus were unusually severe, so much so that nearly every postal line in the province suffered. On the Suigám line the mails were detained for three whole days.

CAMP POST OFFICES.

15. Three camp post offices and a postal line nearly 100 miles in length were temporarily entertained for about four months to serve the Duffla campaign, and a small service was organised to meet the postal wants of the expedition to the Naga Hills. Satisfaction was in both instances given to the military authorities concerned. Field post offices in connection with native fairs were temporarily established with success near Puri in Bengal, at Hardwár in the North-Western Provinces, at Thánesar in the Punjab, and at Barmán in the Central Provinces. In Bombay the experiment proved a failure.

LOTTERIES AND SWEEPS.

16. A serious source of temptation to dishonesty on the part of post office servants has grown of late years out of the numerous public lotteries and sweeps relating to the Derby and other notorious races. Subscriptions to these transactions are invited by newspaper advertisement and unregistered letters pass in great numbers through the post directed to the "Secretary, Derby Sweep" or some such designation: that the great majority of such covers contain remittances for the most part in currency notes is a fact that cannot be concealed, and the obvious tendency must be the demoralisation of some of those officials who have to deal with this class of correspondence. One grave instance of this kind came to my notice. Accidentally a tampered-with letter of this kind was found in the Murree post office; this led to a search when about 50 more covers all tampered with came to light. A searching enquiry ensued and the local postmaster

was prosecuted and committed to the Chief Court; from want of proof, however, he escaped conviction. It is a curious fact that none of these losses formed the subject of complaint, and but for the accidental discovery to which I have referred this case of wholesale theft would probably never have been known. Since then special measures have been adopted for the security of such covers, and those measures have, I believe, been attended with success.

NATIVE IGNORANCE IN POSTING.

17. The stupidity exhibited by some natives entrusted with the posting of letters almost exceeds belief. It has not unfrequently happened that letter boxes sent for repair have been found to contain old letters not dropped into the proper orifices but stuffed into cracks and crevices, the result of age or warping. The Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, when on tour, chanced to see a a native at Harda posting letters in the mouth of a cistern for the supply of water to first class carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Line. A precisely similar act was on another occasion witnessed by my assistant Mr. Alpin. I cannot but fear that many covers never reach the post office at all, through blunders on the part of the agency used to post them.

INJURIES TO MAIL RUNNERS.

18. In some parts of India the life of a mail runner is not unattended with danger. During the year under review two instances of murder and six of wounding occurred to foot runners while in the discharge of their duty, from the hands of highway robbers. One man was killed and one wounded by a tiger, another was severely hurt by a wild elephant and three men were badly torn by bears.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

19. Appendix No. 1 shews the number of new post offices and letter boxes that have been opened during the last two official years, and the result is given in an abstract form on the margin. A very considerable extension of postal facilities for the public has taken place, larger even than the extension of the previous year, which in its turn exceeded that of any year since 1868-69. More than half of this increase occurred in the postal circles of Bengal and Madras, where the transfer in some Collectorates of district post management to the Postmaster-General opened out fresh fields for the operations of the department. During the year under report the total number of postal receptacles in India has increased by 614, and on the 31st March last stood at 7,346. No less than 250 rural messengers were entertained and 86 dismissed, the total number of servants under this head at the close of March standing at 1,417.

	Opened in 1873-74.	Opened in 1874-75.
Post Offices	234	314
Letter Boxes	514	586
Total ...	748	900

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

20. The next Appendix (No. II), gives the total extent in miles of each class of postal lines at the close of the year as compared with the returns of the previous year. An abstract appears on the margin. The increase in railway line mileage is composed of the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway, extensions on the Rajputana State Railway, the opening of the branch lines between Hinganghát and Wardha (in the Central Provinces) and between Anund and Dacore (in Guzerat): it also comprehends additions on the Holkar State Railway line. Under the head of mail cart, &c., the mileage increase is the result of numerous extensions and reductions. Among the extensions may be named the substitution of mail carts for runners' lines between Madura and Palamcottah in Madras, between Roorkee and Fatehpur and between Bulandshahr and Chola in the North-Western Provinces, between Karnál and Delhi in the Punjab, between Rangoon and Gobinzac in British Burma, and between Lucknow and Rae Bareli in Oudh; also the opening of a tonga dâk between Barsi road and Pandhárpur and a horse dâk extension between Karwar and Yellápur in Bombay; and the establishment of a tonga dâk between Akola and Hingoli in the Berars. Among the reductions may be named the abolition of the mail cart between Dudu and Bhurtpur in Rajputana, between Palamcottah and Tuticorin in Madras, and between Mortakka and Choral in Central India. Under the head of runners and boats the decrease in mileage is due partly to extensions already recorded, partly to the utilisation of contract mail packets, and partly to sundry revisions too numerous for specification. The mileage increase under the head of Sea is consequent upon the opening of communication between Aden and Karachi by vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart, horse and camel dâk.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1873-74	5,738½	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616½
1874-75	6,138½	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898½
Increase	399½	223	...	1,759	1,281½
Decrease	...	...	1,100	...	...

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

21. Appendix III compares the correspondence returns with those of the previous year; the general results are given in an abstract form on the margin. There has been a considerable growth under each head and a very remarkable growth under the head of Parcels and Packets. As respects the former, it is necessary to explain that empty mail bags when returned are classed as parcels; this provides for their transit under a system of registration, intended to guard against loss, inasmuch as the purchase of mail bags forms a heavy item in the contingent expenses of the department. Thus the aggregate number of parcels is swollen to a large extent by entries which do not represent any real expansion in this class of business. Making every allowance however for this disturbing cause, there is yet room to conclude that the anticipations expressed in my last annual report are being realised, and that the reduced rates introduced in April 1873 have begun to operate by the return of a class of traffic which of late years had been either suppressed or found its way to other channels of transit.

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, patterns and packets.	Total.
1873-74 ...	98,531,628	8,762,200	605,312	1,336,363	109,235,503
1874-75 ...	104,353,076	9,365,586	792,462	1,606,107	116,119,231
Increase ...	5,821,448	603,386	187,150	271,744	6,883,728
Percentage	5·90	6·88	30·91	20·33	6·30

22. I give on the margin a statement in which the letter returns have been analysed in greater detail. This calls for no remark beyond attention to the fact that the head "Registered" again exhibits a considerable increase. Registration carries with it no advantage in the shape of insurance and no responsibility on the part of Government; but it ensures the obtainment of a receipt from the addressee which can be produced as proof of delivery and thus serves a very useful end.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1873-74	66,337,551	29,963,258	2,230,819	98,531,628
1874-75	70,679,171	31,231,488	2,442,447	104,353,076
Increase ...	4,341,620	1,268,200	211,628	5,821,448
Percentage ...	6·54	4·23	9·48	5·90

23. *Overland Parcel Post.*—On the margin appears a statement in which the business done by the conveyance of parcels between India and Europe, under arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, during the first two years of the experiment, has been shewn. By each mail India obtained on an average 310 parcels as against 181 despatched: thus the proportion of parcels received from and sent to Europe during the year under review was as 7 is to 4. Already the revenue has improved to the extent of about 23 per cent. and there is ground for expecting in future years a still larger development of this new class of traffic.

	Total number of parcels despatched		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office, after deduction of Customs duty, and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
To India ..	13,334	16,120	5 8·8	5 13·85	32,946	42,704
From India .	8,589	9,443	2 5·8	2 3·67	10,367	10,822
Total ...	21,923	25,563	7 14·6	8 1·52	43,313	53,526

24. *Registered Newspapers.*—No less than 90 registered newspapers were discontinued during the year under review, their places were, however, more than filled by 158 fresh publications, so that the result represents a net numerical increase of 68, thus raising the total number in existence on the 31st March last to 610. Of these, 335 were issued in an oriental language, 192 in a European language, and 83 in mixed tongues: their distribution among the several postal circles is shewn below:—

Postal Circles.	European.		Oriental.		European and Oriental.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1875.
Bengal	49	60	89	96	14	14	152	170
Madras	32	39	26	34	32	32	90	105
Bombay	36	35	66	78	20	20	122	133
North-Western Provinces	13	14	58	60	7	7	78	81
Punjab	7	10	31	37	1	2	39	49
Central Provinces	3	3	3	2	3	3	9	8
British Burma	14	19	2	4	...	...	16	23
Sind	8	9	3	3	1	1	12	13
Oudh	3	2	14	17	4	3	21	22
Rajputana	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	3
Assam	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Total	165	192	294	335	83	83	542	610

25. The correspondence received was disposed of as detailed in the following abstract:—

		Rs.
Given to post office peons or delivered from the window	...	87,059,584
Sent for delivery to branch post offices ...	...	21,611,701
Ditto ditto the district post ...	...	3,936,755
Given for delivery to rural messengers ...	...	3,511,191
Total	...	116,119,231

Foreign Correspondence.

26. The estimated number of letters and newspapers, exchanged between the United Kingdom and India by the Southampton and Brindisi routes, is exhibited in the following statement. It includes not solely exchanges with the mother-country, but also correspondence passing in transit through the United Kingdom.

	Detail of correspondence with the United Kingdom.		
	Route.	Estimated aggregate number of letters.	Estimated aggregate number of newspapers.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom	*Viâ* Southampton ...	678,081	47,138
	Viâ Brindisi ...	1,432,479	278,485
Received in India from the United Kingdom	*Viâ* Southampton ...	355,982	512,893
	Viâ Brindisi ...	1,187,592	1,154,765
Total ...	1874-45 ...	3,654,134	1,993,281
	1873-74 ...	3,619,132	1,985,020

There has been an increase of about 2 per cent. in correspondence despatched from India and a slight fall of about ·4 per cent. in the total number of covers coming from the opposite direction. The entire correspondence exchanged exhibits an increase of about 1 per cent. under the head of Letters and half per cent. under that of Newspapers. It is to be remarked that this country despatched a larger number of letters to the United Kingdom than it received therefrom, the fact being that, during the year under report, India sent four letters for every three it got. Another remarkable feature of the returns under consideration is that the Brindisi route received larger custom from Great Britain and the countries served through it than from India. Generally the balance inclines the other way. On the present occasion, however, the quicker route carried 70 per cent. of letters and newspapers originating in India, as against 72 per cent. transmitted by Great Britain.

27. On the margin is an abstract shewing the total number of letters that travelled by each of the main routes used for the exchange with India of foreign mails other than the United Kingdom. It should be explained that the fall under the heads *viâ* Italy and *viâ* Trieste arises from the opening in October 1874 of the new route *viâ* Germany: while the large increase of letters exchanged by French packet is owing to the inclusion, in the returns for 1874-75, of letters contained in the French closed mails, a class that was entirely omitted from the returns for 1873-74.

		Sent and received in India.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.
		No.	No.
By British packet.	Letters exchanged *viâ* Italy	115,110	86,214
	Letters exchanged *viâ* France	76,162	86,870
	Letters exchanged *viâ* Trieste	19,604	14,645
	Letters exchanged *viâ* Germany ...	...	35,801
	Letters exchanged with Gibraltar, Malta, and ports east of Suez	365,517	343,501
	Letters exchanged by French packets of the Indo-China Line	12,896	38,688
	Total ...	589,289	604,219

28. *Dead-Letter Offices.*—Efforts to improve dead-letter office work were made by the opening of new offices at Mount Abu for Rajputana and at Rangoon for the disposal of covers addressed in the Burmese character. A special officer (Pandit Súndar Lál) was also deputed to inspect all but the most inaccessible dead-letter offices in India. This tour tended to the correction of error, uniformity of practice and a general improvement in work. There are dead-letter offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Karachi,

Lucknow, Abu and Rangoon. The working of each office will be found in Appendix IV, and the general result is shewn by the following statement :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Covers received in the several dead-letter offices	2,472,216	2,562,467		
Covers transferred by one dead-letter office to another ...	459,308	505,467		
Balance ...	2,012,908	2,057,000		
Disposed of by redirection to addressees and by issue for return to senders	977,459	1,134,999	48·56	55·18
Deduct covers returned to the dead-letter office as undeliverable...	103,304	113,713	10·56	10 01
Balance actually disposed of ...	874,155	1,021,286	43·42	49 65
Undisposable ...	1,035,449	922,001	51·44	44·82

It exhibits a satisfactory improvement over the returns of the previous year, for the proportion of covers disposed of by delivery to the addressee or return to the sender has increased by about 6½ per cent., the undisposable balance being reduced to a corresponding extent.

29. Appendix V deals with the sale of ordinary postage stamps, and the following comparative abstract represents the percentage of rise and fall in those sales during the last three years :—

	8-pie and 9-pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.
	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1872-73, as compared with 1871-72	17·78	12·86	24·83	8·07	·22	5·84	7·04	18·47
	Increase.						Increase.	Increase.
1873-74 „ 1872-73	2·62	1·31	3·50	3·36	2·78	4 79	2529·2	487·72
	Decrease.		Increase.	Increase.		Decrease.		
1874-75 „ 1873-74	26·15	2·87	1·57	·20	5·05	4·26	122·11	14·48

The decline in the sale of 8 or 9 pie labels is due to certain modifications in the rates of postage on foreign covers which have rendered the use of labels of other denominations more convenient. And the fall in the sale of 8-anna stamps is explained by the introduction of the new rupee stamp: if the nominal value of this new stamp had been spent in buying 8-anna labels the decrease of 4·26 would have been changed to an increase of 9 per cent. The enlarged demand for embossed envelopes continues to increase, and this is of course the natural result of their sale at the cost of the stamps borne, no charge being made for the paper. As compared with an increase of 4·27 per cent. in 1873-74, the gross value of stamps sold in 1874-75 has increased to the extent of 6·83 per cent.

30. Appendix No. VI shews that the sales of service postage labels have increased in gross value from Rs. 10,54,056 to Rs. 10,78,446.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

31. The district post owed its origin to the need for maintaining the means of official communication between the head-quarters of each district and the revenue and police stations in the interior. Of late years, however, its constitution has in some parts of India been considerably modified by extensions of the Imperial service. New postal establishments, when called into existence, are often first placed under the care of the district branch of the service: their growth is watched, and, when a sufficient amount of correspondence has been developed, the establishment is tentatively made Imperial. If the revenue yielded is found sufficient to fulfil certain recognised conditions of self-support, the establishment is permanently transferred to the Imperial post, otherwise it is relegated back to the district post. Thus the Imperial post is steadily growing at the expense of the district post, whose sphere of operations is year by year being diminished. This is notably the case in Bombay where the district post can now boast of but one post office and three short runners' lines, the establishment consisting for the most part of a band of more than five hundred rural messengers charged with the collection and delivery of correspondence at outlying villages. It will thus be seen that the present tendency in many parts of India is to restrict the district post to those establishments that, though not self-supporting, have yet to be maintained, and to render it useful as a nursery for the Imperial branch of the service. This description is not applicable to Bengal where the law precludes the use of the zemindari dâk fund on establishments other than those required to deal with magisterial and police inter-communications, and where the original object of the institution is therefore, in spite of altered circumstances, still maintained. The time has now, I think, arrived for some alteration in a law which tends to repress private correspondence and the matter has already engaged attention.

32. When reviewing my last annual report, the Government commented on the absence of information indicating the advancement of the district post or its comparative efficiency and progress in different parts of India. Under the peculiar organisation of the post office, it is not easy to furnish this information. For as district post offices become absorbed into the Imperial post the correspondence concerned ceases to appear in the district post returns: thus a

fall in the number of covers dealt with is not necessarily a sign of retrogression. Again, the conditions of life are not always the same in each province. Bengal specially, as already shewn, being crippled in the use of its funds and standing at a disadvantage as compared with many other postal circles. The excess of newspapers in Madras, and the large proportion of paid covers, to which the Government has drawn attention, is largely due to the circulation of official Gazettes issued by the several Collectors. Moreover the proportion of paid to unpaid covers must largely be influenced by the extent to which the "service-bearing" clause of the rules is resorted to for official correspondence by the several Government offices in different parts of the Empire. It must not be forgotten that the district post is intended primarily for official correspondence, and that the application of this organisation to the development of private correspondence must never be effected at the sacrifice of its original object. Finally the district post, though managed for the most part by the Postmasters-General, is under the control, not of this office, but of the several local Governments and Administrations.

33. When dealing with machinery of so complex a character it is dangerous to deduce arguments of advancement out of statistics that must always be liable to many disturbing influences, and hard to effect a fair comparison between the efficiency of institutions radically differing in constitution. Still the matter is full of moment: and the Imperial post office can hardly evince too large an interest in the operations of so useful an auxiliary.

34. A few observations will now be made on district post arrangements in some of the postal circles.

35. It was in the North-Western Provinces that the transfer of the district post to the management of the Postmaster-General was first effected. This change occurred in the year 1864, and comprehended all districts in the province except Kumaun and Garhwál, where control still rests with district officers. So rapid was the development of correspondence that almost all the offices classed as district offices in 1864 soon paid their expenses, and were transferred to the Imperial branch of the service, thus liberating funds for bringing the post office more home to the doors of the rural population. Nearly a lakh and a half of rupees was spent during the year in the North-Western Provinces on district post establishments of which about Rs. 90,000 was realised out of the new cesses levied under Act XVIII of 1871, and the balance (Rs. 60,000) contributed from Imperial revenue. Every tehsil and police station where a diary is kept, and every town possessing a minimum population of 5,000 inhabitants, has its post office or receiving house, and smaller places are equipped with letter boxes served by itinerant messengers attached to the nearest post office. Such messengers not only deliver correspondence within prescribed beats, but also carry with them light portable boxes in which covers for despatch are collected, and are provided with postage stamps for sale: each periodical visit has to be certified by the signature of the putwari or other respectable resident of the village. The number of district post offices or receiving houses fell from 375 in 1873-74 to 366 in 1874-75, and 34 offices were absorbed into the Imperial post.

36. In Bombay the control of the district post was made over to the Postmaster-General in 1865, when 75 offices were opened: with one exception these have all become self-supporting and were converted into Imperial offices; and the district post fund, formed by a contribution of Rs. 89,400 from Imperial revenue, is spent for the most part on rural messengers employed as in the North-Western Provinces in visiting villages supervised by Sub-Inspectors.

37. Major Bourke describes the arrangements for village delivery of correspondence in Madras as extremely backward. Correspondence was delivered through subordinate village servants who took no interest in any but official covers, illegal fees were exacted, letter boxes unknown, no attempt at system existed, and the entire money grants were rarely if ever spent. No endeavour was made to use the supervising agency of the Imperial post till 1867 when one district was experimentally transferred. Since then twelve other districts have been added, and great pains of late years have been taken by the Postmaster-General to work out a method of rural collection and delivery for each Collectorate by means of messengers, based on that existing in other provinces, but elaborated in greater detail. Great success has attended these efforts; but much yet remains to be done before regular postal communication can be established with every village in the province. There were 113 district post offices in Madras during the year under report, and the entire establishment was maintained by an Imperial grant of Rs. 1,08,000.

38. The transfer in the Punjab was not made till 1871-72, and the system of delivery is similar to that which obtains in the North-Western Provinces. During the year three offices have been made Imperial, thus reducing the total number of district post offices from 31 to 28. The expenditure of Rs. 1,18,041 was defrayed out of local cesses supplemented by an imperial grant of Rs. 45,000.

39. Since December 1867 the district post in the Central Provinces has been supervised by the Chief Inspector of the Post Office. During the year under report 15 offices were made Imperial, the total number of district offices standing at 56. The district dâk cess yielded a revenue of Rs. 38,749 which was supplemented by an imperial grant of Rs. 8,700.

40. In the Assam Postal Circle eight district post offices were made Imperial and the number of district post offices increased from 17 to 20. For the most part the district post is very inefficient, being worked through the police who have other duties to perform. The management rests not with the authorities of the post office but with the district officers, who are, I believe, hampered through want of funds.

41. District post arrangements in Rajputana are confined to the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts and are maintained by a local cess amounting to Rs. 40,036. Six offices during the year were made Imperial, thus reducing to six the total remaining number of district post offices.

The Rajputana postal circle is, for the most part, composed of Native States where postal arrangements are very defective; the advance of the Imperial post office is steadily resisted, and a large mass of correspondence finds its way to the dead-letter office from want of proper means of delivery.

42. In Bengal the duties of the district post office are discharged by the pound-keeper; the pound is located in the thanah, an undesirable locality for a post office, as the native tendency is to avoid the police enclosure. Again the agent for delivering correspondence is the chowkidar, who has other more legitimate functions to perform, and whose work as a postman is subject to little or no supervision; thus the distribution of district correspondence is very irregular. So that we have a system tending to repress correspondence whether originating from or destined for the interior of the country. Under the present state of the law, a better system cannot be substituted, for the zemindari dâk fund, amounting to more than three lakhs of rupees, must be expended on establishments required for police purposes and cannot be devoted to an improvement of the channels for the delivery and collection of correspondence. I am not without hope that the Government of Bengal will see fit to alter the law in this respect. During the year the management of the district post in five districts was undertaken by the Postmaster-General. As evidence of the superiority of trained supervision, it may be mentioned that the percentage of unpaid covers returned undelivered by the district post was 9 per cent. in the Calcutta division (the first division made over to the Postmaster-General) as against 34 per cent. in the Patna division (which still remained under the Magistrate on the 31st March last).

43. I give below in abstract form the general result of district post operations which shews an improvement in the proportion of covers received back undelivered:—

Letters and Newspapers.	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to district post for delivery	3,667,398	Being 3·22 per cent. of the total number received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back	293,876	Being 8·01 per cent. on the number sent to district post.
Received from district post	2,646,138	Being 2·32 per cent. on the total number received by the General Post Office for delivery.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

44. *Security taken from Post Office servants.*—Although the number of employés in the Post Office Department compelled to give security exceeded 10,000, five cases only occurred of defalcation decreed against security revenue. These defalcations amounted in all to a total of Rs. 880, while the income exceeded Rs. 20,000. After a short life of two years the security account shewed on the 31st March last a balance at credit of Rs. 36,105. As yet refunds on the death, retirement or resignation of pensionable subscribers have necessarily been exceedingly trivial: as the account grows in age these refunds will year by year be larger, but they never can equal the income derived. On the whole the prospects of the fund are exceedingly favourable, and the time has now, I think, come to consider how the excess balance can, with due regard to the interests of Government, be best utilised for the benefit of really meritorious subscribers. The statement of receipts and charges is given below:—

Receipts.	Number of Employés.		Amount of Subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance on the 1st April 1874	...	...	...	...	17,286	Sums decreed	
Interest on ditto @ 3¾ per cent. for 1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	648	against the fund	880
					17,934		
A.—Pensionable.							
Imperial	4,887	5,033	4,855	5,033	9,888	Rateable refunds	
District	155	126	155	126	281	to subscribers .	2
Total ...	5,042	5,159	5,010	5,159	10,169	Establishment...	1,872
B.—Non-Pensionable.						Total ...	2,754
Imperial	7,644	7,958	3,807	3,979	7,786		
District	3,220	2,720	1,610	1,360	2,970		
Total ...	10,864	10,678	5,417	5,339	10,756	Balance at credit	36,105
Grand Total ...	15,906	15,837	10,427	10,498	38,859	Grand Total ...	38,859

45. *Complaints from the public.*—Although the aggregate of these complaints has fallen from 3,674 to 3,496 and the total number of those classed as well grounded has declined from 1,318 to 1,180, I should be sorry to rely on these figures as evidence of increased efficiency. In a department that necessarily is for the most part worked by an agency badly educated and receiving small pay, irregularities will occur: the expansion of the department, the multiplication of delivery agencies, and other postal extensions in the interior of districts must be attended with an increase of these irregularities. Sometimes a very trivial mistake is made the ground for violent attack by members of the public: at other times they try to hush up acts of culpable negligence if not of dishonesty on the part of post office officials. It is thus manifest that statistics deduced from so capricious a source can furnish no fit material by which to gauge the efficient working of this department.

46. *Highway robberies.*—From the abstract given on the margin it will be seen that the number of highway robberies of the mail has fallen from 32 to 25 and the Government will doubtless view with satisfaction the marked diminution of this class of crime in foreign territory. In 19 of these 25 cases the mails were recovered wholly or in part, and in ten instances convictions against the offenders were secured. One noteworthy point is the large increase of crime in Bengal, a result which can doubtless be in some measure attributed to the prevalence of a famine. Out of a total of nine robberies in Bengal, no less than six occurred in Behar and two in the neighbouring province of Chota-Nagpur; the sole unsuccessful attempt took place also in the Patna Division. Vigorous action was taken by direction of the Postmaster-General, who reports the measures adopted and the result of those measures in the following terms, *viz.*:—

Postal Circles.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	5	1	6	9	0	9
Madras	1	0	1	2	0	2
Bombay	0	4	4	0	1	1
North-Western Provinces ..	13	1	14	6	3	9
Punjab	2	1	3	2	0	2
Central Provinces	0	2	2	0	0	0
Rajputana	0	2	2	0	2	2
Total ...	21	11	32	19	6	25

"There is now reason to believe that a firm of receivers of stolen property located at Dumráon in Shahabad which had connections in Ranchi has been traced and will be brought to justice, and that these highway robberies in Patna and Hazaribagh may be repressed if not put an end to. The cases shewn as No. 3, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and the attempt at robbery are all due to the operations of this gang, and stolen notes lost in them have been traced to the hands of one Temal Ram, the principal man in the firm, who is now under trial before the Court of Sessions. That the Department have recognised the urgent call for investigating these robberies is shewn by the fact that in April last when the first two notes stolen were traced to Temal, a personal visit was paid to the Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer at Buxar who was in charge of the enquiry, and the Inspector-General of Police was telegraphed and written to to depute a special police officer of superior rank to take up the enquiry. This man, Temal, upon whom stolen notes from different parts of the country have been found to converge, has been committed to the Sessions and his conviction appears probable. The actual perpetrators of only two of the Patna robberies were convicted, but it is worth notice that since the arrest of Temal which took place in April, and the last conviction, *viz.*, that of case No. 8, which took place in February, and led to the enquiries into the disposal of the notes which first put the police on Temal's track, these offences in Patna and in that neighbourhood have ceased, and it is trusted that the present year will shew a clearer sheet at its close."

47. Below appears a statement shewing the localities in which the robberies took place:—

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of Robberies.	Number of Attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of Robberies.	Number of Attacks.
Bengal	Muzafarpur	1	...			
	Patna	1	...			
	Shahabad	2	1			
	Saran	1	...			
	Lohardaga	2	...			
	Ghazipore	1	...			
	Jalpaiguri	1	...			
	Total ...	9	1			
Madras	Madura	1				
	South Arcot	1				
	Total ...	2				
Bombay	.....	...	...	Baroda	1	2
				Limree (Kattywar) ...	...	1
				Total ...	1	3
North-Western Provinces	Bijnor	1		Bhopal Territory ...	1	3
	Fatehgarh	1		Rampur Territory ...	1	...
	Ghazipur	2		Gwalior	1	1
	Moradabad	1		Indore	...	1
	Agra	1				
	Total ...	6		Total ...	3	5
Punjab	Delhi	1		Jhind	...	1
	Peshawar	1				
	Total ...	2		Total ..	...	1
	Carried over ...	19	1	Carried over ..	4	9

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of Robberies.	Number of Attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of Robberies.	Number of Attacks.
	Brought forward ...	19	1	Brought forwar ...	4	9
Rajputana	.....	...	...	Palunpore ...	1	...
				Oodeypore ...	1	...
				Boondee Territory ...	...	1
				Doongarpur & Sagwara	...	1
Oudh	Sultanpur.	...	1			
	Total ...	19	2	Total ...	6	11

Grand Total 25, besides 13 attacks.

48. Appendix No. IX is a statement shewing the numerical strength of the post office establishment as it stood on the 31st March last; the marginal abstract includes all grades below that of Postmaster-General.

Postal Officials.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspectors	153	170
Postmasters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Postmasters	2,784	3,093
Clerks	2,258	2,473
Peons, &c.	6,329	7,114
Road Establishment	13,822	13,076
Total ...	25,346	25,926

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

49. During the year under report six bullock train offices were closed as unremunerative, the total number working on the 31st March last being thus reduced to 42. No change occurred in the bullock train lines which remain as follows, *viz.* :—

A main line from Calcutta to Peshâwar with branches to Jubbulpore, Fatehgarh, Gwalior, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bahâwalpur (through Mooltan), Sialkot and Murree.

50. Nor has any change taken place in the Punjab Military Van Dâk lines which at the close of the year under report stood as given below :—

Meean Meer to Peshâwar.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.
Rawal Pindi to Murree (during the summer months only).
Amritsar to Pathankote (during the summer months only).

51. Turning to other passenger lines it may be noted that an extension of the Holkar State Railway has led to the abolition of the service between Mortakka and Choral Choki, and to the conveyance of the mail thence to Indore by contract instead of under departmental management. Travellers are now conveyed by the post office between Carâgola and Siligori on the Darjeeling line, between Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, between Moradabad and Kâlâdhungi on the Naini Tal line, and between Mooltan and Bahâwalpur.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

52. The financial results of the year are, I think, highly satisfactory. Cash receipts have been augmented by Rs. 1,18,775, the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary stamps has advanced by Rs. 2,33,458. On the whole, excluding altogether the value of service postage stamps, the purely postal revenue has improved to the extent of Rs. 3,41,798, while the increase of expenditure has not been more than a lakh and a half of rupees. Thus, after deducting the sum realised by the sale of service stamps, the receipts of the purely postal service fall short of the total expenditure by only about seven lakhs of rupees, the smallest deficit that has been attained for the last nine years.

53. In the following statement the financial statistics will be found in an abstract form :—

Review of financial results.

	1873-74	1874-75.
Purely Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts including Sale of Service Postage Stamps	55,78,658	59,48,732
" excluding " "	45,24,364	48,66,162
Disbursements	54,21,251	55,70,868
Net Revenue including Sale of Service Postage Stamps	1,57,407	3,77,864
Net deficit, if Service Postage Stamps be excluded	8,96,887	7,04,706
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	7,62,519	8,30,765
Disbursements*	6,78,018	6,22,799
	Surplus 84,501	Surplus 2,07,966
Punjab Military Van Dak.		
Receipts	3,08,587	3,04,026
Disbursements	2,67,652	2,73,814
	Surplus 40,935	Surplus 30,212
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts	1,16,688	1,12,351
Disbursements	1,16,688	1,12,351

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
* Purely Bullock train	6,25,512	6,21,524
Road Steamer Charges debited to Bullock Train	51,144	.....
Postal	1,362	1,275
Total	6,78,018	6,22,799

Review of financial results—(continued).

	1873-74.	1874-75.
CONTRACT SUBSIDIES TO LOCAL STEAMERS ENGAGED PRIMARILY FOR NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Disbursements	Rs. 7,69,963	Rs. 7,12,083

Briefly stated these results exhibit—

	Rs.	
(1).—A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	3,77,864	If sale of service postage stamps be included.
(2).—A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of	7,04,706	If the sale of service postage stamps be excluded.
(3).—A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	2,07,966	Including charges not purely Bullock Train.
(4).—A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of	30,212	

54. The joint earnings of the Bullock Train and Punjab Military Van Dâk represent an average monthly profit of Rs. 19,848.

55. It may here be explained that the figures given differ from those recorded in the books of the Comptroller-General to the extent of Rs. 91,058 on the credit side and Rs. 74,894 on the debit side. This difference is due to the inclusion by the Comptroller-General in the accounts of the year 1874-75 of entries made in adjustment of arrear accounts and not belonging to that year; and the exclusion of such entries from the financial statistics exhibited by me. In a report that professes to contrast the transactions of one year with another, the admission of arrear adjustments in the transactions of one year is not convenient and obviously tends to falsify the desired comparison.

	Rs.
Railway free service (estimated value)	2,14,000
English stores (estimate)	50,022
Value of service rendered to the post office by the Government Press	41,619
Rent of Government buildings occupied by post office (estimate) ...	1,80,605
Total ...	4,86,246

56. I now acknowledge on the margin certain items of charge not included in the regular accounts.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

Progress of correspondence since 1854.

Number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under report, as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

A year before the Act XVII of 1854 came into operation...	19,082,676 = 100
1869-70	83,032,957 = 435
1870-71	83,868,397 = 439
1871-72	87,476,768 = 458
1872-73	91,055,190 = 477
1873-74	107,293,828 = 562
1874-75	113,718,662 = 595

57. Appendix XII is an estimate shewing the number of letters and papers received for delivery since the passing of the Indian Post Office Act, 1854. It will be seen from the marginal abstract that this class of correspondence has increased nearly six-fold.

Year.	Percentage.
1853-54 last complete year of former rates	128
1855-56 first complete year	100
1867-68 thirteenth complete year	237
1868-69 fourteenth ditto	258
1869-70 fifteenth ditto	246
1870-71 sixteenth ditto	235
1871-72 seventeenth ditto	272
1872-73 eighteenth ditto	279
1873-74 nineteenth ditto	284
1874-75 twentieth ditto	305

NOTE.—The fall in 1870-71 is due to the payment in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office.

58. Appendix XIII represents the growth of purely postal revenue since the year 1853-54. The abstract on the margin indicates the progress of income derived from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 (the first complete year after the reduction of postage rates in 1854) being represented by 100 and the revenue of the last eight years in like proportion.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

59. Among the principal officers of the department to whom special acknowledgment from me is due are Mr. T. W. Gribble, Officiating Postmaster-General, Bengal, and Major the Honourable E. R. Bourke, Postmaster-General of Madras, for industry in bringing greater postal facilities within reach of the rural population, and Mr. P. Sheridan for good work in the Travelling Post Office. The names of the following officers have also come before me for favourable notice: Mr. M. Percy for hard and successful efforts towards improving the Calcutta Post Office; Baboo Ananda Gopal Sen, Postmaster, Bankipur, for spending his leisure time in writing what the Postmaster-General terms "a well-written and convenient little compilation called, 'The Post Office of India,'"; Messrs. E. C. George, Barton Groves and J. DeCaster for energy and judicious action during the floods at Madras; Pandit Sundar Lal for the efficiency with which he conducted the special mission of inspecting dead-letter offices in the several postal circles; Khan Bahâdur Cowasji, Superintendent of Mails, for exertions during the inundations in Sind; Girdhari Lal, Sub-Inspector in Oudh, for the perseverance with which he brought several important cases of post office theft to a successful issue; and Mr. Goodburn for excellent service in the Punjab Travelling Post Office.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement shewing the Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75 *and the total number that stood at the end of those official years.*

Names of Postal Circles.	Opened in 1873-74.		Existing on the 31st March 1874.		Opened in 1874-75.		Total of 1874-75.		Closed or discontinued.		Balance on the 31st March 1875.	
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.
Bengal	60	218	780	1,905	94	285	874	2,190	16	90	858	2,100
Madras	55	66	422	233	92*	97	514	330	5	1	509	329
Bombay	42	42	472	560	16	70	488	630	19	45	469	585
North-Western Provinces	22	27	469	163	40	51	509	214	10	15	499	199
Punjab	28	48	538	321	13	52	551	373	23	3	528	370
British Burma	...	...	22	9	...	1	22	10	...	2	22	8
Central Provinces	22	60	205	234	18	14	223	248	11*	43	212	205
Sind	...	1	73	45†	3	1	76	46	...	...	76	46
Oudh	2	47	84	70‡	1	8	85	78	...	3	85	75
Rajputana	2	4	66	9	18	3	84	12	...	...	84	12
Assam	1	1	47	5	19	4	66	9	...	...	66	9
Total ...	234	514	3,178	3,554	314	586	3,492	4,140	84	202	3,408	3,938

* Includes 3 transferred from the Central Provinces to the Madras Circle. † 11 less shewn in the statement for 1873-74. ‡ 84 Letter boxes, served by the District Post establishment, erroneously included under the head Imperial, have been struck out from this return.

ABSTRACT.

	Number.
Total number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in 1873-74	748
Ditto ditto existing on the 31st March 1874	6,732
Ditto ditto opened in 1874-75	900
Ditto ditto closed in 1874-75	286
Gross number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes existing on the 31st March 1875	7,346

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement shewing the distance over which mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners, Steamers and Boats during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.		Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Dak, &c.		Runners or Boat Lines.		Sea.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Bengal	928	928	244	244	6,220	6,272	2,900	2,900	10,292	10,344
Madras	1,043¾	1,171¾	166	230	6,286	5,899	3,064	3,064	10,559¾	10,364¾
Bombay	1,216	1,234	815	942	5,307	5,161	1,524	3,234	8,862	10,571
North-Western Provinces	773	891	360	364	3,750	3,390	...	...	4,883	4,645
Punjab	618	618	1,130	1,102	2,851	2,786	...	...	4,599	4,506
British Burma	...	...	...	73	1,596	1,527	2,293	2,293	3,889	3,893
Central Provinces	731	656	150	228	2,575	2,269	...	...	3,456	3,153
Sind	105	105	892	885	896	896	2,147	2,196	4,040	4,082
Oudh	292	292	54	102	742	644	...	...	1,088	1,038
Rajputana	32	242¼	192	56	1,572	1,708	...	...	1,796	2,006¼
Assam	...	...	...		1,152	1,295	...	...	1,152	1,295
Total ...	5,738¾	6,138½	4,003	4,226	32,947	31,847	11,928	13,687	54,616¾	55,898½

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Burma, Sind, Oudh, Rajputana

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal.				Madras.				Bom	
		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.	
Detail of Covers.		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
To Post Office Peons and from the Window.	Letters Paid ...	11,792,838	11,691,941	84,210	75,659	8,489,847	9,587,272	183,360	207,294	8,632,432	8,101,044
	Unpaid ...	5,909,818	5,485,663	618,571	582,201	1,773,117	1,959,789	328,317	300,056	2,483,433	2,361,393
	Service Privileged	1,729,944	1,756,196	2,034	834	696,863	847,608	4,172	6,701	690,554	596,409
	Registered ...	684,400	745,825	7,352	4,119	262,044	300,629	7,118	8,395	163,702	124,622
	Papers	1,905,742	1,829,146	33,789	16,112	1,116,247	1,243,789	22,134	31,677	1,095,573	1,002,395
	Packets	232,845	308,164	1,356	391	188,392	256,360	2,477	2,764	172,749	218,609
	Parcels	150,483	168,578	1,122	443	78,162	114,975	1,512	1,564	66,482	78,553
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters Paid ...	1,663,644	1,702,256	20,545	19,267	1,737,321	2,001,738	42,471	41,245	2,431,917	3,891,161
	Unpaid ...	1,909,471	1,907,308	235,789	215,454	492,072	600,738	85,800	72,896	1,629,907	2,143,332
	Service Privileged	172,411	174,548	5,162	235	66,534	115,001	756	182	76,649	145,035
	Registered ...	145,870	163,702	1,200	860	58,453	72,922	3,180	3,728	99,540	161,851
	Papers	208,544	197,830	2,842	2,633	234,226	270,283	7,144	8,317	277,269	429,292
	Packets	15,668	13,427	156	78	33,189	36,735	808	522	29,539	104,208
	Parcels	13,192	14,470	208	52	15,069	16,399	182	130	10,767	14,104
To District Post Offices.	Letters Paid ...	286,810	371,779	5,240	8,552	568,225	472,936	12,957	10,011	61,632	23,647
	Unpaid ...	537,985	557,928	72,088	77,719	282,510	229,637	37,725	28,131	75,320	21,770
	Service Privileged	76,206	89,790	130	104	17,936	24,221	78	...	573	1,825
	Registered ...	18,198	22,395	208	495	21,665	20,987	834	651	2,242	548
	Papers	46,355	46,068	678	887	108,561	109,604	1,356	599	5,709	2,033
	Packets	3,232	2,581	...	...	12,123	9,281	26	52	1,695	261
	Parcels	2,138	2,398	52	52	2,083	2,294	...	52	130	182
To Rural Messengers.	Letters Paid ...	428,039	369,249	4,509	3,833	196,918	309,103	2,868	6,726	316,976	315,646
	Unpaid ...	599,592	579,569	55,689	56,079	129,132	215,272	12,227	20,623	439,408	443,057
	Service Privileged	12,540	12,723	104	52	808	1,669	...	104	1,174	1,668
	Registered ...	35,978	36,553	234	261	5,548	12,410	182	574	12,123	12,462
	Papers	47,503	33,397	364	418	26,643	56,888	130	1,564	31,103	33,971
	Packets	2,998	1,694	...	...	1,043	2,190	...	...	2,868	1,982
	Parcels	2,530	2,607	...	52	470	939	...	52	782	991
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,634,924	28,287,785	1,153,632	1,066,842	16,615,201	18,891,669	757,814	754,610	18,812,248	20,232,051
Total.											ABS
	Letters Paid ...	14,171,331	14,135,225	114,504	107,311	10,992,311	12,371,049	241,656	265,276	11,442,957	12,331,498
	Unpaid ...	8,956,866	8,530,468	982,137	931,453	2,676,831	3,005,436	464,069	421,706	4,628,068	4,969,552
	Service Privileged	1,991,101	2,033,257	7,430	1,225	782,141	988,499	5,006	6,987	768,950	744,937
	Registered ...	884,446	968,475	8,994	5,735	347,710	406,948	11,314	13,348	277,607	299,483
	Total ...	26,003,744	25,667,425	1,113,065	1,045,724	14,798,993	16,771,932	722,045	707,317	17,117,582	18,345,470
	Papers	2,208,144	2,106,441	37,673	20,050	1,485,677	1,680,564	30,764	42,157	1,409,654	1,467,691
	Packets	254,743	325,866	1,512	469	234,747	304,566	3,311	3,338	206,851	325,060
	Parcels	168,293	188,053	1,382	599	95,784	134,607	1,694	1,798	78,161	93,830
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,634,924	28,287,785	1,153,632	1,066,842	16,615,201	18,891,669	757,814	754,610	18,812,248	20,232,051

No. III.

Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, British and Assam Postal Circles during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

BAY.		N.-W. PROVINCES.				PUNJAB.				CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.	
1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-1875.	1873-74.	1874-75.
91,197	89,034	6,934,556	6,955,569	109,969	109,734	6,297,136	5,654,371	75,347	55,349	2,184,056	2,423,444	36,630	27,845
335,226	339,163	4,417,621	4,238,432	457,580	431,481	2,284,744	2,147,764	199,917	193,945	977,339	955,179	146,495	94,014
4,223	4,589	1,122,088	1,186,875	9,985	8,447	886,090	788,713	7,769	4,067	235,581	275,679	365	286
5,318	5,579	256,517	256,673	3,889	6,152	160,783	139,169	3,103	2,086	54,176	53,837	913	469
19,397	13,948	1,185,701	1,201,319	32,354	29,799	986,073	983,675	24,168	21,405	301,411	321,774	3,363	2,320
1,485	991	175,930	167,535	2,503	1,799	219,730	199,681	1,407	1,773	60,303	70,523	573	234
966	939	104,233	119,876	1,225	965	59,260	97,664	704	1,017	20,023	27,270	130	26
35,561	48,884	441,415	687,999	14,547	24,143	923,137	1,132,986	23,491	22,917	345,185	386,926	5,813	7,222
179,631	197,439	910,284	1,286,651	131,635	179,372	948,427	1,067,964	121,050	133,199	323,858	368,911	53,211	58,192
52	26	191,755	245,332	3,181	1,225	222,441	219,521	2,764	730	55,376	55,454	756	26
3,259	3,337	28,052	41,610	704	1,408	18,798	22,682	521	756	13,687	17,964	390	730
7,196	15,174	49,302	73,183	834	1,356	123,787	165,371	4,197	4,771	36,004	44,661	130	443
365	600	7,117	12,097	52	156	31,259	33,215	260	261	11,262	11,497	...	...
182	182	9,386	16,790	78	260	6,518	8,943	78	78	2,008	2,242	26	...
731	208	208,388	269,031	6,935	10,194	40,176	67,134	1,460	2,633	62,597	61,581	1,042	886
5,319	1,695	424,416	509,852	67,159	79,127	43,096	69,845	4,484	8,682	52,716	46,954	8,734	8,004
...	...	116,878	140,551	860	782	23,803	14,783	364	26	14,990	16,321	...	26
182	234	13,974	9,959	339	156	521	1,877	52	26	1,694	2,711	78	26
104	...	26,853	29,825	548	391	5,892	17,989	104	235	7,951	7,926	26	...
...	...	4,380	5,058	208	26	808	1,590	...	52	2,086	1,746	...	...
...	...	2,320	5,319	52	78	104	521	...	...	156	313	...	...
3,545	3,441	80,508	72,555	1,173	1,356	56,601	59,547	2,037	782	85,357	74,851	2,477	2,060
39,237	34,310	178,825	189,123	20,127	21,248	111,977	109,995	8,838	9,673	78,475	83,689	8,186	6,857
...	26	7,117	5,688	182	469	4,432	4,693	521	104	3,649	2,947	...	26
887	599	4,484	4,041	130	78	1,982	2,007	26	52	4,640	4,432	78	...
417	182	11,810	11,679	26	78	5,579	7,430	26	261	7,717	7,143	...	...
26	...	600	861	...	...	704	937	...	26	886	912	...	...
26	26	859	1,616	...	...	182	365	...	...	182	130	...	...
734,532	760,606	16,915,369	17,745,099	866,275	910,280	13,464,040	13,020,432	482,688	464,906	4,943,365	5,327,017	269,416	209,692
TRACT.													
131,034	141,567	7,664,867	7,985,154	132,624	145,427	7,317,050	6,914,038	102,335	81,681	2,677,195	2,946,802	45,962	38,013
559,413	572,607	5,931,146	6,224,058	676,501	711,228	3,388,244	3,395,568	334,289	345,499	1,432,388	1,454,733	216,626	167,067
4,275	4,641	1,437,838	1,578,446	14,208	10,923	1,136,766	1,027,710	11,418	4,927	309,596	350,401	1,121	364
9,646	9,749	303,027	312,283	5,062	7,794	182,084	165,735	3,702	2,920	74,197	78,944	1,459	1,225
704,368	728,564	15,336,878	16,099,941	828,395	875,372	12,024,144	11,503,051	451,744	435,027	4,493,376	4,830,880	265,168	206,669
27,114	29,304	1,273,666	1,316,006	33,762	31,624	1,121,331	1,174,465	28,495	26,672	353,083	381,504	3,519	2,763
1,876	1,591	188,027	185,551	2,768	1,981	252,601	235,423	1,667	2,112	74,537	84,678	573	284
1,174	1,147	116,798	143,601	1,355	1,303	66,064	107,493	782	1,095	22,369	29,955	156	26
734,532	760,606	16,915,369	17,745,099	866,275	910,280	13,464,040	13,020,432	482,688	464,906	4,943,365	5,327,017	269,416	209,692

APPENDIX

Names of Postal Circles.	British Burma.				Sind.				Oudh.	
Detail of Covers.	Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
To Post Office Plons and from the Window.										
Letters Paid ...	521,794	510,166	20,987	16,503	2,159,027	2,403,265	61,581	50,605	863,068	895,632
Unpaid ...	421,679	390,211	131,947	134,268	426,372	430,909	121,440	107,910	563,600	539,444
Service Privileged	25,263	26,071	104	...	80,978	98,211	52	182	198,820	203,618
Registered ...	20,779	19,919	1,356	1,277	33,893	38,847	678	1,408	34,180	34,988
Papers	287,019	286,160	9,412	4,693	243,950	258,988	11,184	7,092	207,763	225,883
Packets	30,582	24,742	156	1,069	35,457	35,144	813	808	36,161	32,172
Parcels	9,151	10,298	104	104	11,628	11,262	130	339	10,532	13,849
To Branch Post Offices.										
Letters Paid ...	17,598	1,538	...	...	60,876	58,687	52	1,016	178,589	153,613
Unpaid ...	2,997	652	...	26	16,060	16,868	1,486	1,252	383,745	395,399
Service Privileged	521	104	...	...	2,164	5,005	...	...	62,597	64,501
Registered ...	391	26	...	...	1,017	1,955	...	26	21,118	22,239
Papers	260	1,382	...	...	8,055	11,185	...	260	21,978	20,309
Packets	156	156	...	...	807	1,616	...	...	4,902	3,676
Parcels	26	104	...	...	260	182	...	...	4,478	9,933
To District Post Offices.										
Letters Paid ...	...	2,268	...	...	86,896	71,070	729	130	42,732	56,653
Unpaid ...	...	600	...	...	21,795	19,632	2,660	2,424	166,284	192,407
Service Privileged	...	78	...	...	1,251	2,164	...	...	21,639	27,036
Registered ...	...	78	...	...	2,321	1,382	52	...	8,708	9,308
Papers	...	1,617	...	...	11,967	8,082	52	26	5,736	8,108
Packets	...	52	...	...	573	626	26	...	1,981	1,382
Parcels	...	52	...	...	182	495	...	...	1,539	3,676
To Rural Messengers.										
Letters Paid ...	130	130	...	...	56,496	40,280	1,017	1,668	13,765	21,483
Unpaid ...	52	...	...	...	54,541	46,981	4,536	6,362	62,519	74,069
Service Privileged	...	...	...	...	156	52	...	...	2,217	1,147
Registered ...	52	...	...	...	6,100	5,203	156	417	4,667	4,693
Papers	234	261	...	...	12,723	7,352	261	52	1,877	1,955
Packets	26	...	...	...	469	783	...	...	78	156
Parcels	...	...	...	...	78	104	...	...	651	1,121
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,338,710	1,276,665	164,066	157,940	3,336,092	3,571,420	206,405	181,977	2,926,014	3,017,950
Total.										ABS
Letters Paid ...	539,522	514,102	20,987	16,503	2,363,295	2,573,302	63,379	53,419	1,098,154	1,127,381
Unpaid ...	424,728	391,463	131,947	134,294	518,768	514,390	130,122	117,948	1,176,238	1,201,319
Service Privileged	25,784	26,253	104	...	84,549	105,432	52	182	285,273	296,302
Registered ...	21,222	20,023	1,356	1,277	43,331	47,477	886	1,851	68,673	71,228
Total ..	1,011,256	951,841	154,394	152,074	3,009,943	3,240,601	194,439	173,400	2,628,338	2,696,230
Papers	287,513	289,420	9,412	4,693	276,695	280,607	11,497	7,430	237,354	256,255
Packets	30,764	24,950	156	1,0[illegible]	37,306	38,169	339	808	43,122	37,386
Parcels	9,177	10,454	104	104	12,148	12,043	130	339	17,200	28,079
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,338,710	1,276,665	164,066	157,940	3,336,092	3,571,420	206,405	181,977	2,926,014	3,017,950

No. III—*continued.*

		Rajputana.				Assam.				Grand Total.			
Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.		Number given out for delivery.		Number returned undelivered.	
1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
11,627	7,795	915,680	1,041,605	17,936	21,144	...	717,851	...	12,176	48,790,434	49,982,160	692,844	673,138
72,582	66,742	625,896	706,301	60,929	68,543	...	380,356	...	61,815	19,883,709	19,595,441	2,473,004	2,380,138
52	287	110,047	107,780	469	287	...	112,603	...	...	5,776,228	5,999,763	29,225	25,680
364	495	24,794	28,783	339	313	...	28,157	...	156	1,695,268	1,771,449	30,430	30,449
3,884	1,539	103,321	127,411	1,669	1,616	...	203,748	...	2,347	7,432,800	7,679,288	161,354	132,548
130	234	12,879	13,166	52	156	...	26,541	...	260	1,165,028	1,352,637	10,452	10,479
104	78	16,764	21,483	208	234	...	15,538	...	130	526,668	678,846	6,205	5,839
4,432	6,701	129,575	199,916	1,434	4,667	...	169,151	...	3,285	7,929,257	10,385,971	148,346	179,347
48,675	53,316	100,322	143,888	11,653	17,728	...	139,769	...	18,850	6,717,143	8,071,480	868,930	947,724
260	469	3,624	5,762	26	26	...	13,584	...	...	854,072	1,043,847	12,957	2,919
1,122	1,147	1,564	2,685	...	78	...	6,804	...	78	388,490	514,440	10,376	12,148
913	808	2,007	4,589	26	130	...	66,091	...	1,173	961,432	1,284,176	23,282	35,065
26	...	469	965	...	...	...	4,692	...	...	134,368	222,284	1,667	1,617
104	104	1,956	3,389	...	26	...	2,947	...	78	63,660	89,503	858	910
2,424	2,112	30,086	102,618	1,564	4,875	Included in Bengal.	17,025	Included in Bengal.	287	1,387,542	1,515,742	33,082	39,888
29,017	31,208	44,425	57,409	6,387	9,647		23,960		3,390	1,648,547	1,729,994	233,573	250,027
104	183	7,195	25,367	104	26		1,746		...	280,471	343,882	1,640	1,147
365	469	808	1,043	...	...		1,773		52	70,131	72,061	2,110	2,109
156	312	1,825	1,982	52	...		3,077		52	220,849	236,311	3,076	2,502
26	26	235	182	...	...		417		...	27,113	23,176	286	156
26	130	208	313	...	...		26		...	8,860	15,589	130	312
234	574	52,612	68,750	2,660	6,962		44,869		1,590	1,287,402	1,376,463	20,520	28,992
8,317	7,900	59,338	63,432	10,324	10,820		29,356		4,432	1,713,859	1,834,543	167,481	178,304
...	...	52	52	...	...		704		...	32,145	31,343	807	781
156	78	1,356	1,720	...	208		886		...	76,930	84,497	1,849	2,267
...	...	1,930	1,251	78	78		4,484		78	147,139	165,811	1,302	2,711
...	...	182	156	...	...		339		...	9,854	10,010	26	26
...	78	390	391	...	...		260		...	6,124	8,524	26	208
185,100	182,785	2,249,540	2,732,389	115,910	147,564	...	2,016,754	...	110,229	109,235,503	116,119,231	4,935,838	4,947,431
TRACT.													
18,717	17,182	1,127,958	1,412,889	23,594	37,648	...	948,896	...	17,338	59,394,635	63,260,336	894,792	921,365
158,591	159,166	829,981	971,030	89,293	106,738	...	573,441	...	88,487	29,963,258	31,231,458	3,742,988	3,756,193
416	939	120,918	138,961	599	339	...	128,637	...	...	6,942,916	7,418,885	44,629	30,527
2,007	2,189	28,522	34,231	339	599	...	37,620	...	286	2,230,819	2,442,447	44,765	46,973
179,731	179,476	2,107,374	2,557,111	113,825	145,324	...	1,688,594	...	106,111	98,531,628	104,353,076	4,727,174	4,755,058
4,958	2,659	109,088	135,233	1,825	1,824	...	277,400	...	3,650	8,762,200	9,365,586	189,014	172,826
182	260	13,765	14,469	52	156	...	31,989	...	260	1,336,368	1,608,107	12,431	12,278
234	390	19,318	25,576	208	260	...	18,771	...	208	605,312	792,462	7,219	7,269
185,100	182,785	2,249,540	2,732,389	115,910	147,564	...	2,016,754	...	110,229	109,235,503	116,119,231	4,935,838	4,947,431

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi, Lacknow, and Abu during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75 *; also by the Office of Chief Inspector of Post Office, British Burma, during the last quarter of* 1874-75.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpur.		Karachi.		Lucknow.		Abu.	Rangoon.	Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	Number.	Number.		Proportion.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1874-75.	Last quarter, 1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters ...	76,288	101,149	28,076	28,325	52,861	54,254	140,669	133.095	47,384	50,385	46,288	42,575	6,674	8,310	37,436	37,911	26,528	147	435,676	482,679	...	...
	Papers ...	1,586	1,759	1,887	1,513	2,774	2,798	6,632	5,607	4,075	3,583	1,960	1,168	512	631	1,874	2,023	1,539	1	21,300	20,622	...	...
	Packets ...	61	59	323	286	355	345	503	398	338	227	122	53	...	13	109	57	88	...	1,811	1,526	...	...
	Parcels ...	54	88	56	47	65	64	189	192	58	67	39	28	12	20	48	100	34	...	521	640	...	...
	Total ...	77,989	103,055	30,342	30,171	56,055	57,461	147,993	139,292	51,855	54,262	48,409	43,824	7,198	8,974	39,467	40,091	28,189	148	459,308	505,467	18·58	19·72
Covers disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction to their addressees.	Letters ...	901	5,849	4,695	8,439	8,090	11,634	6,116	19,459	4,139	6,296	562	1,909	99	101	15	577	1,383	45	24,617	55,692	...	...
	Papers ...	3	4	135	309	450	328	1,019	1,498	859	1,010	69	121	18	5	12	88	26	2	2,565	3,391	...	..
	Packets ...	8	25	18	73	109	56	95	139	93	95	2	9	...	...	1	8	3	...	326	408	...	...
	Parcels ...	4	9	27	10	19	7	12	28	16	22	3	8	1	2	...	1	5	...	82	92	...	...
	Total ..	916	5,887	4,875	8,831	8,668	12,025	7,242	21,124	5,107	7,423	636	2,047	118	108	28	674	1,417	47	27,590	59,583	1·37	2·90
By return to their senders.	Letters ...	203,856	306,740	66,831	68,590	139,388	125,560	229,618	215,393	111,711	121,143	61,111	53,312	13,336	15,794	77,582	81,006	38,303	1,643	903,433	1,027,484	...	...
	Papers ...	5,020	9,897	3,524	3,120	20,440	16,806	6,322	4,030	4,950	7,340	273	180	416	204	2,360	2,540	148	...	43,305	44,265	...	...
	Packets ...	875	1,551	370	183	808	440	163	134	132	135	15	9	4	3	58	50	20	...	2,425	2,525	...	...
	Parcels ...	171	342	123	179	115	190	179	211	68	108	18	41	6	7	26	43	21	...	706	1,142	...	...
	Total ...	209,922	318,530	70,848	72,072	160,751	142,996	236,282	219,768	116,861	128,726	61,417	53,542	13,762	16,008	80,026	83,639	38.492	1,643	949,869	1,075,416	47·19	52·28
Covers undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters ...	485,569	380,095	92,020	104,644	146,907	138,386	178,255	146,519	61,100	54,785	17,096	17,282	5,421	5,707	15,609	16,003	19,139	265	1,001,977	882,825	...	...
	Papers ...	19,207	23,594	3,786	4,809	62	51	4,016	4,850	3,705	3,467	395	951	648	426	537	159	78	2	32,356	38,387	...	...
	Packets ...	324	139	145	...	51	46	273	344	72	73	27	2	36	19	5	6	3	...	933	632	...	..
	Parcels ...	77	62	11	6	44	52	9	5	22	12	6	8	10	6	4	2	4	...	183	157	...	...
	Total ...	505,177	403,890	95,962	109,459	147,06	[illegible],535	182,553	151,718	64,899	58,337	17,524	18,243	6,115	6,158	16,155	16,170	19,224	267	1,035,449	922,001	51·44	44·82
Grand Total ...		794,004	831,362	202,027	220,533	372,538	351,017	574,070	531,902	238,722	248,748	127,986	117,656	27,193	31,248	135,676	140,574	87,322	2,105	2,472,216	2,562,467	...	..
Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters ...	18,805	40,035	5,643	5,277	13,712	10,605	36,988	24,381	8,681	9,214	7,357	5,990	1,210	997	10,589	10,100	6,545	249	102,985	113,393	...	...
	Papers ...	50	56	21	41	8	8	78	38	99	68	3	...	...	11	9	37	27	...	268	286	...	...
	Packets ...	6	2	4	1	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	22	6	...	...
	Parcels ...	15	5	5	7	...	8	5	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	28	...	...
	Total .	18,876	40,098	5,673	5,326	13,720	10,621	37,078	24,423	8,786	9,283	7,361	5,992	1,210	1,008	10,600	10,141	6,572	249	103,304	113,713	10·56	10·01

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross value and discount thereof, during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

	8 Pie and 9 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	113,524	1,325.134	11.821	9,607,329	1,469,759	614,584	792,045	447,953	29,976	9,68,434	30,005
Madras	83,128	847,318	21,306	9,683,754	651,605	294,075	399,116	172,339	9,616	6,07,370	18,633
Bombay	125,044	495,072	11,712	10,403,046	597,567	332,918	376,191	347,250	46,301	7,40,101	22,662
North-Western Provinces	95,677	1,289,979	11.627	5,601,878	462,689	155,370	323,045	112,583	1,334	4,07,315	12,474
Punjab	94,050	1,48[illegible],026	10,308	3,655,490	350,754	113.794	217,974	117,167	4,143	3,18,977	9,804
British Burma	43,043	5,472	1,424	472,358	140,120	74,799	67,711	84.486	6,111	1,00,451	3,095
Central Provinces	14,611	90,641	2.844	1,625,987	115.125	41,719	97,008	30,350	51	1,06,392	3,087
Sind	16,782	39,171	2,992	1,104,475	76,572	37,292	39,687	28,346	1,653	71,908	2,094
Oudh	26,697	67,837	1,626	748.214	103,761	26,171	46,383	20,616	441	58,960	1,722
Rajputana	3,364	34,672	448	709,623	36,491	16,955	34,021	10,415	32	41,589	1.277
Assam	8	126,818	3,456	639,151	110.372	31,736	66,539	19,499	330	61,732	1,896
TOTAL OF 1874-75 ...	615,928*	5,804,140	79,564	44,251,305	4,114.815	1,739,413	2,459,720	1,391,004	99,988	34,83,229*a*	1,06,749
TOTAL OF 1873-74 ...	847,654	2,613,195	69,499	43,007,518	4,050,939	1,735,941	2,341,387	1,452.979	...	32,60,301*a*	1,14,894

* Of this 2,967 labels were sold at 8 pie each.

a THIS INCLUDES THE SALE OF—	1873-74. Number.	1873-74. Gross Value.	1874-75. Number.	1874-75. Gross Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs.
½ anna note paper	8	0 4 0	...	...
6-anna postage labels	14	5 4 0	145	54
6-anna 8 pie postage labels ...	30,458	12,690 13 4	217	90
TOTAL ...	30,480	12,696 5 4	362	144

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

	8 Pie and 9 Pie Labels	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.
Bengal...	...	1,096,619	1,678,867	142.048	108,956	50,427	2,09,407
Madras	...	1,791.385	1,161,416	114,611	59,563	41.422	1,78,497
Bombay	14,936*	1,356,041	1,618,571	132,493	84,022	39,199	2,01,403
North-Western Provinces	...	1,350,468	1.238,220	117,438	56,737	20,272	1.58,591
Punjab	...	710,364	1.454,870	131,311	79,700	51.992	1.75,463
British Burma	...	83.196	98,965	5,406	3,804	879	10,851
Central Provinces	...	457,255	398,236	36,849	18,496	6,724	51,771
Sind	288	509,527	279,819	17,308	9,850	4,846	40,474
Oudh	...	284,404	235,397	23,259	8,507	3,195	30,232
Rajputana	...	36,430	48,486	2.736	2,288	393	5,279
Assam	...	85,348	152,434	9,034	7,665	2,476	16,478
TOTAL OF 1874-75 ...	15,224*	7,761,037	8,365,281	732,493	439,588	221,825	10,78,446
TOTAL OF 1873-74 ...	264	7,586,555	7,901,332	797,658	451,093	221,303	10,54,056

* Of this, 192 labels were sold at 8 pie each.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement shewing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1874-75.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	COVERS RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.									COVERS POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.									COVERS RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.								
	Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.			
	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed Packets	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.
Bengal ...	16,543	309,024	21,606	938	1,355	49	460,727	603	427	16,385	369,573	10,548	2,574	2,007	27	333,517	248	311	231	7,764	715	36	18	8	56,135	103	22
Madras	26,310	379,839	41,075	1,245	6,941	337	175,440	642	532	10,522	346,784	24,020	870	4,889	888	134,135	267	411	733	9,042	697	26	60	118	29,441	81	14
Bombay ...	14,000	289,977	28,881	535	1,999	205	542,178	869	279	178	103,155	63	18	67	...	138,060	6	4	1,580	4,308	325	7	14	55	48,178	100	5
N. W. Provinces	8,724	341,479	25,329	3,060	5,352	141	451,376	1,064	1,156	2,312	379,372	4,598	1,644	4,452	...	342,793	74	1,133	486	9,449	545	80	76	39	67,379	146	97
Punjab ...	257	25,700	1,668	93	360	2	13,948	60	20	135	33,900	32	50	219	...	10,425	2	19	10	259	29	...	1	...	1,971	11	...
British Burma ...	267	1,427	707	38	95	2	567	63	5	30	958	32	13	29	...	478	10	2	4	43	13	1	...	...	33	1	...
Central Provinces	1,394	60,727	417	84	1,455	2	46,809	10	62	2,435	55,577	3,811	140	1,695	1	49,194	152	72	142	1,096	141	1	4	1	8,900	9	5
Oudh ...	18,392	73,341	3,329	3,284	656	23	223,899	105	503	1,010	64,851	424	389	400	2	149,197	11	283	735	2,811	200	81	16	3	35,178	9	20
Rajputana ...	148	12,889	1,152	35	139	2	7,370	25	22	194	18,655	126	9	61	4	5,498	3	3	11	320	30	...	...	1	1,646	3	...
Assam ...	1,134	14,921	1,672	50	119	2	18,420	[illegible]	32	956	13,846	573	89	128	1	16,059	21	9	31	265	51	..	2	1	2,249	11	...
TOTAL ...	87,229	1,509,324	125,836	9,362	18,471	765	1,940,734	3,510	3,038	34,167	1,386,671	44,227	5,796	13,947	923	1,179,356	794	2,247	3,963	35,357	2,746	232	191	226	251,110	474	163

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the year 1874-75.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Officials.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmently punished.	
Bengal	38	3	41
Madras	31	13	44
Bombay	16	15	31
North-Western Provinces	26	...	26
Punjab	23	1	24
British Burma	1	...	1
Central Provinces	10	...	10
Sind	4	1	5
Oudh	22	1	23
Rajputana	...	...	...
Assam	11	...	11
Total ...	182	34	216

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31*st March* 1875.

Specification of Staff of Officials.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Director General of the Post Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Bengal.	...	1	1
Deputy Director General	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1
Assistant Director General ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1
Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Postmaster General	2a	1	1	1	1	1	2c	2c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	12	12
Inspectors, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors	41	47b	20	25	16	16	38	41	18	18	1	1	7	7	3	3	6	6	3	3		3	153	170
Postmasters, Deputy Postmasters and Sub-Deputy Postmasters ..	809	807	360	412	422	422	442	469	362	510	9	9	166	173	68	70	85	84	61	79		58	2,784	3,093
Clerks (English and Vernacular) ...	618	663	330	379	437	441	381	447	269	269	34	33	85	93	33	33	37	51	34	36		28	2,258	2,473
Postmen and other servants ...	1,991	2,122	815	1,005	953	1,031	1,124	1,264	624	637	46	54	338	347	141	141	155	263	142	151		99	6,329	7,114
Road Establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen and others	3,567	2,973	2,738	2,430	1,805	1,548	1,629	1,508	1,891	1,701	84	81	938	834	254	263	276	234	640	661		843	13,822	13,076
Total ...	7,032	6,617	4,264	4,252	3,634	3,459	3,616	3,731	3,165	3,136	175	179	1,535	1,455	500	511	560	639	881	931	...	1,032	25,362	25,942

(a) Including Chief Inspector of Post Office, Assam. (b) Including two Superintendents of Travelling Post Office. (c) Including Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

Heads of Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,07,417	5,12,858	5,441	...
Madras	1,95,966*	2,09,701	13,735	...
Bombay	3,09,510	3,22,616	13,106	...
North-Western Provinces	3,86,059	3,98,859	12,800	...
Punjab	2,37,338	2,49,609	12,271	...
British Burma	25,003	29,670	4,667	...
Central Provinces	83,641	91,676	8,035	...
Sind	25,928	26,807	879	...
Oudh	69,098	74,831	5,733	...
Rajputana	66,391	69,023	2,632	...
Assam	...	39,476	39,476	...
Total ...	19,06,351	20,25,126	1,18,775	...
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,40,366	9,64,923	24,557	...
Madras	5,74,728	6,07,345	32,617	...
Bombay	6,96,862	7,38,234	41,372	...
North-Western Provinces	3,85,629	4,07,388	21,759	...
Punjab	2,95,952	3,24,457	28,505	...
British Burma	96,260	1,00,473	4,213	...
Central Provinces	1,03,670	1,06,389	2,719	...
Sind	71,188	71,887	699	...
Oudh	55,879	58,945	3,066	...
Rajputana	39,204	41,454	2,250	...
Assam	...	63,247	63,247	...
Total ...	32,59,738	34,84,742	2,25,004	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,15,528	1,07,074	8,454†	...
Total ...	31,44,210	33,77,668	2,33,458	...
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,19,138	2,11,070	...	8,068
Madras	1,69,276	1,78,519	9,243	...
Bombay	1,99,688	2,02,904	3,216	...
North-Western Provinces	1,53,303	1,58,534	5,231	...
Punjab	1,72,348	1,76,193	3,845	...
British Burma	10,403	10,885	482	...
Central Provinces	57,790	51,773	...	6,017
Sind	37,984	40,429	2,445	...
Oudh	29,545	30,257	712	...
Rajputana	4,819	5,279	460	...
Assam	...	16,727	16,727	...
Total ...	10,54,294	10,82,570	42,361	14,085
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	5,041	5,472	431	...
Madras	1,606	1,460	...	146
Bombay	2,38,838	2,20,478	...	18,360
Total ...	2,45,485	2,27,410	431	18,506

* Of this, Rs. 5,050-5-1 Ceylon Postage.
† Add.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	6,999 (w) 2,656 (s) 15	8,023 (w) 2,595 (s) 4	952	...
Madras	1,995 (w) 768 ...	2,457 (w) 846 ...	540	...
Bombay	12,944 (w) 2,404 (s) 21	9,993 (w) 2,424 (s) 25	...	2,927
North-Western Provinces	3,905 (w) 459 (s) 19	3,488 (w) 348 (s) 4	...	543
Punjab	4,456 (w) 37 (s) 18	4,003 (w) 137 (s) 5	...	366
British Burma	197 (w) 612 (s) 20	155 (w) 648 (s) 6	...	20
Central Provinces	817 (w) 111 (s) 2	1,564 (w) 108 ...	742	...
Sind	310 (w) 169 (s) 3	323 (w) 264 ...	105	...
Oudh	546 (w) 36 ...	877 (w) 12 ...	307	...
Rajputana	364 (w) 48 ...	218 (w) 13 (s) 1	...	180
Assam	... ...	167 (w) 266 ...	433	...
Total ...	(a) 39,931	(a) 38,974	3,079	4,036
Overland Money Order, Bombay	48,177	...	...	48,177
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	16,81,632	17,04,945	23,313	...
Madras	9,44,339	10,00,328	55,989	...
Bombay	15,08,444	14,96,674	...	11,770
North-Western Provinces	9,29,374	9,68,621	39,247	
Punjab	7,10,149	7,54,404	44,255	...
British Burma	1,32,495	1,41,837	9,342	...
Central Provinces	2,46,031	2,51,510	5,479	...
Sind	1,35,582	1,39,710	4,128	...
Oudh	1,55,104	1,64,922	9,818	...
Rajputana	1,10,826	1,15,988	5,162	...
Assam	...	1,19,883	1,19,883	...
Total ...	65,53,976	68,58,822	3,16,616	11,770
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,15,528	1,07,074	...	8,454
Net Amount ...	64,38,448	67,51,748	3,16,616	3,316
Deduct—*Amount credited to the London Post Office.*				
Bengal	2,36,787	2,27,076	...	9,711
Madras	38,618	35,567	...	3,051
Bombay	5,84,385	5,40,373	...	44,012
Total ...	8,59,790	8,03,016	...	56,774

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides.		Passage money in Dâk Boats.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	248	408	976	1,089
Madras	247	250	...	...
Bombay	162	227	5,630	4,978
North-Western Provinces	258	198	..	
Punjab	244	182	...	...
British Burma	63	69	68	38
Central Provinces	60	47	9	...
Sind	43	46	...	...
Oudh	32	28		...
Rajputana	8	14	.	..
Assam	.	37	..	48
Total ...	1,365	1,506	6,683	6,153

(w) Sale proceeds of Window Delivery Tickets (s) Sale proceeds of Service Books.

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	14,44,845	14,77,869	33,024	...
Madras	9,05,721	9,64,761	59,040	...
Bombay	9,24,059	9,56,301	32,242	...
North-Western Provinces	9,29,374	9,68,621	39,247	...
Punjab	7,10,149	7,54,404	44,255	...
British Burma	1,32,495	1,41,837	9,342	...
Central Provinces	2,46,031	2,51,510	5,479	...
Sind	1,35,582	1,39,710	4,128	...
Oudh	1,55,104	1,64,922	9,818	...
Rajputana	1,10,826	1,15,988	5,162	...
Assam	...	1,19,883	1,19,883	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,94,186	60,55,806	3,61,620	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,15,528	1,07,074	8,454*	...
Net Amount ...	55,78,658	59,48,732	3,70,074	...
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	64,713	70,640	5,927	...
North-Western Provinces	1,17,407	1,09,430	...	7,977
Punjab	5,79,817	6,50,022	70,205	...
Central Provinces	582	673	91	...
Total ...	7,62,519	8,30,765	76,223	7,977
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	3,08,587	3,04,026	...	4,561
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	37,734	50,589	12,855	...
Bombay	11	...	...	11
North-Western Provinces	14,907	4,791	...	10,116
Sind	31	...	...	31
Punjab	64,005	56,971	...	7,034
Total ...	1,16,688	1,12,351	12,855	17,192
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,02,447	1,21,229	18,782	...
Bombay	11	...	...	11
North-Western Provinces	1,32,314	1,14,221	...	18,093
Sind	31	...	...	31
Punjab	9,52,409	10,11,019	58,610	...
Central Provinces	582	673	91	...
Total ...	11,87,794	12,47,142	77,483	18,135

* Add.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

Heads of Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of Post Office	61,474 (p) 12,346	59,249 (p) 12,677	...	1,894
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	80,941	85,322	4,381	...
Bengal	9,32,801	8,82,650	...	50,151
Madras	6,41,997	6,44,316	2,319	...
Bombay	7,85,132	7,99,277	14,145	...
North-Western Provinces	6,94,166	6,79,846	...	14,320
Punjab	4,47,431	4,47,622	191	...
British Burma	79,238	79,226	...	12
Central Provinces	2,19,883	2,13,600	...	6,283
Sind	84,214	88,173	3,959	...
Oudh	80,799	82,647	1,848	...
Rajputana	1,07,843	1,11,187	3,344	...
Assam	...	1,30,150	1,30,150	...
Total ...	42,28,265	43,15,942	1,60,337	72,660
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of Post Office	8,613 (a) 300	7,385	...	1,528
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	3,329	2,247 (a)50	...	1,032
Bengal	1,23,122 (f)55,583 ...	1,80,515 (a)1,853 (f)40,090	43,753	...
Madras	79,030 (c)110 ...	83,457 (a)22 (c)48	4,387	...
Bombay	32 1,43,963 (f)93 (h)12,354	1,41,516 (a)121 (h)17,859 ...	3,054	...
North-Western Provinces	1,34,691 (c)1,063 ...	1,27,354 (a)15 (f)1,787	...	6,599
Punjab	69,903	75,676 (a)1,183 (f)1,809	8,766	...
British Burma	3,667	6,160 (a)2 (b)140	2,635	...
Central Provinces	27,618	25,756	...	1,862
Sind	7,633	9,988	2,355	...
Oudh	15,753	11,479	...	4,274
Rajputana	8,525	16,725	8,200	...
Assam	... ...	(a)6 12,593 (d)3,429	16,028	...
Total ...	6,95,382*	7,69,265*	89,178	15,295

(a) On account of law charges.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(p) Detective Police Officer.
(h) Special Train.
(c) Camp of exercise.
(d) Duffla expedition.
(b) On Account of contract subsidy for the Rangoon and Bassein Line.

* Including Printing Establishment :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	512	558
Madras	1,355	1,261
Bombay ...	15,356	16,371
North-Western Provinces	42,143	36,668
Punjab ...	29,894	25,896
British Burma ...	..	3
Central Provinces ...	2,375	1,155
Sind	1,048	863
Oudh	7,065	3,892
Rajputana	705	5,029
Total ...	1,00,343	91,686

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Head of Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	27,798	34,291	6,493	...
Madras	25 497	21,360	...	4.137
Bombay	1,05,265	1,02,349	...	2,916
North-Western Provinces	54,854	54,214	...	640
Punjab	1,34.589	1,40,775	6,186	...
Central Provinces	5,160	6,243	1,083	...
Sind	97,012	92,336	...	4,676
Oudh	3,288	3,600	312	...
Rajputana	22,784	12,604	...	10,180
Total ...	4,76,247	4,67,772	14,074	22,549
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	42	80	38	...
Madras	437	377	...	60
Bombay	492	340	...	152
British Burma	83	100	17	...
Sind	1	1	...	...
Total ...	1,055	898	55	212
Overland Money Order, Bombay	5,348	...	...	5,348
Construction and Repair of Buildings.				
Bengal	9,685	11,177	1,492	...
Madras	1,127	459	...	668
Bombay	709	1,078	369	...
North-Western Provinces	1,570	898	...	672
Punjab	697	680	...	17
British Burma	60	...	...	60
Central Provinces	826	909	83	...
Sind	minus (a)4	674	678	...
Oudh	78	328	250	...
Rajputana	206	155	...	51
Assam	...	633	633	...
Total ...	14,954	16,991	3,505	1,468
Total of Postal Service.				
Director General of Post Office	82,733	79,311	...	3,422
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	84,270	87,619	3,349	...
Bengal	11,49,031	11,50,656	1,625	...
Madras	7,48.198	7,50,039	1,841	...
Bombay	10.53,388	10,62,540	9,152	...
North-Western Provinces	8,86,344	8,64,114	...	22,230
Punjab	6,52,620	6,67,745	15,125	...
British Burma	83,048	85,628	2,580	...
Central Provinces	2,53,487	2,46,508	...	6,979
Sind	1,88,856	1,91,172	2,316	...
Oudh	99.918	98,054	...	1,864
Rajputana	1,39,358	1,40,671	1,313	...
Assam	...	1,46,811	1,46,811	...
Total ...	54,21,251	55,70,868	1,84,112	34,495

(a) Saving on account of previous years charges.

APPENDIX X—*concluded.*

Head of Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,05,139	1.12,118	6,979	...
North-Western Provinces	91,716	74,153	...	17,563
Punjab	4,80,348	4,35,765	...	44,583
Central Provinces	446	230	...	216
Oudh	369	533	164	...
Total ...	*6,78,018	*6,22,799	7,143	62,362
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,67,652	2,73,814	6,162	...
Total ...	2,67,652	2,73,814	6,162	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	37,734	50,589	12,855	...
Bombay	11	...	...	11
North-Western Provinces	14,907	4,790	...	10,117
Punjab	64,005	56,972	...	7,033
Sind	31	...	...	31
Total ...	1,16,688	1,12,351	12,855	17,192
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	7,69,963	7,12,083	...	57,880
Total ...	7,69,963	7,12,083	...	57,88
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	9,12,836	8,74,790	...	38,046
Bombay	11	...	...	11
North-Western Provinces	1,06,623	78,943	...	27,680
Punjab	8,12,005	7,66,551	...	45,454
Central Provinces	446	230	...	216
Oudh	369	533	164	...
Sind	31	...	...	31
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,32,321	17,21,047	164	1,11,438

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
* Purely Bullock Train	6,25,512	6,21,525
Road Steamer Charges	51,144	...
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	1,362	1,273
Total	6,78,018	6,22,798

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

Heads of Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	19,06,351	20,25,126
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	31,44,210	33,77,668
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	10,54,294	10,82,570
Due by the London Post Office	2,45,484	2,27,410
Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, Sale of Waste Paper, &c.	39,931	38,974
Overland Money Order	48,177	...
Total ...	64,38,447	67,51,748
Deduct—		
Amount due to the London Post Office	8,59,789	8,03,016
	55,78,658	59,48,732
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	7,62,519	8,30,765
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	3,08,587	3,04,026
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,16,688	1,12,351
Total ...	11,87,794	12,47,142

Heads of Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and Establishment	42,28,265	43,15,942
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	6,95,382	7,69,265
Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service)	4,76,247	4,67,772
Bounty Money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of Mails ...	1,055	898
Construction and repairs of buildings	14,954	16,991
Overland Money Order	5,348	...
Total ...	54,21,251	55,70,868
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	6,78,018	6,22,799
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,67,652	2,73,814
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,16,688	1,12,351
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company ...	7,69,963	7,12,083
Total ...	18,32,321	17,21,047

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement shewing the estimated number of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery in the Post Office of India during the years 1854-55 *to* 1874-75.

Names of Postal Circles.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1866-67 (exclusive of Eastern Settlements).	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Bengal	5,890,390	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,177,492	9,054,810	9,357,518	9,729,618	9,734,709	11,167,741	12,614,453	13,036,977	12,920,607	13,822,252	15,236,422	17,388,632	18,993,424	20,152,311	21,107,835	28,211,888	27,773,866
Madras	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,108,191	8,264,857	8,937,428	8,732,297	8,690,578	8,836,562	9,172,172	9,732,145	10,471,156	10,471,156	10,829,753	11,917,657	12,890,229	13,084,463	13,526,686	14,288,774	16,284,670	18,452,496
Bombay	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	12,978,684	12,275,431	10,645,100	11,412,461	12,982,291	14,139,763	14,395,039	13,654,313	13,654,313	15,165,672	17,123,690	19,045,682	16,695,109	17,041,034	17,345,323	18,527,236	19,813,161
North-Western Provinces ...	11,136,288	12,678,684	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,709,741	12,994,231	12,390,673	13,065,577	14,148,361	15,333,524	15,520,837	15,520,837	15,652,846	16,966,561	18,270,503	18,586,662	17,268,533	16,016,111	16,610,544	17,415,947
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,348,387	6,126,964	6,456,594	6,882,907	7,369,105	9,268,617	9,268,617	10,001,172	10,631,585	10,237,434	9,969,789	10,238,828	11,126,214	13,145,475	12,677,516
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388,355	434,360	480,771	476,702	488,638	502,711	502,711	515,593	626,796	690,646	713,309	765,966	811,144	1,298,769	1,241,261
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1,780,746	1,780,746	1,991,075	2,143,106	2,410,531	3,611,513	3,813,464	4,047,540	4,846,459	5,212,384
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,093,300	2,194,128	2,292,689	2,423,069	3,286,638	3,521,208
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279,277	2,583,976	2,865,692	2,952,485
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275,204	2,216,457	2,692,344
Assam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,965,994
Total ...	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,960	50,978,035	47,786,105	46,977,410	46,565,888	48,804,654	51,556,504	55,986,646	59,931,904	64,235,357	64,118,987	67,978,365	74,664,817	83,032,957	83,868,397	87,476,768	91,055,190	107,298,828	113,719,662

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Account showing the gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and net Revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 *to* 1874-75.

Year.	Received as Postage. For labels and embossed envelopes. From the Public.	Received as Postage. For labels and embossed envelopes. For official Postage.	Received as Postage. For cash realised on unpaid and insufficiently paid covers.	Receipts, exclusive of fares from passengers by Mail Carts and Parcel Vans.	Receipts including Official Postage.	Disbursements exclusive of Bullock Train, Military Transport Train, and Charges connected with the conveyance of passengers.	Excess of Receipts.	Deficit, if Official Postage be not taken into account.	Postal Receptacles open at the end of each year. Post Offices.	Postal Receptacles open at the end of each year. Letter Boxes.	Postal Lines. Railway.	Postal Lines. Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Dák, &c.	Postal Lines. Runner or Boat Lines.	Postal Lines. Sea.	Postal Lines. Total Milenge.	Total number of covers received for delivery. Letters.	Total number of covers received for delivery. Newspapers.	Total number of covers received for delivery. Parcels.	Total number of covers received for delivery. Packets.	Total number of covers received for delivery. Total.	Covers finally undelivered, after passing through the Dead Letter Office. Number.	Covers finally undelivered, after passing through the Dead Letter Office. Percentage on total in column 21.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.								
1853-54	...	24,71,168	19,92,870	20,48,454	45,19,622	24,37,209	20,82,413	3,88,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260,260	1,824,900	296,840	...	...	...	...
1854-55	...	13,00,000	...	19,86,912	32,86,912	27,39,376	5,47,536	7,52,464	645	...	...	6,127	24,467½	...	30,594½	26,392,260	2,629,392	463,560	133,524	29,618,736	...	...
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,740	15,90,524	32,11,186	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	753	...	146	5,697½	30,470	...	36,318½	29,503,716	3,133,152	477,348	172,704	33,286,920	...	...
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,940	18,50,844	37,12,850	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	779	...	No information available for this year.					33,863,976	3,772,692	492,324	173,844	38,302,836	...	...
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,290	17,49,814	36,03,024	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	816	...	273½	5,508½	31,152	...	36,933½	37,458,840	5,272,044	533,256	177,180	43,441,320	...	...
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,000	24,14,952	49,40,141	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	835	...	532½	5,766	33,232	...	39,530½	45,743,472	6,326,856	625,272	243,216	52,938,816	...	...
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,680	25,92,233	53,39,245	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	852	...	711½	5,861½	32,765	...	39,338	42,637,980	5,262,768	564,072	268,596	48,733,416	...	...
1860-61	15,99,350	23,84,734	12,23,860	27,34,279	51,19,013	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	889	...	1,046½	5,740	36,784½	...	43,570½	42,981,708	4,652,268	583,676	292,560	48,490,212	...	...
1861-62	17,59,020	28,68,833	12,54,800	28,04,846	56,73,679	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	942	..	1,798½	4,722	39,034	...	45,554½	42,347,170	4,229,277	561,559	321,098	47,459,101	...	...
1862-63	18,93,080	31,92,983	13,30,900	30,20,682	62,13,665	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,855	1,011	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246,073	4,558,581	556,276	341,454	49,702,384	...	...
1863-64	21,00,100	35,58,546	14,43,410	32,07,045	67,65,591	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	1,091	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907,654	4,648,850	556,254	349,335	52,462,093	...	...
1864-65	22,80,100	40,20,822	14,67,760	34,16,579	74,37,401	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	1,191	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069,317	4,917,329	591,094	391,208	56,968,948	...	...
1865-66	24,46,110	50,08,003	14,91,700	35,59,268	85,67,271	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	1,538	..	3,275¾	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997¾	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	402,159	60,913,136	...	...
1866-67 (11 months) ...	23,18,930	(a 26,56,260	13,96,460	33,65,613	60,21,873	40,29,481	b)19,92,392	6,63,868	1,738	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,067,020	4,825,396	562,825	403,974	59,849,215	...	...
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements ...	...	(a)28,97,738	...	36,71,578	65,69,316	43,95,795	(b)21,73,518	7,24,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, excluding Eastern Settlements ...	...	(a 28,89,758	...	36,11,245	65,01,003	43,75,067	(b)21,25,936	7,63,822	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	25,42,240	(a)23,09,839	15,32,960	37,74,607	60,84,446	47,54,940	b)13,29,506	9,80,333	2,205	...	3,994¾	[illegible]	34,930	5,613	49,678¾	62,567,255	5,411,110	651,426	525,056	69,154,847	...	...
1868-69	28,59,760	(a 27,55,016	16,25,990	41,05,704	68,60,720	53,[illegible],201	(b)14,90,519	12,64,497	2,589	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281¾	68,891,232	5,773,585	699,206	623,594	75,987,617	...	...
1869-70	26,90,560	(a 28,87,627	16,13,370	(c)39,28,383	68,16,010	55,96,[illegible]79	(12,19,231	16,68,396	2,629	1,422	4,433¾	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877¾	76,867,918	6,165,039	764,911	736,710	84,534,578	...	...
1870-71	27,95,220	(a)42,39,124	17,80,090	(d)37,43,771	79,82,895	51,77,[illegible]67	28,05,328	14,33,796	2,736	1,608	4,993¾	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263¾	77,303,074	6,565,323	694,237	1,127,189	85,689,823	...	...
1871-72	28,94,630	(a)34,95,568(g)	18,57,030	(e)43,38,763	(f)78,34,331	50,97,695	(27,36,636	7,58,932	2,884	1,885	5,063¾	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637¾	80,636,648	6,840,120	675,588	1,409,320	89,561,685	...	...
1872-73	29,70,410	(h)10,63,847	18,86,960	44,52,262	(i)55,16,[illegible]09	52,32,689	(i) 2,83,420	7,80,427	3,006	3,299	5,368¾	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056¾	83,127,098	7,928,092	653,401	1,448,723	93,157,314	...	...
1873-74	31,44,216	10,54,294	19,06,351	45,24,364	55,78,658	54,21,251	1,57,407	8,96,887	3,178	3,554	5,738¾	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616¾	98,531,628	8,762,200	605,312	1,336,363	109,235,503	1,035,449	·94
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	48,66,162	59,48,732	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	3,408	3,938	6,138¾	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898¾	104,353,076	9,365,586	792,482	1,608,107	116,119,231	922,001	·79

(a) Including sale of Service Postage Stamps.
(b) The apparent reduction is to a large extent nominal, owing to the introduction of a new system of accounting for official postage under which a portion of the official correspondence between Government Officers in the same district is not brought to account.
(c) These amounts are less by Rs. 1,38,429 than they would have been under the former mode of calculation, owing to the deduction for the first time in 1869-70 of the discount on sale of stamps.
(d) Exclusive of Rs. 1,45,639, being the discount on sale of stamps.
(e) Exclusive of Rs. 1,46,164, being the discount on sale of stamps.
(f) Including Rs. 5,411 on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.
(g) Excluding the sum of Rs. 29,378 an erroneous excess credit on account of official postage in the year 1871-72.
(h) Only sale proceeds of Service Stamps.
(i) Including Rs. 4,434 on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.

No. 6444, dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1875.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPT.

As directed in your Resolution of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices, as they stood on the 31st March 1875.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31st March 1875.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL.	
Behar Herald.	Akhbār-ul-Akhyār.	Amrit Bazar Patrikā.
Bengali.	Aryyā Darsana.	Bāmā Bodhini Patrikā.
Bengal Magazine.	Aziz-ul-Nahār.	Banga Bandhu.
Bengal Times.	Baipāri Behār Bandhu.	Banga Bidya Prakashikā.
British Classics.	Baleshwar Sangbād Bahikā.	Bichārak.
Calcutta Advertiser.	Bandhab.	Government Bengali Gazette.
Calcutta Gazette.	Banga Darsan.	Halishahar Patrikā.
Calcutta Magazine.	Banga Hitaishini.	Howrah Hitakāri.
Calcutta Money Market.	Barahanagar Samāchār.	Murshidābād Patrikā.
Christian Intelligencer.	Barisāl Bartabaha.	Orissa Patriot.
Christian Spectator.	Busantak.	Prachārika.
Darjeeling News.	Behār Bandhu.	Rajshahi News.
Dragoon or East Kent Chronicle.	Bengali.	Samadarshi.
East.	Bengali Christian.	Saptāhik Sangbād.
Englishman.	Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman Overland.	Bengali Weekly Report of the Decisions of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman's Weekly Shipping List.	Bhāgbat Tatwa Bodhikā.	
Evening Mail.	Bhāgbat Vakti Pradayini.	
Exchange Gazette.	Bhārat Darpan.	
Friend of India.	Bhārat Sanskārak.	
Gazette of India.	Bhārat Shramajibi.	
General Wareroom Gazette or Dinapur Advertiser.	Bhramar.	
Goods and Coaching Tariff Sheet.	Bidya Binoda.	
Hindu Patriot.	Biswa Duta.	
Indian Charivari.	Chasm-i-Ilm.	
Indian Church Gazette.	Chikitsa Darpan.	
Indian Daily News.	Chikitsa Tatwa.	
Indian Economist.	Dacca Prakash.	
Indian Medical Gazette.	Darshak.	
Indian Mirror.	Desh Hitaishini.	
Indian Observer.	Dharma Bodhini.	
Indian Spectator.	Dharma Tatwa.	
Indian Statesman.	Durbin.	
Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Chronicle.	Duta.	
L. W. Toulman & Co.'s Weekly Circular.	Education Gazette.	
Langlois & Co.'s Market Report.	Ei ek Nutan Katha.	
Legal Companion.	Goālpāra Hitasādhini.	
Masonic Herald.	Grāmbarta Prakāshika (Monthly).	
Mathewson's Monthly Monitor	Grāmbarta Prakāshika (Weekly).	
Monthly Price Current.	Grāmbāsi.	
Monthly Price Current.	Guldaste Nazir.	
National Magazine.	Gyānankūr.	
Oriental Figaro (Monthly).	Gyānbikāshini.	
	Hindu Hitaishini.	
	Hindu Ranjan.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL—*continued.*	
Oriental Figaro (Weekly).	Hindu Ranjika.	
Overland Amrit Bazar.	Hita Bodha.	
Palm Leaves.	Hita Sādhini.	
Payne & Co.'s Price Current.	Jewish Gazette "Macleussar".	
Price Current and Freight Report.	Kāncharapāra Patrikā.	
Price List.	Kāsi Khanda Purān.	
Révue Commerciale (French).	Kumad Bandhab.	
Révue Commerciale des Messrs. Langlois & Co.	Madhyasta.	
Robert Campbell & Co.'s Monthly Price Current.	Márg Sahar.	
Roussac's Daily Report of the Calcutta Money Market.	Murshidābād Rahasya.	
Saturday Evening Journal.	Nadir-ul-Akhbār.	
Student.	Nāzir Sangraha.	
Sutherland's Weekly Reporter.	Padma Purān.	
Trade Circular.	Prāchin Kabya Sangraha.	
Trade Price List.	Pratidhvani.	
W. H. Jones & Co.'s Monthly Price Current.	Pratna Kamra Nandini.	
	Pravat Samir.	
	Purusotam Chandrikā.	
	Rahasya Sandarva.	
	Rangpur Dikprakāsh.	
	Sabda Kalpa Drum.	
	Sādharāni.	
	Sahachar.	
	Sahodar.	
	Samāchār Chandrika.	
	Samāj Darpan.	
	Sām Vedak.	
	Sām Veda Sanghita.	
	Sanātan Dharmopadeshini.	
	Sangbād Pravākar.	
	Sangbād Purnochandrodaya.	
	Saptāhik Samāchār.	
	Sarbartha Sādhini.	
	Sarojini.	
	Satya Prakāsh.	
	Shikhak or the Teacher.	
	Som Prakāsh.	
	Srimat Bhagwat.	
	Srimat Bhagwat.	
	Suhrid.	
	Sulabh Samāchār.	
	Susruta or the Medical Science of the Ancient Hindus.	
	Tamluk Patrikā.	
	Tatwa Bodhini Patrikā.	
	Uchit Bakta.	
	Uriya Gazette.	
	Utkal Darpan.	
	Utkal Dipika.	
	Utkal Patra.	
	Yayur Veda.	
	Zia-ul-Absar.	
	MADRAS.	
Abel Wells & Co.'s Market Report.	Andrabhusa Sanjibani.	Bellary District Gazette.
Athenæum and Daily News.	Bramandaranjani.	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
Bangalore Examiner.	Dinavarthamani (Tamil).	Coimbatore District Gazette.
Bangalore Spectator.	Dinavarthamani (Telugue).	Cuddapa District Gazette.
Bangalore Spectator & Herald.	Hitavādi.	Desabhimāni.
	Janavinodini.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	MADRAS—*continued.*	
Bulletin Commercial et Prix Courant.	Karnātaka Prakāsika.	Fort St. George Gazette.
Calicat & Wynaad Observer.	Kerulapakari.	Ganjam District Gazette.
Cochin Argus.	Law Journal.	Godavery District Gazette.
Coconada Advertiser.	Lokaranjani.	Kásim-ul-Akhbār.
Coconada Market Report.	Mahar-ul-Akhbār.	Kistna District Gazette.
Daily Import and Export Lists.	Makhzan-ul-Favaid.	Kurnool District Gazette.
Daily Transactions.	Malayalum Law Journal.	Madura District Gazette.
Deccan Times.	Mansha'i Muhammadi.	Malabar District Gazette.
Eastern Chronicle.	Mirat-ul-Ara.	Mysore Gazette.
Gleaner.	Mysore Akhbār or Mysore News.	Mysore Vrithanta Bodhini.
Gordon Woodroffe & Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current.	Nyaya Bodhini.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
Hyderabad Residency Orders.	Padchima Tharaka and Kerula Pathakam.	Nellore District Gazette.
Indian Free Thinker.	Saffeiray Madras.	North Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Church Missionary Record.	Sagartha Vasāni.	Police Weekly Circular.
Madras Journal of Education.	Sathesa Bhusani.	Purushārtha Prathani.
Madras Jurist.	Sathesa Varthani.	Sakalavityabi Varthani or the Vizagapatam Instructor.
Madras Mail.	Shāhi Umdat-ul-Akhbār.	Salem District Gazette.
Madras Market Report and Price Current.	Shams-ul-Akhbār.	Sathia Bodhini.
Madras Revenue Register.	Sree Vidvan Manoharini.	Sathia Varthamani.
Madras Standard.	Sudhi Ranjani.	South Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Times.	Supplement to the Calicut and Wynaad Observer.	South Canara District Gazette.
Madras Times Overland Mail.	Swadharma Prakāshini.	South India Times with a Tamil Supplement styled Amritávasani.
Madras Weekly Mail.	Tilisma Hirath.	Tanjore District Gazette.
Moniteur official des etablissements Francois dans l'Inde.	Vedānta Nirnaya Patrikā.	Tinnevelly District Gazette.
Morning Star.	Vetikūdien.	Treasury of Knowledge.
Native Public Opinion.	Vivaka Varthani.	Trichinopoly District Gazette.
Neilgherry Courier.	Vyāvaharatharangani (Tamil).	Vizagapatam District Gazette.
Noble School Magazine.	Vyāvaharatharangani (Telugue).	
Overland Athenæum and Daily News.		
Pierce, Leslie & Co.'s Market Report.		
Rēvue Commerciale.		
South of India Observer.		
Supplement to the Athenæum and Daily News.		
Western Star.		
	BOMBAY.	
A Gazetta de Bardez (Portuguesa).	Adul Insāf.	Advertiser.
A India Catholica.	Ahmedabad Samāchār.	Advertiser of Bombay, Triloka Mitra and Wittul.
A India Portuguesa.	Akhbār-i-Saudāgar, Samāchār Darpan and Bombay Chabook.	Bodh Sudhākār.
A Opiniao Publica (Portuguesa).	Alam Samāchār.	Bombay Dāst.
A Ultramar.	Arunodaya.	Bombay Government Gazette.
Boletin de Governo (Official Gazette of Goa Government).	Aryya Dharma Prakāsh.	Dakshin Tara or the Deccan Star.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.	Aryya Mitra.	Gospeller and Church Miscellany.
Bombay Educational Record.	Ballagna Nishedhak Patrikā.	Guzerath Mitra.
Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Barjo Nāmeh.	Gyanodaya.
Bombay Gazette.	Belgaum Samāchār.	Gyan Chakshu.
Bombay Gazette (Overland Summary).	Bodhi Prokāsh.	Gyan Prakāsh.
Bombay Guardian.	Bodhi Vardhak Magazine.	Hitechchu.
	Bombay Chronicle, the Prabhakar.	Indu Prakāsh.
	Bombay Khusful Akhbár.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BOMBAY—*continued.*	
Bombay Price Current (Weekly)	Bombay Samāchār.	Jagan Mitra.
Bombay Price Current (French).	Broach Saudāgar.	Kattiawar Political Agency Gazette.
Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.	Broach Vartman	Nagar Samāchār.
Bombay Weekly Messenger.	Canarese School Paper.	Native Opinion.
Brooks & Co.'s Circular.	Dambha Haraka.	Shivaji.
Daily Exports.	Daterdoo.	Suryyā Prakāsh.
Deccan Herald.	Deshi Mitra.	Swadesh Hitechchu.
English Mail.	Dharwar Writ.	
Hand Book of Information for Passengers and Shippers.	Dunyadād Patri.	
Indian Antiquary.	Farsad.	
Indian Economist.	Guzerathi School Paper.	
Indian Statesman.	Gyan Bodhaka.	
Jas. Mekintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.	Gyan Sagara.	
Journal de Povo.	Gyan Vardhak.	
Merchants' Daily Companion.	Hindu Punch.	
Overland Commercial Gazette.	Hitechchu.	
Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English).	Jāmé-Jamshed.	
Poona Observer.	Kalpataru & Anandvrit.	
Times of India (Daily).	Karnat Gyan Manjari.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly).	Kashta Vilāsini.	
Times of India (Overland Summary).	Kāsid Mumbai.	
W. Nicol & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Katha Kalpataru.	
Weekly Freight Circular.	Kattiawar Samāchār.	
	Khandeish Vaibhāva.	
	Kheda Vartman.	
	Khusful Akhbār.	
	Loka Mitra.	
	Maharāstra Mitra.	
	Melawado.	
	Nasik Vrit.	
	Nibandha Mala.	
	Niti Prakāsh.	
	Nur-i-Ilm.	
	Nyayashraya.	
	Nyaya Sindhu.	
	Nyaya Tatwa.	
	Parāshu.	
	Parsee Punch.	
	Punch Daud.	
	Rāst Guftar & Satya Prakāsh	
	Sadnyanamrit.	
	Samsher Bahādur.	
	Satya Dipika.	
	Satya Mitra.	
	Satya Sādhak.	
	Satya Sādhan.	
	Sayadrikhand.	
	Srimat Bhagwat.	
	Strī Bodh.	
	Subha Suchaka.	
	Subodh Patrikā.	
	Subodh Patrikā.	
	Sudhanshu.	
	Suryyodaya.	
	Swadesh Hitechchu.	
	Swadesh Mitra.	
	Vaipār Samāchār.	
	Valmiki Ram Katha Mahodaya	
	Vartman Dipika.	
	Vidyā Mitra.	
	Vidyā Vilasa.	
	Vidnyān Vilāsa.	
	Vividha Gyan Vistār.	
	Yazdān Parast.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Ab-i-Hayāt i Hind.	Aligarh Institute Gazette.
Cawnpore Exchange Advertiser.	Agra Akhbār.	Harish Chandra's Magazine.
Commercial Gazette.	Aina i Ilm.	Lower Provinces Government Gazette.
Delhi Gazette.	Aina Tibābat.	Mālwa Akhbār.
Discoveries of Science.	Akhbār Akhtar Hind.	Mangal Samāchār Patra.
Himalaya Chronicle.	Akhbār Alam.	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
Naini Tal Advertiser.	Akhbār Jalsai Kayasth Dharm.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Naini Tal Gazette.	Akhbār Muhtasham.	
On Guard.	Almora Akhbār.	
Pioneer.	Anjuman i Akhbār.	
Selections from Vernacular Newspapers.	Bāla Bodhini.	
Sikandra Messenger.	Benares Akhbār.	
Trade Circular.	Brahmagyān Prakāsh.	
Weekly Pioneer Mail.	Budhi Prakāsh.	
	Dabdabā i Sikandra.	
	Deshabandhu.	
	Guldasta i Bareilly.	
	Gulshān i Riyazi.	
	Gwalior Akhbār.	
	Gyān dip.	
	Hindi Makhzan Mahābhārat.	
	Inglis Gazette.	
	Jagat Samāchār.	
	Jalwa i Tur.	
	Journal of the Meerut Debating Society.	
	Kāsid.	
	Kavibachan Sudha.	
	Khurshed Jahāntab.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Loh i Mahfuz.	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer.	
	Makhzan Masihi.	
	Makhzan-ul-Kuanin.	
	Maryada Parpāti.	
	Matla i Anwār.	
	Matla i Nur.	
	Mohib Hind.	
	Mufid ām Akhbār.	
	Nāgri Prakāsh.	
	Najm-ul-Akhbār.	
	Nāsim Jaunpur.	
	Nazir Akhbār.	
	Nur ul Absār.	
	Nur ul Afāq.	
	Nur ul Anwār.	
	Pandit.	
	Ratna Prakāsh.	
	Risāla Makhzan-ul-ulum.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbār.	
	Rohilkhand Samāchār.	
	Samaya Binod.	
	Sanātan Dharma.	
	Shola i Tur.	
	Strachey Gazette.	
	Sudarshan.	
	Urdu Gazette.	
	Urdu Law Report.	
	Urdu Muir Gazette.	
	Vritt Dhara.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	PUNJAB.	
Benmore Weekly Advertiser.	Akhbār-i-Am.	Police Gazette.
Civil and Military Gazette.	Akhbār Rafā-i-Am, Sialkot.	Sada Darsha.
Himalayan Advertiser.	Akmāl-ul-Akhbār.	
Indian Public Opinion.	Anjuman, Punjab.	
Mofussilite.	Anwār-ul-Shamas.	
Punjab Government Gazette.	Ashrāf-ul-Akhbār.	
Punjab Intelligencer.	Chashmāi Faiz.	
Punjab Mail and Provincial Gazette.	Gunji Shaigān.	
Punjab Record.	Hādi-i-Hakikat.	
Simla Courier.	Hindu Prakāsh.	
	Indian Reformer, Atalig-i-Hind.	
	Khair Khwāh Alam.	
	Khair Khwāh, Punjab and Star of India.	
	Koh-i-Nur.	
	Mahri Darakshān.	
	Maksud-ul-Akhbār.	
	Mayo Gazette.	
	Nafa-ul-Azim.	
	Nāsir-ul-Akhbār.	
	Nur Afshān.	
	Patiala Akhbār.	
	Punjabi Akhbār.	
	Risāla Anjuman Kusur.	
	Risāla Delhi Society.	
	Risāla Kayath Prakāsh.	
	Risāla Madun-ul-Alam.	
	Risāla Niti Prakāsh.	
	Risāla Star of India.	
	Sādik-ul-Akhbār.	
	Safur-i-Hind.	
	Said-ul-Akhbār.	
	Urdu Akhbār, Delhi.	
	Urdu Government Gazette, Punjab.	
	Vakil i Hindustan, Amritsar.	
	Vidyā Bilās.	
	Vidyoday.	
	Zakhira Rafā Am.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Central Provinces Gazette.	Central Provinces News.	Berar Educational Record.
Indian Railway Service Gazette.	Pramodh Sindhu.	Berar Samāchār.
Masonic Record of Western India.		Jubbulpore News.
	BRITISH BURMA.	
Arakan News.	British Burma Gazette.	
Bassein Weekly News.	British Burma News.	
British Burma Advertiser.	Burma Herald.	
British Burma Gazette (weekly.)	Educational Gazette.	
Burma Guardian.		
Christian Ark.		
Christian Tower.		
Export and Freight Report.		
Friend of Burma.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl., &c.—concld.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BRITISH BURMA—*contd.*	
Friend of Moulmein. Hegt & Co.'s Price Current. Mercantile Evening Advertiser. Moulmein Advertiser. Our Chronicle. Price Current. Rangoon Exchange Price List. Rangoon Gazette. Rangoon Mail. Rangoon Times.		
	SIND.	
Karāchi Crier. Karāchi Price Current and Market Report. Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular. Monthly Circular. Monthly Price List. Price Current. Sindian. Sind News. Sind Official Gazette.	Muzhir-ul-Kutub. Sind Samāchār. Sind Sudhār.	Sind Advertiser.
	OUDH.	
Lucknow Times. Witness.	Akhbār-ul-Akhyār. Anjuman Hind. Anwār-ul-Akhbār. Asāhul Akhbār. Asarul Imsār. Jāmā ul Akhbār. Kaist Samāchār. Kārnāma. Kaw Kub Iswi. Khair Khwāh Oudh. Oudh Akhbār. Oudh Educational Gazette. Riāz-ul-Akhbār. Risāla Anjuman Rafa. Roz nāmcha. Shams-ul-Akhbār. Taj-ul-Akhbār.	Kashmiri Pandit. Murakka i Tahzib. Oudh Government Gazette.
	RAJPUTANA.	
	Marwar Gazette. Rajputana Social Science Congress.	Rajputana Official Gazette.
	ASSAM.	
Assam Gazette.	Arunodaya. Assam Bilashini.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1875.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

No. 580, dated Fort William, the 28th January 1876.

REVIEW.—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read the Annual Report on the operation of the Post Office of India for the year 1874-75.

Read also letter from Director General of Post Office No. 6444, dated 20th December 1875.

Review.—The chief events of general interest during the year are the constitution in Europe of the General Postal Union, and the improvement of postal communications between India and European countries.

2. The Governor General in Council anticipates much advantage from the operations of the Union, to which India will, it is hoped, presently be admitted with the result of a considerable reduction of the rates of postage between India and Europe and America.

3. The reduction of the charges upon correspondence carried through Germany, Italy, and France, already effected, is satisfactory.

4. PARA. 6. The Government of India will regard with much dissatisfaction any recurrence of the delays in the delivery of the mails *viâ* Brindisi, which are shewn to have happened in consequence of a revision of the mail contract with the P. and O. Company.

5. PARAS. 7—10. The several subsidised steam packet services are believed to have been satisfactorily performed during the year. In future annual reports the Director-General of the Post Office should especially notice the manner in which these services have been carried out,—whether the vessels of the several contracting companies are completely efficient, whether the contract packets have kept punctual time, and any other matters of public interest relating to the work for which so considerable a subsidy is paid from the public revenues.

6. PARA. 11. The Government wish to know whether any extra expense was caused to the Post Office by the revision of the through railway time-table between Bombay and Calcutta.

7. PARA. 12. It is satisfactory to find that the costly improvements effected in the Calcutta Post Office are bearing fruit. The proposal to abolish the expensive land line between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind) did not apparently bear any relation to the increased expenditure in Bengal. That measure was connected with the large consolidated subsidy to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and it is to be regretted that in the opinion of the Local Government the considerable saving upon which the Government of India had reckoned could not be effected.

8. PARA. 14. The Governor General in Council is glad to read the testimony borne to the energetic co-operation of the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways on the occasions of the interruptions of railway traffic here reported. The satisfaction of His Excellency in Council will be communicated to the Agents of these two companies. The officers of the Post Office appear to have used all proper means to make the injury to the mail service as little as possible. The duty must have been especially arduous in the Madras Presidency.

9. PARA. 15. The experiment of establishing Camp Post Offices at large popular gatherings for fairs and other purposes should be continued.

10. PARA. 16. The attention of the Home Department will be invited to this complaint of the temptations to which the servants of the Post Office are exposed through gambling advertisements.

11. PARA. 19. The number of imperial Post Offices increased during the year by 230, from 3,178 to 3,408; and the number of letter boxes by 384, from 3,554 to 3,938. Altogether there are now 7,346 imperial postal receptacles in India, besides the receiving boxes carried by the rural messengers. This does not include the receptacles of the District Post. There are now 1,417 rural messengers employed under the Post Office. In future reports the numbers of these servants should be shewn separately in Appendix IX, and also in a separate column, after the present column 11 in Appendix XIII, so that the Government and the public may see at a glance the progress made in this department of the Post Office which is susceptible of almost unlimited development.

12. PARA. 20. The length of the postal lines has increased by 1,282 miles, owing to the opening of communication by sea between Kurrachee and Aden.

It now stands at 55,898 miles. The statistics for past years on this subject contained in Appendix XIII are interesting, exhibiting the gradual growth of the steam services by land and sea.

13. PARA. 21. There is again a very satisfactory growth in the correspondence carried by the Post Office, nearly 7 millions (6·30 per cent.) more covers having been borne in 1874-75 than in the previous years. Here, again, the figures given in columns 17—21 of Appendix XIII, are full of interest, shewing a steady growth in the use of the Post Office which may be safely regarded as a very gratifying proof of the intellectual progress of the country. The number of letters carried has all but quadrupled since 1854-55, and the newspapers have increased in scarcely a less ratio. The figures are indeed full of hope for the future of India. It is observed, however, that the correspondence in the Punjab and British Burma shews no increase, but a decrease. Some explanation of this phenomenon would be desirable.

14. PARA. 23. The overland parcel post is working well, and attracting more and more business: 25,563 parcels were thus carried in 1874-75.

15. PARA. 22. There is an increase again of registered covers by 211,628, or 9·48 per cent., from 2,230,819 to 2,442,447. It is important to remember that the Government accepts no special responsibility in respect to registered covers.

16. In order to make a comparison between these statistics and those of a country which has attained to a high degree of civilization, the following figures are taken from the report of Her Majesty's Post Master General for 1874—

	In the United Kingdom.	In British India.
Postal receptacles	22,000	7,346
No. of letters	967,000,000	104,353,076
No. of post cards	79,000,000	
No. of newspapers, books and packets ...	259,000,000	11,766,155
TOTAL ...	1,305,000,000	116,119,231
No. of registered letters ...	4,000,000	2,442,447

17. PARA 24. There was an addition of 68 periodicals to the whole number registered, making a total of 610. A column should be added to Appendix XIII, shewing the number of registered periodicals at the end of each year. The numbers are 430 in 1871-72, 478 in 1872-73, 542 in 1873-74, and 610 in 1874-75—another indication of the progress of civilization in India. The list of periodicals will be published in the Gazette with this review.

18. PARA. 26. The letters sent to Europe by the contract mail steamers (2,110,560) largely exceeds, as heretofore, the letters received by India (1,543,574); on the other hand, 325,623 newspapers were sent, and 1,667,658 received by this route. The letters sent both ways have increased from 3,619,132 to 3,654,134, and the newspapers from 1,985,020 to 1,993,281. These statistics also should in future be added in a column in Appendix XIII, with a column shewing the amount of the subsidy contributed by India to the P. and O. Company.

19. PARA. 28. In response to the considerable expenditure of late years upon this department, there has been a substantial improvement in the proportion of dead letters finally found undeliverable.

20. PARAS. 29-30. The increased sale of labels and envelopes to the public is satisfactory. But the proportion of the revenue received in cash, 31 per cent., is unsatisfactorily large. A column should be added after column 4 in Appendix XIII, shewing this proportion for each year, and the administration should endeavour to devise means for encouraging the greater proportional use of labels.

21. PARA. 30. The Director-General of the Post Office should report, with reference to the remarks in the review by the Government of India on paragraph 21 of last year's report, whether he can explain how it is that the sums paid for official postage in *Bengal* (Rs. 2,09,407), and the *North-Western Provinces* (Rs. 1,58,591), were so small considering the size and importance of these Provinces, as compared with the sums paid by *Bombay* (Rs. 2,01,403), *Madras*

(Rs. 1,78,497), and the *Punjab* (Rs. 1,75,463); also, how it is that *Burma* paid only Rs. 10,851 for all its official postage. Probably in the provinces where the cost is excessive the rules are imperfectly understood. The Post Office officials should always suggest the rectification of any habitual disregard of the rules.

22. PARAS. 31—43. The Governor General in Council is glad to find that the subject of the District Post has engaged the special attention of the Director General. As explained by him, it is no doubt difficult to compare the statistics of the various provinces, in consequence of the difference of principle and practice as yet prevailing under different administrations. Still it may be gathered from Appendix VII what amount of postal work is performed by the several District Post establishments in aid of the imperial post. The following is an abstract:—

POSTAL CIRCLES.	COVERS RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.			COVERS POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.			COVERS RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Unpaid.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Unpaid.	TOTAL.
Bengal ...	349,466	461,806	811,272	401,087	334,103	735,190	8,764	56,268	65,032
Madras ..	455,410	176,951	632,361	387,095	135,701	522,796	10,558	29,654	40,212
Bombay ...	335,392	543,531	878,923	103,481	138,070	241,551	6,234	48,338	54,572
North-Western Provinces ...	383,944	453,737	837,681	392,378	344,000	736,378	10,636	67,661	78,297
Punjab ...	28,078	14,030	42,108	34,336	10,446	44,782	299	1,982	2,281
British Burmah	2,534	637	3,171	1,062	490	1,552	61	34	95
Central Provinces	64,077	46,883	110,960	63,658	49,419	113,077	1,384	8,915	10,299
Oudh ...	99,002	224,530	323,532	67,074	149,493	216,567	3,843	35,210	39,053
Rajputana ...	14,363	7,419	21,782	19,045	5,508	24,553	361	1,650	2,011
Assam ..	17,956	18,523	36,479	15,592	16,090	31,682	349	2,261	2,610
TOTAL ...	1,750,222	1,948,047	3,698,269	1,484,808	1,183,320	2,668,128	42,489	251,973	294,462

23. The Government of India watch with great interest the progress of these District Offices, which in some respects perform the important work of being pioneers of the imperial post. As each District Post Office becomes self-supporting it is taken over by the imperial department, and thus funds are liberated for the establishment of new offices by the District Post. It is in this direction that the Government of India mainly look for the development of the postal service among the agricultural population, which in fact can hardly be said as yet to have been reached; and in the extension of postal facilities among the vast masses of these, hand in hand with the extension of rural education, there is an unlimited field for the growth of correspondence.

24. It will be very satisfactory if the means can be found of so amending the law in Bengal as, without adding to local burdens, to enable the Post Office to make the best use of the funds provided by local taxation.

25. Enquiry will be made in the Foreign Department into the alleged disinclination of Native States to cooperate in the advance of the imperial Post Office. The Director-General should impress upon the officers of the department the importance of obtaining by tact and conciliation the countenance of the native authorities to the extension of the Post Office in their jurisdiction.

26. PARA. 44. It appears that the Mutual Guarantee Fund is increasing, and that it much more than suffices for the calls made upon it. The sum of Rs. 20,925 was deducted from the allowances of the officers of the department and added to the Fund during the year, and only Rs. 880 was decreed against it, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,859 at credit of the Fund. A large part of this balance will be eventually restored to the subscribers as they quit the department. Still the facts seem to indicate the desirability of reducing the subscriptions at any rate for the present, and the Governor General in Council is prepared to consider any proposal which the Director-General may think fit to make in this direction.

27. PARAS. 46 AND 47. The successful discovery of the gang whose operations are here described, is creditable to the Post Office administration and to the Police.

28. PARAS. 49—51. The bullock train and passenger services (Non-postal Services) yielded a profit of Rs. 2,38,178, being a large increase over the profit of last year (Rs. 1,25,436).

29. PARAS 52—55. The financial results shew a decided improvement as compared with 1873-74. The net cost of the whole department, if no charge be made for official postage, was Rs. 4,66,388, being Rs. 3,05,063 less than the corresponding charge (Rs. 7,71,451) last year. The net revenue, if credit be given for the charge for official postage, is Rs. 6,16,182, being Rs. 3,33,339 more than the corresponding figure of last year (Rs. 2,82,843).

30. PARA. 56. The indirect charges quoted in the margin of this paragraph are Rs. 4,86,246. In future, one-fourth of the whole charge for the establishments of the department should be added among these indirect charges as the cost of pensions and leave allowances; and a reasonable sum should be estimated as the share of the department in the cost of the several marine subsidies. If count be taken of these two items, the Post Office is still far from being a source of revenue to the State. Still, the Governor General in Council is satisfied with its progress towards this result.

31. PARA. 57. The Governor General in Council has directed in this review various additions to the valuable information already given in Appendix XIII. The Director-General of the Post Office should add, in other columns, any other important facts bearing upon the history of the department, so as to make this appendix, which is already full of interest, contain a complete resumé of its progress.

32. PARA. 58. The Governor General in Council has read with pleasure the testimony borne by the Director-General to the good services of the following officers :—

Mr. T. W. Gribble, Post Master General, Bengal.
The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General, Madras.
Mr. P. Sheridan, Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.
Mr. M. Percy, Post Master, Calcutta.
Baboo Anand Gopal Sen, Post Master, Bankipur.
Messrs. E. C. George, Barton, Groves, and J. DeCaster, Pandit Sundar Lal, Khan Bahadur Cowasji, and Girdhari Lal.

33. The Government of India acknowledge the efficiency with which Mr. F. R. Hogg has administered the department during the year.

ORDERED, that this Report and Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be sent for information and further consideration to the Public Works Department with reference to paragraph 8, the Home Department with reference to paragraph 10, and the Foreign Department with reference to paragraph 25.

Ordered also that a copy of the review be forwarded to the Director General of Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1875.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	856¾	1,048,134*a*	32,18,512	22,09,732	10,08,780
South Indian	185	154,593	4,79,384	2,32,748	2,46,636
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266¼	2,433,482	1,31,56,071	53,46,705	78,09,366
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	430¼	615,836	39,32,430	17,49,897	21,82,533
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	2,899,661	1,46,11,979	55,66,101	90,45,878
„ Jubbulpore Line	223¾	242,688	11,81,040	6,36,753	5,44,287
Eastern Bengal	158¼	246,919	15,05,550	9,59,067	5,46,483
Oudh and Rohilkhund	543¾	487,959	14,98,437	7,48,528	7,49,909
Punjab and Delhi	566¾*b*	550,345	34,61,613	20,56,255	14,05,358
Sindh	109¾*c*	117,015			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	20,801	55,763	42,558	13,205
Nulhatee (State)	27¼	13,104	44,509	27,183	17,326
Rajpootana (State)	317¼	257,779	8,60,435	5,03,006	3,57,429
Holkar „	55	72,456	1,83,695	1,25,983	57,712
Khamgaon *e* „	...	...	..	...	...
Oomraotee *e* „	...	...	...	..	...
Wurdha Valley „	18	4,579	24,285	22,732	1,553
Nizam's *e* „	...	..	...	...	...
Tirhoot *e* „	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern *d* „	62	11,352	43,351	20,009	23,342
Total ...	6,128¼	9,176,703	4,42,57,054	2,02,47,257	2,40,09,797

a.—Exclusive of 58,472 miles run by construction trains for Engineering Department.
b.—Inclusive of the distance between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, 13 miles.
c.—Inclusive of Keamaree Branch, 4 miles
d.—The line was open for public traffic on 12th April 1875.
e.—Accounts not received.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,38,350	18,78,458	11,702	...	90,002	32,18,512
South Indian	2,55,503	2,10,239	3,508	...	10,134	4,79,384
Great Indian Peninsula	26,33,591	1,02,93,381	23,097	...	2,06,002	1,31,56,071
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	12,11,629	26,31,228	18,658	...	70,915	39,32,430
East Indian, Main Line	45,38,282	96,17,408	26,209	47,537	3,82,543	1,46,11,979
„ Jubbulpore Line	4,51,265	6,44,734	1,940	...	83,101	11,81,040
Eastern Bengal	6,42,655	6,83,175	2,903	1,06,600	70,217	15,05,550
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,20,518	7,44,807	2,921	...	30,191	14,98,437
Punjab and Delhi	12,82,299	10,59,322	5,462	4,02,011	1,10,956	34,61,613
Sindh	60,059	5,30,201			11,303	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	33,770	15,696	44	...	6,253	55,763
Nulhatee (State)	30,681	13,158	576	...	94	44,509
Rajpootana, (State)	2,77,655	5,52,353	3,885	...	26,542	8,60,435
Holkar „	38,729	1,33,572	486	...	10,908	1,83,695
Khamgaon *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdha Valley „	3,563	20,331	208	...	183	24,285
Nizam's *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern „	31,227	11,780	116	...	228	43,351
Total ..	1,34,49,776	2,90,39,843	1,01,715	5,56,148	11,09,572	4,42,57,054

a.—Accounts not received.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	6,542	68,333	6·50	26,187	71,195	3·50	986,111	7,77,717	2·00	415,341	1,68,859	1,434,181	10,86,104	44	1,094	1,51,152	12,38,350	...	12,38,350
South Indian	12·00	1,411	3,973	5·00	7,775	7,085	...	...	...	2·00	739,830	2,29,700	749,016	2,41,330a	1	25	14,148	2,55,503	...	2,55,503
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	12,947	1,95,320	9·00	50,098	2,49,632	4·00	223,314	7,21,124	2·5&3·0	1,364,713	10,23,572	1,651,072	21,89,648	448	6,028	4,37,915	26,33,591	...	26,33,591
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,690	30,885	7·00	86,147	69,510	...			2·00&4·00	1,886,677	9,50,639	1,983,514	10,51,034	2,513	18,067	1,42,532	12,11,633	4b	12,11,629
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	30,656	2,38,553	9·00	71,141	1,90,616	4·50	349,536	2,09,222	3·00	2,946,163	34,29,436	3,397,496	40,67,827	3,549	16,579	4,55,402	45,39,808	1526b	45,38,282
" Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,570	39,617	9·00	7,984	39,114	4·50	3,645	16,515	3·00	128,904	2,85,496	143,103	3,80,742	...	...	70,810	4,51,552	287b	4,51,265
Eastern Bengal	12·00	25,537	20,305	6·00	42,180	16,233	4·50	303,636	1,24,022	3·00	653,749	4,03,839	1,025,102	5,64,399	1,289	8,324	69,932	6,42,655	...	6,42,655
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	...	...	...	9·00	8,951c	28,498c	...	...	...	2·00&3·0	1,235,746	6,48,875	1,244,697c	6,77,373c	...	...	43,145	7,20,518	...	7,20,518
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·78	8,186	69,090	8·94	18,024	64,318	4·47	9,280	19,962	2·77	1,131,224	9,89,855	1,166,714	11,43,225	...	...	1,39,074	12,82,299	...	12,82,299
Sindh	13·52	749	4,396	4·80	2,307	4,911	...	...	...	2·84	47,874	44,610	50,930	53,917	...	...	6,142	60,059	...	60,059
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	9·00	1,710	1,051	...	...	...	2·55	251,571	31,415	253,281	32,466	...	...	1,304	33,770	...	33,770
Nulhatee (State)	28·13	221	841	14·07	541	1,017	7·06	2,371	2,346	4·62	39,647	22,171	42,780	26,375	...	...	4,306	30,681	...	30,681
Rajpootana (State) ...	10·38	1,327	4,418	4·61	4,588	7;128	...	...	...	2·03	479,794	2,49,257	485,709	2,60,803	5	81	16,882	2,77,766	111b	2,77,655
Holkar "	11·79	559	1,213	4·42	3,264	2,365	...	...	...	2·21	83,610	32,202	87,433	35,780	...	...	2,949	38,729	...	38,729
Khamgaon d " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee d " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State) ...	18·00	158	267	9·00	239	194	4·00	1,230	538	2·50&3·0	9,466	2,807	11,093	3,306	...	...	257	3,563	...	3,563
Nizam's d " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot d " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern " ...	9·43	357	950	4·71	1,004	1,085	...	...	...	1·87	82,286	26,898	83,647	28,933	...	...	2,294	31,227	...	31,227
Total ...	..	1,01,910	6,78,161	..	332,140	7,53,952	.	1,879,123	18,71,446	...	11,496,595	85,39,131	13,809,768	1,18,43,262	7,849	50,198	15,58,244	1,34,51,704	1,928	1,34,49,776

a.—Includes Rs. 571-9-0 on account of special trains, regarding which no information as to number of passengers, &c., conveyed was received. The mileage run was 86. | *b.*—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *c.*—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class;" but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads respectively. | *d.*—Accounts not received.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	34,225,154	18,09,089	596,375	53,964	35,091	1,459	...	...	13,946	18,78,458	...	18,78,458
South Indian	3,338,337	1,87,749	2,780	348	499,466	21,284	...	...	858	2,10,239	...	2,10,239
Great Indian Peninsula	138,747,063	1,01,25,460	1,070,836	87,285	1,010,877	45,722	...	...	34,914	1,02,93,381	..	1,02,93,381
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	40,119,376	25,31,974	229,459	22,244	53,374	2,224	246,952	7,940	69,346	26,33,728	2,500a	26,31,228
East Indian, Main Line	160,298,171	79,02,817	4,407,878	3,34,483	363,253	7,583	45,937,522	13,71,046	22,276	96,38,205	20,797a	96,17,408
" Jubbulpore Line	12,982,631	6,32,672	146,432	11,508	11,902	347	1,722	51	547	6,45,125	391a	6,44,734
Eastern Bengal	12,827,854	6,69,377	26,117	1,903	12,722	265	183,339	8,912	2,718	6,83,175	...	6,83,175
Oudh and Rohilkhund	13,617,980	6,56,620	697,829	49,829	2,294,955	34,854	55,477	1,651	1,853	7,44,807	...	7,44,807
Punjab and Delhi	19,021,063	10,01,622	407,966	38,248	481,132	12,530	79,600	2,978	3,944	10,59,322	...	10,59,322
Sindh	8,121,876	5,46,796	23,615	3,175	126	4	...	...	40	5,50,015	19,814b	5,30,201
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	392,027	15,271	...	...	...	...	783	44	381	15,696	...	15,696
Nulhatee (State)	104,753	9,279	11	2	...	...	59,996	3,597	280	13,158	...	13,158
Rajpootana (State)	6,787,776	5,40,368	1,176	106	276,119	10,225	5,625	401	1,465	5,52,565	212a	5,52,353
Holkar "	1,537,138	120,365	37,586	2,825	226,473	10,146	...	...	236	1,33,572	...	1,33,572
Khamgaon c "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee c "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	133,206	15,409	...	...	83,531	4,891	...	...	31	20,331	...	20,331
Nizam's (State) c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot c "	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	69,746	6,396	...	...	96,884	5,361	...	...	23	11,780	...	11,780
Total ...	452,324,151	2,67,71,264	7,648,160	6,03,020	5,445,905	1,56,895	46,571,018	13,96,620	1,52,858	2,90,83,557	48,714	2,90,39,843

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,53,234	7,21,543	1,10,078	3,02,036	2,07,949	...	14,892	22,09,732
South Indian	39,054	1,04,375	14,248	46,758	26,894	...	1,419	2,32,748
Great Indian Peninsula	8,86,074 *a*	22,97,501	6,44,819	10,12,820	4,85,977	...	19,514	53,46,705
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,41,329	6,32,598	1,28,444	3,85,129	2,34,821	...	27,576	17,49,897
East Indian, Main Line	14,15,217	14,78,358	5,74,450	12,82,345	6,69,634	48,054	98,043	55,66,101
„ Jubbulpore Line	2,36,657	1,70,521	60,043	1,10,834	58,173	..	525	6,36,753
Eastern Bengal	2,37,860	1,82,142	81,639	2,09,269	1,29,177	1,03,989	14,991	9,59,067
Oudh and Rohilkhund	1,20,342	2,64,895	56,351	1,78,514	1,17,458	...	10,968	7,48,528
Punjab and Delhi	2,32,355	3,76,377	1,17,441	2,46,253	} 2,75,627	3,48,940	{ 2,996	20,56,255
Sindh	1,33,542	2,25,008	19,366	58,104			20,246 }	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	9,685	15,395	5,305	5,732	5,993	...	448	42,558
Nulhatee (State)	5,583	7,816	4,082	4,758	4,633	...	311	27,183
Rajpootana, „	1,33,405	1,91,755	17,145	79,162	80,300	...	1,239	5,03,006
Holkar „	10,451	36,890	5,697	34,245	18,239	...	20,461	1,25,983
Khamgaon *b* „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *b* „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley (State)	3,803	2,210	2,904	10,915	2,900	...	...	22,732
Nizam's *b* „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot *b* „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	3,495	6,150	873	6,793	2,698	...	...	20,009
Total ...	46,62,086	67,13,534	18,42,885	39,73,667	23,20,473	5,00,983	2,33,629	2,02,47,257

a.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 15,29,048, as a sum of Rs. 5,50,515 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," Rs. 86,796 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," and Rs. 5,663 to Fire Insurance Fund. | *b.*—Accounts not received.

No. VI.

DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way, and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,24,940	7,11,487	16,807	8,53,234	...	8,53,234
South Indian	11,823	26,697	534	39,054	..	39,054
Great Indian Peninsula	2,17,998	12,85,022	26,028	15,29,048	6,42,974 *a*	8,86,074
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	80,413	2,46,434	14,482	3,41,329	..	3,41,329
East Indian, Main Line	2,51,814	12,64,823	42,907	15,59,544	1,44,327 *b*	14,15,217
„ Jubbulpore Line	36,499	94,419	1,08,539	2,39,457	2,800 *c*	2,36,657
Eastern Bengal	43,789	2,08,892 *d*	2,636	2,55,317	17,457 *e*	2,37,860
Oudh and Rohilkhund	23,934	91,042	5,366	1,20,342	..	1,20,342
Punjab and Delhi	96,898	1,43,544	4,347	2,44,789	12,434 *f*	2,32,355
Sindh	9,807	1,21,797	1,938	1,33,542	...	1,33,542
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	811	8,856	18	9,685	...	9,685
Nulhatee (State)...	24 *g*	5,523	36	5,583	...	5,583
Rajpootana „	19,827	1,11,772	1,806	1,33,405	...	1,33,405
Holkar „	3,076	7,288	87	10,451	...	10,451
Khamgaon *h* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *h* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley (State)	1,500	1,714	589	3,803	...	3,803
Nizam's (State) *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot „ *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	1,061	2,434	...	3,495	...	3,495
Total ...	9,24,214	43,31,744	2,26,120	54,82,078	8,19,992	46,62,086

a.—Of this amount Rs. 5,50,515 were charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," Rs. 86,796 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," and Rs. 5,663 to "Fire Insurance Fund." | *b.*—Of this amount Rs. 831 were charged to "Fire Insurance Fund," Rs. 21,812 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 101 on account of unpaid salaries, and Rs. 1,21,584 for value of stores returned to stock. | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 165 were charged to "Fire Insurance Fund," Rs. 75 were on account of unpaid salaries, and Rs. 2,560 for value of stores returned to stock. | *d.*—Of this Rs. 63,350 were for protective works at Goalundo. | *e.*—Of this amount Rs. 14,319 charged to "Replacement of Ballast and Renewal of Sleepers Fund," and Rs. 3,138 for value of stores returned to stock. | *f.*—Of this amount Rs. 12,191 were credited on adjustment of stores stock account, and Rs. 243 charged to "Fire Insurance Fund." *g.*—Office expenses. | *h.*—Accounts not received.

No. VII.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	66,564	1,04,290	3,52,954	26,612	1,71,123	...	7,21,543	...	7,21,543
South Indian	15,954	19,295	55,024	3,751	10,351	...	1,04,375	...	1,04,375
Great Indian Peninsula	1,34,350	4,75,693	11,58,331	1,14,714	4,12,533	1,880*a*	22,97,501	...	22,97,501
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,490	1,06,088	3,12,995	24,748	1,12,277	...	6,32,598	...	6,32,598
East Indian, Main Line	1,83,361	5,48,567	2,48,759	99,578	4,51,294	8,763	15,40,322	61,964*b*	14,78,358
" Jubbulpore Line	15,588	48,430	75,767	10,914	20,338	...	1,71,037	516*c*	1,70,521
Eastern Bengal	26,674	51,406	51,330	12,445	40,287	...	1,82,142	...	1,82,142
Oudh and Rohilkhund	20,737	88,717	1,06,300	22,764	24,659	1,718	2,64,895	...	2,64,895
Punjab and Delhi	40,381	1,16,474	1,98,560	17,805	95,155	22,491	4,90,866	1,14,489*d*	3,76,377
Sindh	11,291	20,726	48,075	10,368	1,43,501	213	2,34,174	9,166*e*	2,25,008
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,320	1,696	6,040	977	4,219	143	15,395	...	15,395
Nulhatee (State)	1,283	715	2,393	544	2,881	...	7,816	...	7,816
Rajpootana "	15,297	44,900	1,03,042	13,329	15,187	...	1,91,755	...	1,91,755
Holkar "	2,888	13,214	7,514	6,312	4,157	2,805	36,890	...	36,890
Khamgaon *f* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *f* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	...	2,210
Nizam's (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot " *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	1,820	2,231	1,450	617	32	...	6,150	...	6,150
Total ...	5,84,998	16,42,442	27,58,534	3,65,478	15,07,994	38,013	68,99,669	1,86,135	67,13,534

a.—Of this amount Rs. 1,308 were for charges incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b.*—Of this amount Rs. 3,512 charged to Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 2,127 were for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 56,025 credited on adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshop. | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 294 were charged to Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 65 were for unpaid salaries and Rs. 157 for value of stores returned to stock. | *d.*—Of this amount Rs. 8,126 charged to Locomotive Renewal Reserves and Rs. 1,06,363 credited on adjustment of stores stock account. | *e.*—Of this amount Rs. 2,548 charged to Locomotive Renewal Reserves and Rs. 6,618 credited on adjustment of stores stock account. | *f.*—Accounts not received.

No. VIII.

DETAILS OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oilings.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	9,446	75,479	25,153	...	1,10,078	...	1,10,078
South Indian	2,902	8,504	2,873	...	14,279	31*a*	14,248
Great Indian Peninsula	33,119	5,16,552	1,05,289	...	6,54,960	10,141*b*	6,44,819
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14,186	96,982	17,276	...	1,28,444	...	1,28,444
East Indian, Main Line	43,900	5,02,067	32,515	2,135	5,80,617	6,167*c*	5,74,450
" Jubbulpore Line...	3,329	51,470	5,244	...	60,043	...	60,043
Eastern Bengal	11,709	63,095	6,835	...	81,639	...	81,639
Oudh and Rohilkhund	2,045	48,505	7,214	...	57,764	1,413*d*	56,351
Punjab and Delhi	8,472	1,02,806	19,874	1,032	1,32,184	14,743*e*	1,17,441
Sindh	2,993	12,636	3,773	71	19,473	107*f*	19,366
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	4,964	341	...	5,305	...	5,305
Nulhatee (State)	...	3,600	482	...	4,082	...	4,082
Rajpootana "	1,677	11,678	3,790	...	17,145	...	17,145
Holkar "	...	4,146	1,551	...	5,697	...	5,697
Khamgaon *g* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *g* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	2,904	...	2,904
Nizam's (State) *g*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot " *g*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	...	47	826	..	873	...	873
Total ...	1,33,778	15,02,531	2,33,036	3,238	18,75,487	32,602	18,42,885

a.—Credits received for work done in workshop for other Departments, &c. | *b.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund | *c.*—Includes Rs. 103 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 6,065 credited on adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops. | *d.*—Amount recovered from Fire Insurance Fund. | *e.*—Of this amount Rs. 188 charged to Fire Insurance Fund and Rs. 14,555 credited on adjustment of stores stock account. | *f.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, water and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	56,426	1,27,908	34,444	51,491	21,601	...	9,012	1,154	3,02,036	...	3,02,036
South Indian	5,876	16,773	3,752	1,629	2,803	...	14,783	1,142	46,758	...	46,758
Great Indian Peninsula	87,962	3,31,786	2,42,091	1,07,080	47,050	87,551	1,01,624	7.676	10,12,820	...	10,12,820
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	33,504	1,48,483	22,355	33,007	13,264	1,09,240	20,096	5,180	3,85,129	...	3,85,129
East Indian, Main Line	1,48,663	7,31,135	1,82,201	68,532	44,063	...	84,382	25,696	12,84,672	2,327*a*	12,82,345
" Jubbulpore Line	4,205	44,257	16,797	4,157	2,484	...	38,194	992	1,11,086	252*a*	1,10,834
Eastern Bengal	22,564	1,31,303	20,903	27,364	5,014	...	10	2,111	2,09,269	...	2,09,269
Oudh and Rohilkhund	16,633	97,205	24,798	17,591	13,983	190	6,244	1,870	1,78,514	...	1,78,514
Punjab and Delhi	35,523	1,12,784	34,172	25,249	19,764	...	33,581	1,996	2,63,069	16,816*b*	2,46,253
Sindh	4,574	23,977	6,118	4,006	4,321	14,796	...	312	58,104	...	58,104
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,119	2,808	558	272	855	...	...	120	5,732	...	5,732
Nulhatee (State)	1,112	1,520	355	135	412	824	...	400	4,758	...	4,758
Rajpootana (State)	10,482	27,060	9,893	8,710	5.470	16,759	...	788	79,162	...	79,162
Holkar "	318	10,217	4,195	4,169	1,696	...	5,461	8,189	34,245	...	34,245
Khamgaon *c* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *c* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Wurdha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,915	...	10,915
Nizam's *c* "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot (State)*c*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	2,442	2,266	411	158	990	171	...	355	6,793	...	6,793
Total ...	4,31,403	18,09,482	6,03,043	3,53,550	1,83,770	2,29,531	3,13,387	57,981	39,93,062	19,395	39,73,667

a.—Unpaid salaries. | *b.*—Credited on adjustment of stores stock account. | *c.*—Accounts not received.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Madras	36,009	1,17,474	14,005	38,426	2,035	2,07,949	...	2,07,949
South Indian	5,068	18,183	..	3,557	86	26,894	...	26,894
Great Indian Peninsula	45,178	2,42,751	79,596	1,11,594	6,858*a*	4,85,977	...	4,85,977
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	37,139	1,31,308	35,654	29,207	1,513	2,34,821	..	2,34,821
East Indian, Main Line	58,805	3,75,707	61,767	1,65,554	21,687	6,83,520	13,886*b*	6,69,634
" Jubbulpore Line...	4,426	25,105	6,473	20,878	1,298	58,180	7*c*	58,173
Eastern Bengal	25,665	63,617	14,871	20,119	4,905	1,29,177	...	1,29,177
Oudh and Rohilkhund	9,061	55,674	11,083	38,273	3,367	1,17,458	...	1,17,458
Punjab and Delhi	} 34,261	1,79,615	25,340	36,194	583	2,75,993	366*d*	2,75,627
Sindh								
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	4,829	366	797	1	5,993	...	5,993
Nulhatee (State)	...	4,214	...	410	9	4,633	...	4,633
Rajpootana (State)	...	45,350	11,768	23,176	6	80,300	...	80,300
Holkar "	...	14,148	725	3,258	108	18,239	...	18,239
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Wurdha Valley (State)	...	1,854	...	1,046	...	2,900	...	2,900
Nizam's "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Punjab Northern (State)	...	2,303	...	395	...	2,698	...	2,698
Total ...	2,55,612	12,82,132	2,61,648	4,92,884	42,456	23,34,732	14,259	23,20,473

a.—Of this amount Rs. 866 were for charges incurred on account of expenses connected with Fire Engines. | *b.*—This is made up of Rs. 386 unpaid salaries and Rs. 13,500 value of stores returned to stock. | *c.*—Unpaid salaries.
d.—Credited on adjustment of stores stock account. | *e.*—Accounts not received.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

RAILWAYS.	Locomotives.	VEHICLES.			
		Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	TOTAL.
Madras	126	463	3,024	85	3,572
South Indian	24	67	313	13	393
Great Indian Peninsula	345	925	6,642	426	7,993
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	85	238	2,750	49	3,037
East Indian, Main Line	478	729	5,627	224	6,580
" Jubbulpore Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	153	694	26	873
Oudh and Rohilkhund	62	282	1,087	40	1,409
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,196	68	2,650
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	70	273	7	350
Nulhatee (State)	6	10	18	...	28
Rajpootana "	56	119	798	27	944
Holkar "	16	42	246	3	291
Khamgaon *a*	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *a*	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdha Valley (State) *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's *a*	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	..	...	...
Punjab Northern	8	26	338	4	368
TOTAL ...	1,456	3,655	25,661	1,041	30,357

a.—Accounts not received.
b.—This line is worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

QUANTITIES OF CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON IMPORTED INTO INDIA DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

No. 323 R., dated Fort William, the 3rd February 1876.

Read again—

Letter to Messrs. Rutherford and Co., Agents, Bengal Iron-works Co., No. 621 R. of the 6th March 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—For the information of intending manufacturers of iron in India, it was agreed to publish, from time to time, in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, statements of the quantity and description of iron-work imported into India by the Government for the last three years.

2. The returns asked for at the time have been received in a shape which does not admit of their being abstracted in as much detail as is desirable, and revised returns have now been called for. Meanwhile, the following general statement may be useful.

3. The State Railways have during the last four years imported about 160,000 tons of wrought-iron, giving an annual average of 40,000 tons. The average annual supply of the other branches of the Public Works Department, Telegraph Department and Military Department has been—

Wrought-iron	3,250 tons.
Cast-iron	3,000 "
Iron not specified	2,750 "

The total annual average of all sorts therefore amounts to 49,000 tons.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. DRUMMOND, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Deputy Secretary.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 10, 11, 16 AND 17 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1876.

Districts.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.																																										Remarks.
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras. Ganjam ...	17 7	14 7	8 8	...	...	...	19 4	17 8	17 8	26 1	26 1	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 9	41 0	35 2	26 6	20 0	40 0	486 0	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Secunderabad ...	19 4	16 5	20 5	...	...	...	9 1	8 8	9 3	13 3	13 7	13 4	27 6	25 2	36 4	29 5	28 1	32 5	31 1	31 9	39 7	26 6	25 6	19 5	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 1	10 2	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Bolarum ...	18 3	18 3	20 6	..	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 2	12 4	12 4	12 4	24 3	24 3	29 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 6	9 9	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Chadarghat ...	13 0	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 0	12 5	12 0	10 5	23 0	19 3	33 0	23 0	25 0	33 0	17 2	17 2	14 5	19 2	22 7	18 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	9 2	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd FEBRUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The only rainfall reported during the week has been a trifling shower at Darjeeling, a shower at Gauhati, and light falls at Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Jullundur, Lahore and Delhi in the Punjab. In Madras prospects continue unchanged. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has begun in the Deccan districts; the condition of the crops is fair. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, and the greater part of Rajputana: in Bhurtpore rain is wanted. In Bengal the rice crop is almost all reaped, with a fair yield upon the whole; the spring crops promise well, but require rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are generally good, but rain is wanted. Rain is also required in the southern districts of the Punjab. There is no improvement reported from Mysore. Reports from Burmah and Assam are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; castor harvested; outturn one-fourth; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera 33 seizures, 13 deaths in 4 taluks; fever general; mild small-pox in 4 taluks; epizoötic aphtha general; pasture withering.
Kurnool („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Season favourable; paddy and *chollum* harvested; other crops flourishing; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera in Cumbum taluk; cattle disease in Ramalkota and Pattikonda; pasture and water abundant.
Tanjore („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation—a few dry crops; standing crops not thriving in places for want of rain; harvest—some wet crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices slightly rising; cholera continues, 287 seizures, 227 deaths; cattle disease in places, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Prices steadily rising; all other items as last week; prospects not very favourable; cholera 109 seizures, 51 deaths.
Malabar („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Harvesting second crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 469 cases, 358 deaths; small-pox prevalent in North Malabar; cattle disease slight, chiefly in Wynaad. *General Remarks.*—General prospects same as last week.
Bombay— (Feb. 3rd)		
Sind. (Feb. 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Heavy squall at Ghorabári on night of 1st instant.
Shikarpur ...	...	River slowly rising; cattle disease prevalent throughout the Collectorate; *rabi* crops healthy; public health fair.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and threatens rain.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	*Rabi* crops promising, but slightly affected by frost in Kashmor taluka; rain wanted; public health fair.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Cotton-picking commenced.
Kaira ...	...	Late crops and cotton thriving.
Broach ...	...	Public health and crops good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	State of *rabi* and *kharif* crops the same as before; fever in five talukas.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi middling; fever prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* thriving; prospects fair; small-pox in the town of Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	*Rabi* crops being reaped in some places; prospects as before.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* progressing.
Sholapur ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; outturn 8 *annas* in the *rupee*; in most talukas health good.
Satara ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; cotton crops in Mán indifferent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* crops good; cotton indifferent, except in Sampgaon and Parasgad.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops commenced; cholera increasing; fever and cattle disease decreasing.
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation favourable; 5 deaths from cholera.
Kaladgi ...	...	Anticipated outturn from *rabi* crops about 11 *annas* in the *rupee*; cotton generally indifferent; 26 deaths from cholera at Bádámi, and 2 at Bágalkot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops as before; health good; cholera at Morvi continues.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; cotton-picking commenced in Sáylá taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking commenced in some districts; *kharif* and cotton prospects continue well.
		General Remarks.—Health and crops fair in Sind, Guzerat and the Deccan; fever prevalent in Khandesh and Nasik; cholera continues in Morvi, Kaladgi and Dharwar.
Bengal—(Feb. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than last week, the south wind having begun; cloudy, and a prospect of rain falling; rain is still wanted; small-pox is prevalent; inoculation being much practised; cholera is decreasing.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and foggy; pulses, chillies, linseed, *sesamum*, &c., are progressing fairly; a little rain would do much good; cholera still prevails in certain parts of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy this day; during the first part of the week it was very cold; mustard is being gathered in small quantities; tobacco and chillies are doing well.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week, and not so cold as in last week; no change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; rain is much wanted; state and prospects of the crops are fair; public health is improving.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather continues seasonable; the *rabi* crops it is reported will suffer should no rain fall.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain would do good to the crops, but the heavy dews have prevented much damage.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and dry, with westerly wind; this wind is unseasonable and may bring rain, which is much wanted; pulses are fair, and *boro* crop of rice so far favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
24-Pergunnahs ..	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of the late rice is nearly brought to a close; winter crops are promising well; cholera is abating at Barripore, but it shows no sign of decrease at Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather much cooler than last week; strong westerly winds prevailing; late rice crop is nearly all harvested; rain is much wanted, both for the crops now standing and for ploughing for future crops.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant; the drought is telling on the *rabi* crops in most parts of the district; the yield will be somewhat light, but the fine weather is ensuring a successful harvest of what there is.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; there is no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; if any change, there is a slight rise in the prices of rice and black pulse.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	High winds from south and west; there appears some hope of an early fall of rain; the *són* crop is being gathered, and the yield is poor owing to the want of rain; the spring crops are now beginning to suffer from the same cause; cholera is abating, but has not yet disappeared.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool, and no appearance of change; the rice harvest is nearly completed; the cold weather crops require rain badly; cutting of mustard crops has commenced in Nattore; public health is good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e., amun*, or the late rice crop, is almost entirely cut, and a fair average yield is expected; other crops promise well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the *boro* crop of rice, the transplanting of which still continues, is doing well; the *rabi* crop is suffering throughout the district from want of rain; the *haimunti* crop, which has been all reaped, has yielded a fair outturn; one death has taken place from cholera and 3 from fever during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Weather cold and generally fine, but cloudy on the 26th instant; the nor'-wester season has set in, but no storm as yet; the paddy crops are nearly off the ground; the prospects of the cold weather crops are fair, but would have been better if rain had fallen in time.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; tobacco crop is good; wheat is fair; mustard is nearly all gathered; rain is wanted.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; prospects of tobacco and other crops continue unfavourable for want of rain.
Jalpaiguri ...	...	The last few days have been cloudy and promised rain; rain is greatly needed; tobacco crop looks greatly dried up, and if rain does not fall soon, it will not be up to average.
Darjeeling ...	·20 (·26 in previous week.)	Weather very cold and misty, with occasional sunshine during the week; the slight rains during the previous week have done some good to the barley and wheat now on the ground; but more is wanted; in the Terai harvesting of the winter rice crop is going on; there will be a very small deficiency in the outturn.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, barometer is low; state and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold and extraordinarily foggy on the 25th, 26th and 27th; *sowing*—sowings of a species of rice called *jali dhan* are going on in a small part of the chur lands in Bolaghur; *cultivation*—spring crops are doing well; late potatoes cost heavy irrigation; dews heavy; barley and wheat (small crops) sprouted well; rain is wanted at the end of a fortnight; *harvest*—rice is well closed; *kolai* or pulses closed; outturn is 12 to 14 annas; sugarcane is being cut and pressed; potatoes being dug up, the yield is from 12 to 14 annas; vegetables are abundant.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops and sugarcane are same as before, *i. e.*, they are doing well; general health of the district is comparatively good.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; west wind in the early part of the week; no change in the state and prospects of the paddy crops; winter crops are doing well; health of the district continues good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; winter crops are promising well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather colder, with less wind than last week; the little *rabi* crop there is has suffered a good deal from want of rain.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Rain is badly wanted for the *rabi*, though in many places the crops are very healthy; large importations into Soopool from Mudehpoora are reported, and, strange to say, common rice is cheaper in the Soopool sub-division than it is at head-quarters, and in many places cheaper than at Mudehpoora; prices of rice ranging from 20 to 25 seers; price of rice at Mudehpoora is 21 to 25 seers; *murwa* is selling at 29 to 32 seers in Soopool; condition of the people north of the Ganges is still good; general health of the district is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather fair, with occasional high west-winds; the *rabi* prospects continue fair in the extensive low-lying deorahs; the crops are very good.
Purneah ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Weather dry and getting warmer; westerly winds at the commencement and middle of the week; at present the wind is blowing from the east; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops and cattle pasturage, and more particularly for wheat and barley, which are suffering in consequence.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold, with west wind; no change in the prospects of the *rabi* crops since the date of the last report, except that indigo and tobacco have been considerably injured by frost in the south of the district; prices of food-grains in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division are stationary.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather cold and cloudy; there is no change in the prospects of the crops in the Sudder sub-division; prices are easy; in Hajeepore sub-division the crops look fairly well, except in the vicinity of Lallgunge, where 4 annas is expected; prices at Hajeepore and Lallgunge are very low on account of importation from Oudh and North-Western Provinces; in Seetamarhee sub-division every thing looks better since the last rain which in some parts of the north of the district is said to have been as much as 2 inches; the sub-divisional officer reports that opium prospects except about Shewhur are bad.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; cloudless sky with dry westerly wind; the prospects of the crops continue fair, but rain would do much good now; mustard and peas are being harvested in places; wheat and barley are in ear; *ruhur* pulse is doing well, and fast reaching maturity; poppy is flourishing; sugarcane is being manufactured, and yielding fairly; prices (rice excepted) are favourable; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather nice and cool; the *rabi* and poppy are growing well; late rice crop is harvested.
Patna ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler, with high west and north-west winds almost incessantly; occasionally cloudy, with unfulfilled appearance of rain; from the east it is reported that if rain should fall the *rabi* crops may still be a full one, otherwise 12 annas, and from the west, that the crops are only fair and will suffer a good deal if there be no rain, still more in the far south-west; no return from Jehanabad is received.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather cold, with very high westerly wind in the commencement of the week; *rabi* crops are ripening; some injury is done by high westerly winds; in Buxar it is thought the crop will not be a full one.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather—cloudless sky, with strong westerly wind, no improvement in the prospect of the crops since last report, and the little pasturage there is will be dried up for want of moisture if these high winds continue.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather still cool; very strong westerly winds throughout the week; no rain; the prospects of the *rabi* crops still continue good, but the cry for rain is becoming louder; the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow reports that the crops, particularly gram, are beginning to suffer from want of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, but rain is wanted; the crops on the ground are doing well; there has been no rain, and the Deputy Commissioner presumes that the crops, which are not on any extended scale, have been irrigated from the numerous tanks; owing to the call upon these tanks for the winter rice and the crops now on the ground, the Deputy Commissioner is afraid that unless rain soon falls, there will be a great want of water for man and beast before long.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; want of rain has not injured the *rabi*, but for the first ploughings some rain now will do good; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, and towards the end of the week much colder; harvesting of the paddy crop is completed; outturn is excellent; miscellaneous crops are good; cholera and small-pox are in parts of the district, both in the north and south.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry in the district, but not in the sudder station; all crops are doing well; public health is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; harvesting of the main rice crop is almost complete; cotton plantation has been commenced; sugarcane is being cut; tobacco is being planted; the *dalwa* paddy crop is in progress.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a slight fall in Darjeeling; the rice crop is almost all off the ground and the harvest is nearly completed; the yield will be a fair one on the average; the spring crops are promising well, but they need rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good.
Jhansi („ 3rd)	...	No change.
Agra („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Ditto.
Meerut ...	—	Ditto.
Bareilly ...	..	
Almora* (Jan. 31st)	—	Weather unseasonably warm; crops very good as yet, but rain is urgently wanted.
Allahabad (Feb. 2nd)	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Feb. 2nd)	Slight shower on the 1st instant.	Crops doing well; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects favourable, but rain wanted; health good.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops withering; health good.
Jullundur „	·4	More rain wanted; health good.
Lahore „	Slight shower on the 1st instant.	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good, but rain wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Slight showers; health and harvest prospects good.
Rawalpindi „	1·	*Rabi* prospects favourable; health good.
Peshâwar „	·2	Agricultural prospects favourable; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally fair, but rain wanted in Southern districts; health of province good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 2nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable, and public health generally good; strong westerly wind; rain wanted.
Sitapur „		
Fyzabad „		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Jan. 29th)	...	Clear and cold; prospects favourable; health improving; prices rising.
Bilaspur ...	...	Getting warm; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Clear; prospects good; cholera ceased; prices falling.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear; harvest over; health good.
Chhindwara („ 30th)	...	Clear; strong winds; *kharif* cutting; *rabi* looking favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chanda ...	...	Weather fair; rice threshing; *rabi* partly injured by caterpillars and blight; fever prevalent.
Betul („ 31st)	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* good; health improved; prices stationary.
Balaghât „		Clear; rice threshing completing; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (Feb. 1st)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* promising; health improving; prices easy.
Nagpur („ 2nd)	...	Weather fair; prospects good; cattle disease in few places; prices unchanged.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; *rabi* crops favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cold; *rabi* prospects good; cattle disease in two tahsils.
Saugor ...	...	Cold; *rabi* promises fair; cow and small-pox prevalent.
Nimar ...	...	Crops being cut; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* cutting commenced; health good.
Hoshangabad		Cool; *rabi* promises fair; cotton out-turn half average.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* looking healthy.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* everywhere promises well.

* In the report for the week ending the 27th ultimo, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 29th idem, the "General remarks" for the N. W. Provinces should be read as applying to the district of Almora.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Arrakan Division (Feb. 4th)	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon (Feb. 4th)	...	No fresh cases of cholera reported; slight cattle disease in Hmawbee.
Bassein "	...	Health good.
Henzada "	...	Cholera over; public health good; harvest finished.
Prome "	...	Thirteen deaths from cholera since last report; small-pox continues at Shweedoung.
Thayetmyo "	...	Health good; rain threatening.
Thonkwa "	...	Health and crops good; crops being reaped; slight cattle disease.
Tenasserim Division "	...	Public health good; bulk of crops harvested; cattle disease abating in Amherst district.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 3rd)	0·16	Mornings misty and cold, days clear and cool; lands for *asu* being ploughed; mustard seeds, pulse, almost reaped, a fair outturn; tea season over, good yield.
Sylhet "	*Nil*	Price of rice risen slightly and cultivation commenced; cholera prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* promising; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects of season continue unsatisfactory; cattle suffering from murrain in some of the Murnad taluks; cholera slightly increased in the three districts where prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Bhurtpore (Feb. 3rd)	...	Clear sun-shiny weather; no sickness; crops progressing favourably; rain much wanted.
Ajmere "	*Nil*	Small-pox still reported; otherwise health and prospects good.
Jeypore "	...	No change; health and prospects good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 2nd)	...	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 7.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1876.

Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, as Grand Master, is pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., to be the Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th February 1876.

No. 3.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 8th February 1876.

No. 67.—APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner of the Pegu Division in British Burma, to be Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division from the date of the retirement of Colonel D. Brown from the service.

Colonel H. A. Browne, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade and at present on furlough, to be Commissioner of the Pegu Division, *vice* Colonel Ardagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Duff, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Commissioner of the Pegu Division from the date of Colonel Ardagh's giving up charge of the Division to join the Tenasserim Commissionership and during the absence of Colonel H. A. Browne on furlough, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Sladen, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as Commissioner of the Arakan Division during the absence on furlough of Colonel E. M. Ryan, or until further orders.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 71.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 31st December 1875, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
		Furlough.		
1	Hon'ble W. Ainslie ...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ...	Jan. 25, 1875	April 24, 1876
2	A. M. Monteath (a) ...	Director General of the Post Office of India...	March 10, 1873	Dec. 9, 1875
		Special Leave. *Nil.*		
		LOWER PROVINCES.		
		Furlough.		
1	H. C. Richardson ...	Judge of Nuddea ...	May 5, 1875	Feb. 4, 1876
2	E. W. Molony ...	Commissioner of Bhaugulpore ...	March 29, 1875	March 28, 1877
3	J. A. Crawford ...	Collector of Customs ...	April 13, 1874	April 12, 1876
4	J. F. Browne ...	District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack ...	March 16, 1875	Dec. 15, 1876
5	W. V. G. Tayler ...	Magistrate and Collector, Pubna ...	April 23, 1875	April 22, 1877
6	S. C. Bayley ...	Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Patna	Sept. 3, 1875	Nov. 2, 1876
7	W. Cornell ...	District and Sessions Judge, Bancoorah, and Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Burdwan.	Oct. 4, 1875	Dec. 8, 1876
8	W. L. Heeley ...	Inspector General of Jails ...	March 16, 1875	March 15, 1877
9	T. Walton ...	District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore ...	Aug. 14, 1875	Nov. 13, 1876
10	H. F. J. Kean ...	Magistrate and Collector, Durbhangah ...	Aug. 11, 1874	Aug. 10, 1876
11	J. S. Drummond ...	Magistrate and Collector, Sarun ...	April 26, 1875	April 25, 1876
12	F. H. Pellew ...	Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly ...	March 12, 1875	Nov. 11, 1876
13	H. Beveridge ...	Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge ...	Jan. 2, 1875	July 1, 1877
14	J. Monro ...	District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye ...	Jan. 15, 1875	Jan. 14, 1877
15	J. S. Armstrong ...	Magistrate and Collector of Pooree ...	Oct. 4, 1875	Oct. 3, 1876
16	F. Jones ...	Senior Superintendent of Survey ...	March 29, 1875	Jan. 28, 1877
17	C. D. Field ...	District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad...	Nov. 1, 1875	Oct. 31, 1876
18	E. H. Ruddock ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 1, 1874	Oct. 31, 1876
19	G. K. Webster ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Oct. 1, 1875	March 31, 1876
20	J. R. Hallett ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Aug. 11, 1874	Aug. 10, 1876
21	G. J. S. Hodgkinson ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 20, 1874	Nov. 19, 1876
22	G. Toynbee ...	Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa ...	March 8, 1875	March 7, 1877
23	J. Scobell Armstrong ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 23, 1874	Nov. 22, 1876
24	W. B. Oldham ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector ...	March 29, 1875	March 28, 1877
25	R. M. Waller ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 11, 1874	July 10, 1876
26	A. A. Wace ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhangah	March 24, 1875	June 23, 1876
27	W. H. Page ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 18, 1875	Nov. 17, 1876
28	H. G. Cooke ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Oct. 26, 1872	April 25, 1876
29	E. M. Money ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Dec. 30, 1875	Dec. 29, 1876
		Special Leave. *Nil.*		
		Note.—Total absent ... 29 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 238 Percentage of absentees ... 12·1		
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
		Furlough.		
1	G. H. Lawrence ...	Judge ...	Nov. 29, 1875	Feb. 12, 1877
2	H. D. Willock ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 23, 1874	Nov. 9, 1876
3	W. Lane ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 14, 1875	April 13, 1876
4	E. S. Robertson ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	March 8, 1875	Jan. 1, 1876
5	C. A. Elliott ...	Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces...	March 15, 1875	Jan. 30, 1877
6	F. E. Elliot ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	Nov. 9, 1874	Nov. 8, 1876
7	C. W. Mellor ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade.	April 26, 1875	Nov. 19, 1876
8	T. W. Rawlins ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 1, 1875	Sept. 30, 1876
9	A. C. Tupp ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	On subsidiary leave.	
10	W. E. Neale ...	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ...	April 27, 1874	Feb. 26, 1876
11	H. M. Rogers (b) ...	Out of employ ...	June 20, 1874	Dec. 19, 1875
12	W. T. Martin ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Oct. 5, 1874	Oct. 4, 1876
13	A. Robinson ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	March 24, 1875	March 23, 1877
14	F. Baker (c) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	March 22, 1875	March 21, 1876
15	J. W. Muir ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	July 2, 1875	July 1, 1876

(a) Detained in England on special duty. (b) Has applied to resign the service. (c) Has obtained six months' extension from the Secretary of State.

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*continued.*		
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 15		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces ... 192		
		Percentage of absentees ... 7 8		
		PUNJAB.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	D. C. MACNABB ...	Commissioner and Superintendent ...	April 10, 1874	April 9, 1876
2	B. H. BADEN-POWELL ...	Conservator of Forests, Punjab ...	May 1, 1874	April 30, 1876
3	C. P. ELLIOTT ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class ...	Nov. 2, 1875	Nov. 1, 1876
4	A. R. BULMAN ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	March 1, 1875	June 6, 1876
5	G. M. OGILVIE ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	April 2, 1874	April 1, 1876
6	F. P. BEACHCROFT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	March 15, 1875	March 14, 1877
7	A. W. STOGDON ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Feb. 13, 1875	Feb. 12, 1877
8	F. D'OLBERT BULLOCK ...	Judge, Small Cause Court, 1st Class ...	March 1, 1874	Feb. 29. 1876
9	W. E. PURSER (*a*) ...	Settlement Officer, 3rd Grade ...	Jan. 18, 1875	Feb. 17, 1876
10	T. O. WILKINSON ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	April 26, 1875	Oct. 25, 1876
11	T. TROWARD ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	May 28, 1875	May 27, 1876
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	P. DEL H. JOHNSTONE ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Nov. 1, 1875	April 30, 1876
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 12		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 87		
		Percentage of absentees ...13·7		
		OUDH.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	M. L. FERRAR ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	May 5, 1875	Sept. 4, 1876
2	H. S. BOYS ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	April 23, 1875	Nov. 22, 1876
3	J. DEAS ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	July 14, 1875	Oct. 13, 1876
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 3		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh ... 27		
		Percentage of absentees ... 11·11		
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	W. B. JONES (*b*) ...	Secretary to the Chief Commissioner ...	Jan. 4, 1875	Oct. 3, 1875
2	C. E. BERNARD ...	Commissioner, Nagpúr Division ...	Feb. 15, 1875	Oct. 14, 1876
3	G. J. NICHOLLS ...	Assistant Commissioner ...	July 29, 1875	July 28, 1877
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	F. VENNING ...	Assistant Commissioner ...	Dec. 13, 1875	June 12, 1876
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 4		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 28		
		Percentage of absentees ... 14·3		
		BRITISH BURMA.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	J. D. SANDFORD ...	Judicial Commissioner, British Burma ...	April 17, 1875	Jan. 16, 1877
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE—Total absent ... 1		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma 16		
		Percentage of absentees ... 6·25		
		MYSORE AND COORG.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	J. D. GORDON, C. S. I. ...	Judicial Commissioner, Mysore ...	April 12, 1875	April 11, 1876
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		HYDERABAD.		
		Nil.		
		ASSAM.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... 67		
		Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 635		
		Percentage of absentees ... 10·5		

(*a*) Since returned. (*b*) Extended to 1st July 1876.

SANITARY.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 21.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Major Alexander Garden, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Mussoorie, in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner for Oudh during the absence of Dr. G. S. Sutherland, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 38.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent during the absence on privilege leave of Captain W. B. Birch, or until further orders.

Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. E. H. Man.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, *vice* Mr. de Roepstorff.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th February 1876.

No. 49.—The Revd. J. E. W. Rotton, D.D., whose retirement from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment was announced in Home Department Notification No. 16, dated the 7th ultimo, was relieved of his duties on the 22nd idem.

No. 51.—The services of the Revd. J. F. A. Gavin, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, who has returned from furlough, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 11th February 1876.

No. 139.—Mr. R. R. Beynon, Officiating Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th May 1874.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 10.—In modification of so much of the Notification of the Home Department (Public), No. 3518, dated the 27th July 1869, as fixed the number of the members of the Municipal Committee of the town of Mercara (Mahadeopett) in the province of Coorg at nine, of which three were to be ex-officio members, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 2 of Act XXII of 1865, to declare that the Municipal Committee of that town shall consist of fifteen members, five of whom shall be *ex-officio* members, to wit:—

The Superintendent of Coorg.
The Officer Commanding at Mercara.
The Súbahdar of Mahadeopett.
The Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
The Executive Engineer, Mercara.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 9th February 1876.

No. 406*P.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information:—

Friday, January 28, 1876.—The Prince of Wales left Agra by special train at 8 A. M. for Bhurtpoor, where His Royal Highness spent the day in shooting. The Prince returned to Agra in the evening, and after dinner attended a Ball given in the Dewan-i-Am by the residents of the North-West Provinces in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness to Agra.

Saturday, January 29, 1876.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and a small party, drove out to Futtehpoor Seekree and returned in the evening.

Sunday, January 30, 1876.—His Royal Highness attended Divine Service in Camp at 11 A. M. The Revd. Cannon Duckworth officiated.

Monday, January 31, 1876.—The Prince of Wales and suite left Agra for Gwalior in carriages at 8 A. M. His Royal Highness partook of luncheon on the road with the Rana of Dholepoor at his Highness' capital. The Prince was met at a distance from the town by His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and conducted to the spot where elephants were in waiting to convey His Royal Highness and suite to the Phool Bagh Palace. The Maharaja and his Sirdars escorted His Royal Highness to the Palace, and after arrival His Highness paid a visit to the Prince. The Governor-General's Agent for Central India met His Royal Highness at Dholepoor. There was a small dinner party in the evening.

Tuesday, February 1, 1876.—At 8 A. M. the Prince of Wales witnessed a parade of the Maharaja Sindia's troops followed by a sham fight. In the afternoon, His Royal Highness went over the fort and afterwards paid a return visit to His Highness the Maharaja in the old Palace. A large number of guests were invited to a dinner and evening party to meet His Royal Highness.

Wednesday, February, 2, 1876.—The Prince of Wales and suite left Gwalior for Agra at 10-30 A. M. At the special request of His Royal Highness the Maharaja took leave at the Phool Bagh Palace. His Royal Highness and party lunched on the road with the Rana of Dholepoor and reached Agra before dark.

Thursday, February 3, 1876.—His Royal Highness drove in the afternoon to visit the fort.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 424*P.*—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sri Lakshmi Chellavva, Zemindarni of Bobbili, in the Vizagapatam District, the title of "Rani," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 298 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Yar Mahomed Khan is appointed to be an Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 305 *G.*—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, F. R. C. S., of the Bhopal Battalion, and Surgeon to the Political Agency, held charge of the Sehore

Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th October to 29th December 1875, both days inclusive, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. 306 *G.*—PROMOTIONS.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. C. Hordern, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 12th December 1875 :—

Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain R. S. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

No. 307 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to raise the Sub-Division of Bassim, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the status of a district or charge of a Deputy Commissioner.

Consequent on the above arrangement, the following promotions are made in the Berar Commission from this date :—

Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Major C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Captain Mackenzie, promoted.

Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Mayne, promoted.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 9th February 1876.

No. 814.—Mr. G. FitzGerald, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 10*th February* 1876.

No. 771.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that, unless in any case it may be specially ordered otherwise, a personal allowance to a public servant shall be diminished by any amount by which his salary may be increased, and shall cease when his salary is increased by an amount equal to his personal allowance.

The 11*th February* 1876.

No. 846.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the future that a Commissioned Medical Officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, shall receive the difference between his civil and his military pay only if he is prevented from resigning his appointment for public reasons to be approved by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, and that, whenever a commissioned Medical or other Military Officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

No. 867.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Clause *(b)* of Section 16 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code :—

(b). A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the form given in the Appendix to this Supplement, and should accompany each establishment pay bill.

And that the following be added as Appendix to Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code :—

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENT F REFERRED TO IN SECTION 16 (*b*).

FORM.

Name of absentee.	Post held by absentee.	Pay of absentee.	Nature and term of leave granted.										Actual date of				Excess of pay over leave allowance of for days actual absence in month.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence.	Excess charge.	Remarks.
			Sick, Section 3.		Private affairs, Section 5.		Furlough, Section 7.		Privilege, Section 13.		Other leave, Section 9, 10 or 13.		Departure.		Return.							
			M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.						

Certified that all leaves granted to any person in superior service on this establishment, and the total absence on such leave, or without leave during the month, and temporary appointments and promotions consequent on such absence, are detailed in the above statement; that no leave has been granted until, by reference to the applicant's service book and to the Civil Leave Code, I had satisfied myself that it was admissible; and further, that all grants of leave, and departures on, and returns from, leave, and all appointments and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the service book of the persons concerned under my initials.

N. B.—When leave is granted under section 9, 10, *or* 13, *the particular section should be noted across the other columns.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy., to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th February 1876.

No. 111 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C Bunny, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall, who has reverted to his regiment, the 63rd Foot.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 112 *of* 1876.—Conductor George Blake, Barrack Master, Rawul Pindi and Murree, has been granted furlough in India on medical certificate for 19 months, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 4th May 1874 to the 3rd December 1875.

No. 113 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Cooper Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster General,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Francis Howell Jenkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 28th February 1876.

Lieutenant Cecil John Russell Fulford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 114 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1120 of 1875, Surgeon-General S. Currie, M.D., C.B., of Her Majesty's British Forces, has been allowed an extension of leave in Europe from the 11th to the 31st December 1875.

The 8th February 1876.

No. 115 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Basil Ebenezer Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 116 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon William Harvey, of the Medical Department,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, Rule IX, Note I.

No. 117 *of* 1876.—In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductors James N. Wauche, Thomas Ratcliffe, and James Combe, who were appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. O. No. 542 and No. 750 of 1875, are confirmed in their present grade of Sub-Conductor from 30th March, 16th and 30th June 1875, respectively.

No. 118 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Major M. H. Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster General and Officiating 1st Assistant Quartermaster General (with Perak Field Force), to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel C. C. Johnson, or until further orders.

Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major Heathcote.

Captain R. H. Grant, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Captain Lockhart.

Captain W. J. Boyes, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Captain Grant.

Major H. A. Little, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. Collett, or until further orders.

Captain R. G. Kennedy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major Little.

No. 119 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Brigadier-General Thomas Fourness Wilson, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Commanding the Peshawar District,—for six months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

No. 120 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—

Major George Bowen Cassan Simpson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for six months—two days on private affairs, under Rule IX, and the remaining period on urgent private affairs, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 121 *of* 1876.—It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 5th October 1875, in room of Colonel F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Colonel ALEXANDER STEWART, *Royal (Madras) Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance.*

2nd Lieutenant, 11th December 1840.
1st Lieutenant, 3rd July 1845.
Brevet Captain, 11th December 1855.
Captain, 31st December 1857.
Brevet Major, 18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th March 1865.
Brevet Colonel, 24th March 1870.

Appointments.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, 1st Battalion Artillery,—13th July 1850.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, 3rd Battalion Artillery,—15th January 1856.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, 5th Golundauze Battalion, Artillery, 21st December 1856.

Adjutant of Artillery, Pegu Division,—30th August 1853.
Adjutant of Artillery, Pegu Division,—9th May 1857.
Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George.—22nd March 1859.
Commissary of Ordnance, Masulipatam,—6th August 1859.
Assistant Inspector-General, and Examiner, Ordnance Accounts,—24th December 1859.
Commissary of Ordnance, Nagpore,—11th January 1861.
Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George,—6th March 1863.
Historian of professional tour of Royal Artillery Officers in 1865, in Denmark Schleswig-Holstein, Intland, Prussia and Austria.
On mission to the Maharajah of Travancore with letters from Her Majesty the Queen and from the Viceroy in 1866.
Examiner, Ordnance Department,—29th May 1866.
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory,—3rd April 1868.
Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance,—14th December 1868.
Inspector-General of Ordnance,—1st August 1872.
Member of Special Ordnance Commission, 1874.

WAR SERVICES.

Served with China Expedition, 1841-42, present at capture of Woosung, Shang-hai, storming of Chin-Keang-foo, operations on the Yang-tse-Keang river, and capitulation of Nankin—Medal.

No. 122 *of* 1876.—Captain G. D. Reid, of the General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, availed himself of the furlough in India on private affairs, for one year, granted him in G. G. O. No. 1076 of 1875, on the 3rd December 1875.

No. 123 *of* 1876.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain J. M. Sym, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster of the 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of three years from the 11th December 1875.

No. 124 *of* 1876.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 15, *dated the* 21*st January* 1876.—Granting Surgeon-Major G. D. Riddell, in medical charge, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, three months' general leave of absence to Mahableshwur on urgent private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, from the 20th February 1876, or date of departure from Mominabad.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 125 *of* 1876.—Surgeon-General *Sir* John Campbell Brown, K.C.B., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum with the additional annual pension of £350, under paragraph 36 of G G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, with effect from the 15th February 1876.

No. 126 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. M. Cripps, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. F. Richardson, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel C. H. Palliser, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 10th Bengal Lancers,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Secretary to Resident, Hyderabad, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd December 1875.
Major F. P. W. Freeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th January 1876.
Captain (Brevet Major) C. E. Bates, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th January 1876.
Captain A. H. S. Neill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th January 1876.
Captain A. Gaselee, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th January 1876.
Captain A. J. Shepherd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant. 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th January 1876,—(Date of departure on furlough, 1st February 1874.)
Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Fort William, 2nd February 1876.
Surgeon J. Bennett, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th January 1876.
Lieutenant R. N. Harington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1876.
Senior Apothecary H. D. Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department;—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th February 1876.
Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th December 1875.

No. 127 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed an extension of leave to the 2nd December 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 1258 of 1873.

No. 128 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, of Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Cook, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 129 *of* 1876.—The following addition is to be made to Form 147 (Public Works) published in G. G. O. No. 532* of 1874:—

* See also G. G. O. No. 303, dated the 21st March 1872.

Chopping blocks, small, for rest camps,—according to requirements on special indent.

No. 130 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Hills, C.B., V.C., of the Royal Artillery, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the Establishment in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Brooke, appointed Deputy Adjutant General.

No. 131 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Hamilton Des Vœux, of the 37th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th October 1874.

No. 132 *of* 1876.—The following extract from List No. 1, dated the 14th January 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Colonel J. F. Richardson, C.B., Staff Corps.
Major C. E. Bates, S. C.
Captain B. P. Hodgson, S. C.
Surgeon-Major J. Picthall.
Surgeon-Major F. G. Constant.
Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, R. A.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain B. P. Hodgson, S. C.,—6 weeks, medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major T. Duka,—6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Comber,—6 months, private affairs.

Retirements.

Conductor N. Thorburn, Ordnance Department —15th December 1875.

Conductor W. Nash, Ordnance Department,—27th February 1876.

No. 133 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant Duncan Alexander Johnston, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note I).

The 10th February 1876.

No. 134 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, of the Medical Department, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and *Ex-Officio* First Surgeon to the College Hospital,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking after the 20th March 1876.

No. 135 *of* 1876.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that full Staff salary* will be passed to Officers holding the appointment of Squadron and Wing Subaltern in the Cavalry and Infantry on probation, whether they may be holding such probationary appointments in a full or only an acting vacancy.

	Per mensem.
* Cavalry	Rs. 150 0 0
Infantry	„ 100 0 0

The full Staff salary will also be continued to such Officers, if they temporarily become supernumerary by the return of the permanent incumbent, until they are otherwise provided for.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies, and will have effect from the 1st February 1876.

No. 136 *of* 1876.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 31st December 1875, page 6669, and 4th January 1876, page 4, are published for general information:—

London Gazette of the 31*st December* 1875, *page* 6669.

India Office, 31*st December* 1875.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the first, second and third classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * *

Colonel the Honorable Henry Ramsay, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Kumaon.

To be Companions.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General, Bengal Army.

London Gazette, 4*th January* 1876, *page* 4.

Brevet.

* * * *

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Roome, Bombay Staff Corps,—dated 30th March 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Smith Warden, Bombay Staff Corps,—dated 9th August 1875.

* * * *

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement as follows:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Kennedy Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps,—dated 5th January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Price Clarkson, Bengal Infantry,—dated 5th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Wellwood Rutherford, Madras Infantry,—dated 5th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund David Russell Ross, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 5th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh Lindsay Christie, Madras Infantry,—dated 5th January 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Bannerman Ramsay, Madras Staff Corps,—dated 5th January 1876.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Basevi, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 5th January 1876.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary John Copeland, Bengal Establishment,—dated 20th October 1874.

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Daniel Lissenberg, Madras Establishment,—dated 28th August 1875.

No. 137 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Administrative Medical Staff of Her Majesty's British Forces :—

Surgeon-Major J. Kellie, M. D., Her Majesty's British Forces, to be Superintending Surgeon-Major, Gwalior Circle, from the date he takes over charge of his office from Superintending Surgeon-Major J. Irvine, M. D., whose tour of service has expired.

The 11*th February* 1876.

No. 138 *of* 1876.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, G. G. O. No. 494 of the 1st August 1863 is cancelled, and in future, in all cases where no double charge will be incurred, and where the officiating Officer possesses the requisite qualifications and is not drawing any portion of the staff salary of any other situation at the same time, such of the staff and other allowances of an appointment as may be available will be passed to the officiating Officer.

The provisions of this order will be held to have effect from the 1st February 1876 in all three Presidencies.

No. 139 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. C. Wedderburn, of the 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant H. F. V. Gaitskell, appointed Quartermaster.

Lieutenant T. C. Pears, of the 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. Whistler, of the 76th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, appointed to the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 140 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Paske, Bengal Staff Corps ...	11th February 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps ...	
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Baker, Madras Staff Corps ...	

No. 141 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisons of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Robert Groves Sandeman,—8th February 1876.

No. 142 *of* 1876.—Supernumerary Surgeons-Major James John Durant, Ferdinand Odevaine, and George Grant, M. B., of the Medical Department, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 143 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Charles Walter Campbell, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, Governor's Body Guard, Madras,—for one year nine months and twenty-nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Hopkinson, of the General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Barrackpore,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Verner Ellis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (local Captain) George Tindell Plunkett, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 144 *of* 1876.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, it is notified that all Warrant Officers, whether Apothecaries or of the Commissary Class, unless they hold honorary commissions, are, when provided with passages on board Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships, only entitled to 2nd class accommodation and messing on board.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th February 1876.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 5th to 11th February 1876 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
H. M.'s 62nd Regiment (a) ...	Captain J. M. Theobald ...	6th February 1876 ...	Dehra Dun.	

(a) Widow administering.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 11th February 1876.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE							
Brudenell Rogers (a) ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	5th December 1875.	No will found	78 12 3		

(a) Next-of-kin—Four sisters: Grenada Villa—Grenada Road, Southsea, Hants—England.—Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th February 1876.

No. 3 *of* 1876.—With reference to Marine Notification No. 13 of 1875, Mr. D. B. King is confirmed in his appointment as Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Nemesis*, with effect from the 11th August 1875.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 5th February 1876.

No. 59.—Lieutenant C. Hoskyns, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 61.—Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., Controller of Accounts, on return from furlough, was granted subsidiary leave from 1st to 5th December 1875, inclusive.

No. 62.—Mr. A Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 63.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

General Order by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, No. 360, *Warrant Officers, Unattached List, dated 8th December* 1875.

The following Royal Warrant, dated 29th April 1875 (Army Circular, 1st June 1875, Clause 74), is published for information :—

Whereas it has been represented to us that the system under which Non-Commissioned Officers and men of our Army specially employed by our Indian Government have been hitherto retained as supernumeraries on the rolls of regiments serving in India, is inconvenient, and whereas we, therefore, deem it expedient to revise the rules heretofore governing the position of such men ;

Our will and pleasure is and we do hereby direct that a Non-Commissioned Officer or man of our Army who may be selected for employment as a Warrant Officer under our Indian Government, shall be removed from his regiment and shall be transferred to an Unattached List, for special employment, on his signing a declaration as to his willingness to continue to serve in our Army until legally discharged.

2. With the sanction of the Government of India, the following orders are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

3. The following declaration will be signed by every soldier, who is now, or may hereafter, become a Warrant Officer, in the presence of the Officer under whom he is serving, who will affix his signature thereto as a witness :—

DECLARATION.

"I at present a in Her Majesty's of and attested at on the of 18 for a term of years, do hereby declare that, in consideration of my appointment to be a Warrant Officer by the Government of , I agree to be transferred to the Unattached List, and to continue to serve in Her Majesty's Army until legally discharged."

(Sd.)

Witness.

This declaration is to be attached to the Warrant Officer's record of service.

4. All documents of Warrant Officers hitherto kept by the corps on whose rolls they were borne will, from 1st January 1876, be kept in the Office of the Adjutant General in each Presidency, who will thereafter become responsible for the same.

5. Commanding Officers of corps to which Warrant Officers are attached will, therefore, cause the records of such men to be completed to the 31st December 1875, and forward them, together with all other documents belonging to the men, as soon as possible after 1st January 1876, to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Presidency to which the Warrant Officer belongs.

6. The copies of record of service and other papers of Warrant Officers at present in possession of heads of departments will be retained and kept up by them as usual.

7. This order is applicable to the whole of India, and will come into force on the 1st January 1876.

The 8th February 1876.

No. 64.—The under-mentioned Royal Engineer Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and posted as follows:—

Lieutenant J. T. Johnston,	Punjab Provincial Establishment.
Lieutenant H. W. Duperier,	N.W. Provinces Irrigation.
„ T. P. Cather,	N.W. Provinces Irrigation.
Lieutenant A. C. Bruce,	Military Works Branch.
„ J. H. C. Harrison	Military Works Branch.
„ J. Kellie,	Military Works Branch.

No. 65.—Baboo Prosono Coomar Banerjee is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 66.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Central Provinces for employment on the Nagpur-Chattesgarh Railway.

No. 67.—Mr. J. Whitehead, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 68.—Mr. P. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch.

No. 69.—N. B. Mooneesawmy Moodliar, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to Mysore.

The under-mentioned persons are appointed Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore:—

Mr. L. Taylor.
„ J. E. Lacey.
A. C. Vasoodena Moodelliar.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 70.—The under-mentioned Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation in Assam, are confirmed in their appointments:—

Mr. E. Lumsden.
Baboo Krisna Koomar Sen.

TELEGRAPH.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 60.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days under Section 18 (*a*) and Clause *d* 1 of Section 20 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th February, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Cornwallis Tottenham, formerly of the East India Company's Civil Service, and late of Brown Hill, Hampton Wicks, in the County of Middlesex in England, Esquire, died in England on the 1st September 1875.

Palmer Boyd, in charge of the Oriental College at Lahore, died at Lahore on the 2nd July 1875.

William Bruce Manson, Law Agent and Resident Trustee in India, and Manager of the Estate of the late K S. Brodie, died at Galle, Ceylon, on the 5th September 1875.

Louis Henry Cecil Jackson, a Barrister-at-Law, practising in Calcutta, died at Port Said on the 17th December 1875.

Louis DaBrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrah in the District of Shahabad, died at Arrah on the 13th September 1868.

Hugh Bent, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Rawul Pindee on the 28th October 1875.

Catherine Esther Jones, of Ballygunge in the Suburbs of Calcutta, widow, died at Calcutta on the 10th January 1876.

Eliza Georgianna Fowles, of the Town of Calcutta, widow, died at Calcutta on the 6th January 1876.

William Henry Bishop, an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, died at Calcutta on the 9th January 1876.

Charles Thomas Belbin, a Guard in the Service of the East Indian Railway Company, died at Howrah on the 16th December 1875.

Allen Ashton, Spinning Master of the Bowreah Cotton Mill, near Calcutta, drowned in the river Hooghly on the 10th October 1875.

Richard Cornelius Pearson, a contractor in the Wardha Valley State Railway, died at Nagri, in the district of Chanda, on the 9th June 1875.

Frederick Henry Hood, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Julpaiguri, Western Dooars, on the 26th April 1875.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 5th Feb.* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th February 1876.

No. 165.—With reference to Notification No. 142, dated 4th December last, granting twenty-six days' privilege leave to Mr. Taj-ud-din Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 15th January 1876, consequent on Mr. Taj-ud-din Hussain's departure on leave :—

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dún, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 3.—Captain H. Trotter, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave with effect from 1st instant,

preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 1321, dated 31st December 1875.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted in Notification No. 1, dated 21st ultimo, is cancelled.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate, from 10th to 31st January 1876, both days inclusive, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 52, dated 29th November 1875.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th February 1876.

No. 15.—Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from 2nd to 4th Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 4th February 1876.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 61, dated the 24th December last, Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to Lucknow Division, Military Works, returned from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi on the forenoon of 27th ultimo.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 7.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3, dated the 15th ultimo, Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned from the privilege leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 4th February 1876.

No. 6.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 3 of 19th January 1876, Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of two months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 25th January 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 3.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2 of the 21st ultimo, Colonel A. F. Baird, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received over charge of the Jullunder Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 1st February 1876.

J. P. C. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. J. M. Ferrell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 20.—Mr. F. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 37 of the 25th January 1876, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 22.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 17, dated 14th January 1876, the under-mentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Apprentice Engineers, are posted as follows :—

Siva Dutta Pande, B.A. ...	Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. W. Monies ...	
„ J. A. Greenwood ...	
Dharm Singh Soin ...	Punjab Northern State Railway.
Sabdha Rama Sahni ...	
Mr. A. T. Chiodetti ...	Tirhoot State Railway.
„ T. Concannon ...	

No. 23.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 70, dated 21st January 1876, Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper for State Railways, is granted fifteen months' leave on medical certificate, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th February 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 16th January 1876.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 26.—Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway (Open Line), is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th February 1876.

No. 2.—Baboo Beer Bull, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to this Line from Oude and Rohilcund Railway by Government of India Notification No. 31 of 21st January 1876, reported his arrival at Agra on the 29th idem, and was posted by Controller to the Store Division, which he joined on same date.

No. 3.—Baboo Gopee Mohun Bannerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, has been transferred by the Controller from Central Office of Accounts to the Chumbul Division.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Poolgaon, Chumbul Division, on the 3rd instant.

No. 5.—With reference to Notification No. 70 in *Gazette of India*, Military Department, 22nd ultimo, Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from Bombay on the 1st instant.

No. 6.—Mr. J. C. Porter, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 5th February 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. T. Brady, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Section to the Jhelum Division. Mr. Brady left the former section on the afternoon of the 25th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

No. 18.—Mr. J. Alchin, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Section to Jhelum Division. Mr. Alchin left the former section on the forenoon of the 7th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 8th idem.

No. 19.—Mr. C. Fraser, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Section, returned to duty from one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 1, dated 8th January 1876, on the forenoon of 2nd February 1876.

No. 20.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Ravi Section to the Open Line, with effect from 1st December 1875.

No. 21.—Sergeant T. Pace, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Ravi Section to the Open Line, with effect from 1st December 1875.

No. 22.—Baboo Bidhoo Bhusan Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Ravi Section to the Open Line, with effect from 1st December 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd February 1876.

No. 3.—Referring to Government of India Notification No. 42, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. W. H. Pigott, Accountant, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

KELLOW C. PYE,
For Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 328.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, to the Bahawalpur Division.

Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur Division.

Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Gharounda, this 2nd day of February 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. $\frac{60 \text{ Bde.}}{\text{No. } 304}$, Private James West.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, Grey.
Date of Desertion,—26th January 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Subathu.
Date of Enlistment,— 17th December 1873.

At what Place enlisted,—Kingston-upon-Hull.
Parish and County in which born,—Stane, near Lynn, Norfolk.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers } Regimental Clothing.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 3 years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Major Comdg. 73rd Regiment.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 31st, 1876 ...	Holidays		..	..	...
Feb. 1st " ...			...	7,48,025	26,73,487
" 2nd " ...	..	...	...	7,48,025	26,73,487
" 3rd " ...	...	...	...	7,48,025	26,73,487
" 4th " ...	..	...	..	7,47,020	26,73,487
" 5th " ...	...	...	...		

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th Feb. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 57.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces.	Nov. 1875	Dec. 29, 1875
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Jan. 15, 1876
3	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 "
	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 17 "
5	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 "
	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 "
7	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
8	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
9	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
	Do., Coorg. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
11	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
13	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
14	Do., Bengal ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 21, 1875
16	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
	Do., Hyderabad Assigned Districts).)	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
17	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
18	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
19	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
20	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Rajpootana	Nov. 1875	Dec. 30, 1875
2	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 19, 1876
3	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
4	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
5	Do., Bengal ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 21, 1875
6	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
7	Do., Bombay ..	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
8	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab ...	Nov. 1875	Jan. 18, 1876
2	Oudh ...	Ditto .	Do. 27 "
3	Bombay ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 27, 1875
	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
5	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 27, 1875
2	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Jan. 17, 1876
3	Indus Valley ..	Ditto ...	Do. 20 "
	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 20 "
5	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
7	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
8	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
9	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
10	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
11	Nizam's .	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
12	Rangoon and Sittang.	Oct. 1875	Dec. 10, 1875
13	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
14	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 14, 1876

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
2	Oomraotee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 17, 1876
	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 "
4	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
6	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
7	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
9	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Oct. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
10	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 26, 1876

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 4th February 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,905	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,11,10,202 8 5; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,95,93,051 3 1	3,07,03,253	11	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,69,36,982	5	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,02,153	2	7
Sundries	4,77,127	9	3
TOTAL ...	8,27,22,422	10	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,66,40,940	12	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	69,32,608	8	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	34,26,737	3	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,61,94,570	11	4
Dead Stock	10,68,160	9	9
Stamps	12,869	6	0
Balances with other Banks ...	6,73,212	13	0
Sundries	4,79,683	0	4
Bullion	23,387	12	7
	4,54,52,170	12	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,19,14,560 14 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,53,55,690 15 9	3,72,70,251	13	9
TOTAL ...	8,27,22,422	10	4

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 10th February 1876.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
283	B 39—76269	5	S. Raghavendra Row, Local Fund Clerk, Kurnool.
288	B 41—87696 wrongly joined.	10	Vycoonta Kamarthy, Calicut.
	„ —87695		
301	B 41—62600	10	Mr. J. W. Gerard, Gooty.
306	B 41—55327	10	T. K. Seshiah, Dindigul.
308	B 40—16291	10	Mrs. M. A. Hodgson, Ootacamund.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 31st January 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
151	C 99—52927	20	Hurikrishna Prabhashunker Ingreji, Political Superintendent's Office, Palunpur.
	M 17—01810	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
136	M 3—46539	5	Ramkoomar Shivchund, Shroff, Mhow.
147	M 17—72167	10	Mr. John Gardiner, Poona.
149	C 89—82764	10	Bhimsy Nathoo, Khoja Street, No. 19, Bombay.
80A	C 92—77056 wrongly joined.	10	Maneckjee Cowasje, Lata Mody Khana, Fort Bombay.
	C 83—99558		
81A	M 3—24743 ditto	5	Pestanje Framje Vuzibdar, Bazar Gate, No. 115, Bombay.
	„ —24742		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st February 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
729	D 10—65568	5	Mr. J. A. Mendies, Allahabad.
733	D 7—19657	100	Mr. H. J. Thomas, Cawnpore.
742	L 49—84567	50	Mohomed Deen, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
727	D 4—45000	50	Baneeram, Hamirpur.
734	L 49—92400	50	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
735	L 49—78480	50	Girdhur Lall, Agra.
736	D 11—24016	10	The Manager, Madras Carrying Company.
	„ —24021	10	
737	D 10—62059	5	Ram Sahoy, Muthra.
738	D 6—81930 wrongly joined.	10	Mr. J. Murphy, Faizabad.
	„ —81931		
739	D 8—23122	500	Jawahur Lall, Sultanpore.
740	D 4—15367 mutilated	50	Pahlad Dass, Calcutta.
743	L 49—85387	50	Dabee Pershad, Banda.
	„ —85388	50	
	L 51—19709	100	
	„ —19710	100	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 3rd February 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
27	E 7—44416	5	Mr. T. H. Thomas, E. I. Railway, Cawnpore.
28	E 12—04723	20	Ahmud Shah, Forester, Gujrat.
32	E 3—71265	100	Captain W. H. Browne, Agra.
	E 5—80123	20	
	„ —74811	20	
	„ —74494	20	
	„ —96514	20	
	„ —96561	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
17	E 5—27631 wrongly joined.	20	Ramsukh Das, Treasurer, Sirsa.
	„ —27630		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th February 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
340	L 64—21134	20	J. Purcell, Esq.
341	L 63—03127	20	Babu Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty.
	L 35—34796	10	
343	L 66—27050	50	Babu Dwarka Prosad.
345	L 63—85754	20	Turton Smith, Esq.
347	L 69—48123	100	Jugunnath Misser.
348	L 67—38520	50	Babu Tariney Churn Chatterjee.
	„ —38521	50	
	„ —38522	50	
	„ —38523	50	
	„ —38524	50	
349	L 72—03662 to L 72—03671	10 each	Soonder Narain.
350	L 69—37489	100	Mrs. Blackford.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
220	L 36—34141	20	Tarachund Ghonessam Das.
	„ —34142		
	L 61—51240	10	
	„ —51239		
	L 63—69036	20	
	„ —69039		
221	L 14—01195	20	Babu Nundo Lal Gooyie.
	„ —01443		
	A 98—65646	10	
	„ —65645		
	L 11—00579	5	
	„ —00576		
222	A 95—99873	10	Babu Kader Nath Ganguly.
	„ —99874		
	L 40—10676	10	
	„ —10677		
455	L 61—73907	10	D. A. Pinto, Esq.
	„ —73909	10	
	„ —73908	10	
	L 69—05248	100	
456	L 52—18780	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Barabanki.
457	L 63—02416	20	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
	L 64—92765	20	
458	L 68—85533	100	Babu Sheekur Chunder Rakhacha.
459	L 43—73757	10	Nubee Bux.
461	L 77—27167	20	Babu Monendro Nath Bose.
462	L 64—65947	20	Babu Rajkristo Mookerjee.
	L 22—90311	5	
463	L 40—13312	10	Babu Nillamber Dutt.
464	L 42—95955	10	Syud Ziaoolla.
465	L 33—09555	10	Babu Monmohan Lal.
466	L 49—21364	50	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
467	L 69—15738	100	Gardhari Lall and Monohur Lall.
468	A 21—16135	10	Babu Janoky Nath Paul.
	„ —16136	10	
469	L 10—24285	5	William Thomas, Esq.
	„ —24281	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 11th February 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1876.

No. 7460.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL.

Mr. J. Colthurst has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Patna Division.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerji has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Dacca Division.

Mr. F. W. Higgins has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Chittagong Division.

Mr. J. Carter has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Rajshahi Division.

Mr. C. H. Allnutt has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Bhagalpur Division.

Mr. B. H. B. Stevens has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Tirhut Division.

Babu Sasipada Banerji has been appointed to officiate as second Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Postmaster General's Office.

Mr. G. Graham has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Purniya Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 17th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar and Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

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For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set	„ 45	„ 50

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„ 1	0
Complete set	„ 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Now Ready.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

Now Ready.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, Re. 1-4.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Rs. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 11 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 6 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 12 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage 6 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor, F.R.G.S., late Indian Navy. *Price, Rs. 16; postage, 15 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 5 annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot.—Part I ...	... Rs.	4	4	0
West India Pilot.—Vol. I ...	... „	3	0	0

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."

Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto with postage ...	... „	20	0	0

Bengali Government Gazette.

For one year, without postage ...	... Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto with postage ...	... „	12	8	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. IV, for February 1876.

CONTENTS.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. I.—Serajgunge).—Agricultural Statistics of the Soopool Sub-Division.—Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Behar.—The Proportion of Revenue Assessment to Produce in the Bombay Presidency.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Sussunia Stone Quarries.—Agricultural Statistics of Beerbhoom.—Sugar Manufacture and Trade at Kotchandpore, in the District of Jessore.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1874-75.—The General Accuracy of the Bengal Census of 1872.—Sea-borne Trade of Kurrachee.—Export of Jute and Gunny Bags from Calcutta, 1866 to 1875.—Jail Mortality, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Bengal, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 1875.—Deterioration of the Silk Industry in Japan.—Rice Imports into Calcutta by Sea from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—Detailed statements illustrating the effect of the Famine of 1874 on Rice Exports from Bengal.—The Soonderbuns (No. 1).—The use of Green Manure in the Cultivation of Opium.—Preparation of Morphia and Narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during November 1875.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India, No. I.—British Trade in 1875.—Principal Branches of Trade in the United Kingdom during 1875.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE COMPANY, "LIMITED."

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 3rd day of February 1876, on the petition of Richard Harris Ramsay, William Samuel Wakefield, and Lewis Richards, who carry on business in partnership at Government Place, in the City of Calcutta, as Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and Outfitters, under the firm of Francis Ramsay and Company, it was ordered that the said Corinthian Theatre Company, "Limited," should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

ORR AND HARRISS,
Attorneys for Messieurs Francis Ramsay & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Security for Rs. 5,000, No. 11275, 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter, Janey Bibee, is applying for a renewed note.

M. T. PEARSON.

Lost

Four Government Securities for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55, of the Public Works Loan 5 per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee, who is applying for a renewal of it.

M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 008000 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Juggoprosad Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGGOPROSAD MOOKERJEE,
Buddercally, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost

In the Sub-Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan five Government Securities belonging to me:—

	Note No.	033134 / 325379	of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 2,000.
1	Ditto	032989	of do. do. for Rs. 500.
1	Ditto	035850 / 3105	of the 4 per cent loan of 1st February 1843, for Rs. 500.
1	Ditto	035851 / 13612	of do. do. for Rs. 1,000.
1	Ditto	029381 / 27855	of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000.

DEJOPROSUNNO SIRKER.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 037506 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally purchased by the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

COMUL CHURN ENDRO.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 066870, of the India 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Esther Male, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Note, and the Interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and Bank of England, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

CALCUTTA, *The 7th February* 1876. } COLVIN, COWIE & Co.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 26th January 1876.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier; The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V. C.; The Hon'ble H. Bell; R. Taylor, Esq.; T. J. C. Grant, Esq.; A. P. Howell, Esq.; D. Fitzpatrick, Esq.; J. O'Kinealy, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; W. H. Grimley, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; A. P. MacDonnell, Esq.; J. G. Charles, Esq.; C. J. Lyall, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; and J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.

The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, in the chair.

Read the following report submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

I. The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting. Subject to the approval of subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mrs. Wauchope Two daughters	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. S. Wauchope, who died in England on the 23rd July last.
Mrs. Young Two children	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two children (one daughter and one son) of the late Mr. William Gordon Young (an annuitant of 1869), who died on the 22nd August last.
Mrs. Montagu Less ⅙ under Rule 7	... £ 300 ... „ 50 £ 250	The widow of the late Mr. E. Montagu, who died at Allygurh on the 31st August last.
Lady Currie Two children	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two children (one daughter and one son) of the late Sir F. Currie (an annuitant of 1853), who died in England on the 10th September last.
Mrs. Brown ...	... £ 300	The widow of the late Mr. S. S. Brown (an annuitant of 1854), who died by falling overboard on a night passage to Boulogne on the 19th October last.
Mrs. Tucker ... Three daughters	... £ 300 ... „ 300 £ 600	The widow and three daughters of the late Mr. H. C. Tucker (an annuitant of 1861), who died in England on the 9th November last.
Mrs. Money ... Two daughters	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. W. J. H. Money (an annuitant of 1853), who died in England on the 6th December last.

II. The Managers also submit to this Meeting the following statement in connection with the application of Mrs. Belli for pension:—Mr. Belli was a subscriber to the Fund under the old Rules, and at the time of his decease, 29th July last, left property worth £21,727, out of which he was bound, under Article 26 of the old Rules, to make a proper provision for his wife. That Article is as follows:—

"In case it shall be proved to the conviction of a General Meeting of Subscribers that a deceased member of this Fund has during his life-time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, who would not have been so supported by the Fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such a member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made. * * * * * * *

"It is hereby declared that a General Meeting of the latter (*i. e.*, subscribers), duly held according to the Rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund in any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber having property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family."

The Managers in administering the affairs of the Fund have invariably considered all private income left by a subscriber at death as available for the support of his family without reference to appropriations by testament or otherwise. In the present case Mr. Belli made such a disposition of his property in his life-time, namely, a trust in favour of his children by his first wife, that but for Article 26 his widow would be chargeable on the Fund. Under these circumstances the Managers consider the widow not entitled to the Fund allowance, and they now submit the case to the General Meeting, and recommend that Mrs. Belli's application be disallowed.

III. The Managers, in accordance with Mr. Trafford's request, submit, for the consideration of this Meeting, his reasons for not reporting the birth of his daughter within the month prescribed in Article 5 of the Rules. He says that the reason why the birth of the child at Dalhousie was not reported earlier was that on a former occasion he was told to communicate the child's name, and that in the present instance, the child, though born on the 29th July 1875, was not baptized till the 8th September and till then he was not able to give the name. As he was misled by a former letter of the Secretary and by anxiety to conform to his instruction, he hopes that the fine of Rs. 50 will not be imposed. The Managers think that there was no good reason for Mr. Trafford being misled. In the previous case the Secretary in acknowledging the report of the child's birth asked in the usual way for the Christian name. They would recommend that the fine be not remitted.

IV. The Managers have notified that the case of Mrs. Morris, formerly Mrs. Drew, will be brought forward for discussion at this Meeting. Mrs. Morris, on applying to the Managers to be allowed to bequeath £ 50 per annum to her sole surviving daughter by her husband, the late Mr. Drew, without entailing a reduction in the pension of £ 100 allowed to her daughter from the Fund, a special ground for the application being her daughter's unsoundness of mind, was informed that under the old Rules Article 24* was a bar to her request being granted; but that if a satisfactory medical certificate of her daughter's mental infirmity were supplied, the Managers, under the special circumstances of the case, would be prepared to recommend her petition to a General Meeting. Mrs. Morris has submitted the certificate of the family medical attendant, showing that her daughter was placed 30 years ago in an asylum, and has since that time and until recently been under restraint; that she is still suffering from mental infirmity, which renders her unable to maintain herself; and that the expense of her care and maintenance are necessarily great.

V. The Managers have received the following answer to their letter addressed to the Secretary, Home Department, regarding the admission of natives in India to appointments hitherto held by subscribers to the Fund :—

No. 1238.

FROM

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ.,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department,

To

THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Simla, the 27th July 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 9th ultimo, No. 213, I am directed to forward the papers marginally noted for the information of the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund.

Letter from Messrs J. O'Kinealy, W. M. Souttar and W. Verner, dated 12th March 1875, and enclosed memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 68, dated 27th May 1875.
Letter to Messrs. J. O'Kinealy, W. M. Souttar and W. Verner, No. 1162, dated 14th July 1875.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) T. C. PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 68.

India Office, London A, 27th May 1875.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

1. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th of March, No. 19 of 1875, transmitting a memorial by certain Members of the Bengal Civil Service, on the subject of the proposed admission, under Section 6 of the 33 Vic., Chapter 3, of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

2. On this memorial I have to observe that when the pleasure of Parliament has once been declared on a matter of Indian administration, the action of the Indian Government in both its branches becomes simply ministerial, and thus an imperative duty has been thrown on the Secretary of State in Council and on the Government of India to frame rules under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3; at the same time I have no reason whatever to suppose, and I should myself be sorry to think, that Parliament intended by these provisions to inflict any material injury on the interests of the distinguished Service to which the memorialists belong. On the contrary, the enactment to which they call my attention may have the effect of putting an end to much cavil and complaint.

3. The memorialists must be aware that great and remarkable as have been the service rendered to the State by the privileged body of which they are Members, yet there has always existed a feeling that the position of that body was in some degree antagonistic to what many regarded as the just claims of natives of proved merit. I trust that they will, on reflection, consider that the measure passed by Parliament was as little hostile to their interests as a due appreciation of conflicting claims could permit, and that in effect their position will be strengthened by its enactment. The Rules which have received my sanction secure that position by sufficient safe-guards, and I believe the practical result will be that the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, otherwise than by competition, will not affect in any material degree the interests of the existing Members of the Bengal Civil Service. The interests of future Members may be further guarded by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to public competition.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

VI. The Managers have received a communication No. 4377, dated 28th October 1875, from the Government of India, Financial Department, and with it a despatch No. 391, dated 28th October 1875, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

It will be seen—

First.—That the Government announce they have only undertaken to subsidise, or, in other words, to grant a favorable rate of interest to that portion of the assets which is said to represent the liabilities of the original Fund.

Second.—That a favorable rate of exchange will be given to the privileged branch of the Fund only.

Third.—That the support of Government to the Fund is during pleasure.

In reply, the Managers have addressed the Government of India, and requested that the Secretary of State's final decision on the despatch of Government be deferred so as to allow the Managers to forward an expression of their views on the subject. The correspondence has been circulated to the Service.

VII. Having regard to the notification which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th November last, No. 2519, exempting travelling allowance generally from deduction towards annuity, the Managers desire to exempt the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per day from contribution to the Civil Fund.

VIII. The Managers have heard from the Agents that the first portion of the statistical tables prepared by the Actuary has been despatched, and that the second instalment will speedily follow, and after that the report. They will, on receipt of the whole, cause printed copies to be sent to all subscribers.

IX. The accounts of the past year 1874-75 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1874-75.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.			Bearing interest at 5 per cent.		
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance, 1st April 1874	30,27,805	10	9	28,93,765	5	9
„ Interest	2,75,312	15	1	1,50,594	1	11
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,65,603	11	7	2,07,365	4	10
„ Payment by an Annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 12,500	226	6	4	.....		
„ Ditto ditto in England ditto ditto ditto	3,991	0	8	.....		
„ Composition payment by three Annuitants in India	4,047	14	8	1,164	10	2
„ Ditto ditto by four in England	.....			2,258	0	8
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	7,787	15	10	7,515	0	5
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough	11,738	1	5	9,969	5	11
„ Fine from 10 Subscribers including 6 for unequal age at marriage... ...	.....			3,256	7	0
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	16,850	15	7	4,752	13	6
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny	28,213	8	8	7,957	10	8
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,404	0	0	396	0	0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000	0	0	.....		
	36,67,982	4	7	32,88,994	12	10
DEDUCT—						
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds—						
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. B. Taylor, widow and one daughter of B. Taylor (Annuitant)	23,912	7	4	8,242	9	4
„ Ditto of four daughters and one son of F. J. Alexander ...	34,998	2	1	12,877	5	2
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. LeP. Wynne and one daughter	28,971	8	8	11,211	11	8
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. J. Rivett-Carnac and two sons	31,458	0	5	11,120	15	4
„ Ditto of Mrs. D. J. McNeile, one daughter and two sons ...	40,922	3	8	15,449	9	5
„ Ditto of Mrs. C. H. Lushington, widow, four daughters and one son of C. H. Lushington (Annuitant)	53,526	5	3	18,984	4	2
„ Ditto of Mrs. J. Ward and one daughter	30,925	7	0	11,774	0	5
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. Macnaghten, two daughters and three sons ...	52,010	5	2	18,745	8	3
„ Interest thereon...	13,091	12	2	2,994	13	7
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,213	8	8	7,957	10	8
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	2,244	14	9	1,627	8	2
„ Establishment, &c.	8,337	10	8	2,351	9	7
„ Printing charges	512	13	7	144	10	5
	3,49,125	3	5	1,23,482	4	2
Balance, 31st March 1875, Rs. ...	33,18,857	1	2	31,65,512	8	8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.						
By Balance, 1st April 1874	46,49,095	8	6	12,61,758	1	0
„ Interest	3,59,947	4	4	63,281	4	0
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above eight families within the year	2,96,724	7	7	1,08,405	15	9
„ Interest thereon	13,091	12	2	2,994	13	7
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,213	8	8	7,957	10	8
	53,47,072	4	3	14,44,397	13	0
DEDUCT—						
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules	1,86,200	0	0	.....		
„ Ditto ditto under new Rules	4,32,325	0	10	1,41,631	7	10
„ Ditto in India under new Rules	18,326	3	3	5,168	14	9
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	16,850	15	7	4,752	13	6
	6,53,702	3	8	1,51,553	4	1
Balance, 31st March 1875, Rs. ...	46,93,370	0	7	12,92,844	8	11
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1865, Rs. ...	80,12,227	1	9	44,58,357	1	7

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. ...	70,80,880	12	3
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested) ...	9,31,346	5	6
Ditto at 5 per cent.	44,58,357	1	7
TOTAL, Rs. ...	1,24,70,584	3	4

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1874	1,18,32,424	5	0
Balance, 31st March 1875	1,24,70,584	3	4
INCREASE, Rs. ...	6,38,159	14	4

E. E.

W. H. VERNER,
Offg. Secretary and Accountant.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
26th January 1876.

Proposed by *Mr. R. Taylor*, seconded by *Mr. C. J. Lyall*, and carried "that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting to the benefits of the Fund the families of the late Mr. S. Wauchope, Mr. W. G. Young, Mr. E. Montagu, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. S. S. Brown, Mr. H. C. Tucker and Mr. W. J. H. Money, be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. D. Fitzpatrick*, seconded by *Mr. R. Taylor*, and carried "that the Managers' recommendation in the case of Mrs. Belli's application be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. H. Bell*, and carried "that the fine imposed upon Mr. Trafford be not remitted."

Proposed by *Mr. W. M. Souttar*, seconded by *Mr. A. P. MacDonnell*, and carried "that Mrs. Morris, formerly Mrs. Drew, be allowed on special ground to bequeath to her daughter £50 per annum without entailing a reduction in the pension allowed from the Fund."

Proposed by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, seconded by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, and carried "that the Managers be desired to prepare and circulate in a popular form, a complete note explaining the facts of the case under discussion, and showing how far the Managers differ from the opinions expressed by the Government of India in the despatch of the 28th October 1875, "and that at the time of circulation the Managers shall call a Special General Meeting to consider the plan of action to be adopted."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. W. H. Grimley*, and carried "that this meeting approve of the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per day being exempted from contribution to the Civil Fund."

The accounts were approved.

The following gentlemen were appointed Managers for the ensuing year :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. C. T. Buckland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, and Mr. W. M. Souttar.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 26th January 1876.

W. F. McDONELL,
Chairman.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Emigrants."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant."

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Recruiters.

Licensing of recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

Form of license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Registration of emigrants.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Journey to depôt.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent;

and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

Assignment of Immigrants.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Form of assignment.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

Inspector's visits.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government; and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents; or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or neglecting to labour.

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

Conviction not to operate as a release.

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Recovery of wages.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

Cancellation of assignment.

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(a) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(b) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(c) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(d) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(e) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(f) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(g) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(h) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(i) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the *day of*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. I OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Estate."

"Estate" includes—

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits.

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir,

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied ;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to administer oaths.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour ; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

20. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which his immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling with the previous consent of the holder of the estate and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

21. The Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

22. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

23. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

24. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

25. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

26. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or rights of, persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

27. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur, on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accumulation of debts and the sale of large ancestral estates, in satisfaction thereof, is a process calculated to cause trouble in most parts of India. This is notably the case in the districts on the Western frontier of Bengal, which are comprised in the Chutia Nágpur Province. In those districts there are many landed proprietors of a rank equal to that of Chiefs, who are yet improvident and apt to run into debt to an extent which exposes their estates to danger of being brought to sale. If such sale takes place, troubles arise between the purchaser and the villagers, and the rights of the cultivators are likely to be imperilled.

Previously to 1859, when the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, the Commissioner and his subordinates exercised powers similar to those which have been subsequently conferred on the authorities in Oudh by Act No. XXIV of 1870, that is to say, when an estate became so encumbered as to be in danger of being brought to sale, the local authorities took up all the debts, stopped all action by the Courts of justice in regard thereto, prevented the Chief from contracting any fresh debts, arranged to discharge the ascertained amount of just debts, and for this purpose managed the estate, allowing the proprietor a fair maintenance until all obligations were cleared off. These proceedings did in those days provide an effectual remedy. But since 1859, it has been found legally difficult or impossible to continue them. The local authorities indeed have interfered in an indirect way, and so practically averted mischief. But any effective action in this direction would be really beyond their powers. Inasmuch as the evil of indebtedness still exists, and it is desirable that our officers should have a clearly lawful warrant for what they may have to do, it seems desirable to have authority by law for a procedure similar to that which prevailed before 1859.

For this purpose the present Bill has been framed on the model of Act No. XXIV of 1870 *(for the relief of encumbered estates in Oudh)*.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1875.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	11	5	16	4	8	12	15	13	28	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	20	6	26	15	6	21	35	12	47	
„ 10 „ 20 „	67	19	86	127	25	152	194	44	238	
„ 20 „ 30 „	224	78	302	248	73	321	472	151	623	
„ 30 „ 40 „	39	4	43	13	2	15	52	6	58	
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	361	112	473	407	114	521	768	226	994	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal	2	...	2	...	3	3	2	3	5	
Central „	7	2	9	1	...	1	8	2	10	
Eastern „	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Behar	73	24	97	125	56	181	198	80	278	
N.-W. Provinces	167	53	220	191	35	226	358	88	446	
Oudh	102	29	131	63	15	78	165	44	209	
Central India	3	1	4	18	2	20	21	3	24	
Punjab	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	
Nepal	3	1	4	1	...	1	4	1	5	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	1	1	2	3	3	6	4	4	8	
Grand Total ...	361	112	473	407	114	521	768	226	994	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos: Brahmins, High Caste	66	18	84	90	18	108	156	36	192	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturist	104	29	133	113	22	135	217	51	268	
Hindoos: Artizans	37	20	57	39	6	45	76	26	102	
Hindoos: Low Caste	105	25	130	116	38	154	221	63	284	
Mussulmans	49	20	69	49	30	79	98	50	148	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	361	112	473	407	114	521	768	226	994	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	670	176	846
2. Mussulmans ...	98	50	148
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	768	226	994

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd Feb. 1876.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Nos. 29—43 I, dated Fort William, the 22nd January 1876.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 5175 I, dated 24th November 1875, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab, by the Chief Engineer, for the year 1874-75, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated has increased, taking all the canals, both permanent and inundation, from 989,823 acres in 1873-74 to 1,208,703 acres in 1874-75. This increase of 218,250 acres is equivalent to an increase of 22 per cent. Except in 1869-70, the total area irrigated has never attained to so high a figure as in the year under review.

2. The total revenue of all the canals has increased from Rs. 16,38,951 in 1873-74 to Rs. 17,59,185 in 1874-75; the difference of Rs. 1,20,234 is equivalent to only 7 per cent. in revenue as against 22 per cent. in the area. This shows that the increase in area has been chiefly in the lower rated crops.

3. The working expenses have fallen from Rs. 11,76,470 to Rs. 11,62,289, but this favorable result is partly due to its having been found impossible, owing to the demand for water, to close the canals for the usual repairs.

4. The figures given in this Report differ from those in the finance accounts by Rs. 1,383; this difference is due to the inclusion in the Report of the fees paid to Lumberdars and Putwarees for fluctuating land revenue in the Montgomery District, and which being a civil charge necessarily do not appear in the finance accounts.

5. The operations of the year are considered by His Excellency in Council to have been satisfactory, and are creditable to the canal administration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Financial, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the several other* Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces.
The Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 5174 *I, dated* 24*th November* 1875.

Read—

Revenue Report for 1874-75, by Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—The aggregate expenditure during the year on all the works under the control of the Irrigation Department amounted to Rs. 29,25,487; of this, Rs. 7,35,588 was

contributed by Native States on account of the Sirhind Canal, so that the amount to be debited to Capital was Rs. 21,89,899. Of this, Rs. 9,12,063 was due to canals in operation, after deducting Rs. 12,155 written back on account of the Mádhopur Workshops, and Rs. 12,77,836 to canals under construction.

2. The total Capital invested up to the end of the year has been—

	Rs.
On Canals in operation	1,92,04,186
Ditto under construction	66,53,840
Mádhopur Workshops	5,66,211
	2,64,24,237
Contributed by Native States for Sirhind Canal	32,80,509
Total Expenditure ...	2,97,04,746

3. The total income of the canals under construction was Rs. 17,59,185 excluding, and Rs. 25,44,370 including, land revenue dependent on the works. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,62,289, so that the net revenue amounted to Rs. 5,96,896, or 3·26 per cent. on the Capital, excluding land revenue, and Rs. 13,82,081, or 7·56 per cent., if we include that item.

4. The above statement is based on the collections; if the assessments, or the amount earned by the operations of the year, be taken as the basis of the calculation, the percentages of profit become 4·32 and 9·83. The similar percentages for the preceding year were 3·42 and 8·45 respectively, which show a satisfactory improvement in the present year: this was due to the short rainfall in the cold season.

5. The charge for interest for the year amounts to Rs. 12,84,224, and the difference between net revenue and the charge for interest shows an excess of revenue amounting to Rs. 78,672. For canals in operation, including the Mádhopur Workshops, the excess of revenue is Rs. 3,51,575. By the assessments or earnings of the year, the profit becomes Rs. 5,59,850 for the whole works, and Rs. 8,32,753 for the works under construction.

6. The difference between the net revenue and the charge for interest on canals in the Punjab up to the 1st April 1875 showed a profit of Rs. 1,86,73,618, or nearly 71 per cent. of the Capital of Rs. 2,64,24,237 invested by Government on these works.

7. The year has been a successful one, both on the Permanent and Inundation Canals; the area irrigated has only been exceeded once since 1867-68, *viz.*, in the dry season of 1869-70, when 1,261,410 acres were irrigated, against 1,208,073 in the present year. The following table shows a comparison :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1869-70.	Average since 1867-68.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals... ...	662,660	543,893	730,470	671,402
Inundation „	545,413	445,930	530,940	474,975
TOTAL ...	1,208,073	989,823	1,261,410	1,146,377
RAINFALL.				For 10 years.
Permanent Canals.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal ...	28·14	32·36	18·18	28·13 for 5 stations.
Bári Doáb Canal	18·76	23·33	19·88	25·10 for 9 „
Inundation Canals.				
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	24·92	39·02	16·10	24·83 for 5 „
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	8·57	8·00	8·05	8·62 „ 4 } not quite regular.
L. S. and C. Inundation Canals	4·26	4·93	5·60	4·93 „ 3 } not quite regular.
Indus Inundation Canals ...	6·20	6·20	5·55	6·28 „ 2 } not quite regular.

8. The following table shows a comparison between the working expenses and income (assessments) of the last four years; it is very favorable to the year under review, but this is in some measure due to the want of rain in the cold season rendering it impossible to close the canals for repairs :—

	Working expenses.	PERCENTAGE ON INCOME.	
		Direct.	Total.
	Rs.		
1874-75	11,62,289	59	39
1873-74	11,76,470	66	42
1872-73	12,01,230	64	43
1871-72	12,50,205	60	41

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

9. There was an increase in the area watered of 71,100 acres, a decrease in the area of sugar-cane, but an increase of rice and cotton and wheat. In the latter it amounted to 74 per cent.

10. The profit by the assessments of the year was 20·29 per cent. on the direct, and 31·44 per cent. on the total income, being nearly 5 per cent. in excess of the former and 4 per cent. of the latter in the previous year.

11. The duty obtained from the water showed a decrease of 11 acres per cubic foot in the kharíf, and an increase of 65 acres in the rabi.

12. The balance of water-rate uncollected at the end of the year was less than one-half of that at the end of 1873-74.

DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS.

13. There was a large decrease in the area irrigated, owing to the deficiency of the rainfall, on which the filling of the reservoirs depends, but there was an increase in sugar-cane and cotton, the more valuable crops. The former crop has not been grown in this district since 1869-70 until this year.

14. The repairs were costly, being Rs. 10,215, or 80 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year, owing to the heavy rains of that year causing great damage to the banks.

15. There was a loss of 10·36 per cent. on the direct income, and a profit of 3·01 on total income; but there is a doubt about the correctness of the latter item, which could not be cleared up in time for this report. It is explained in Chief Engineer's Report.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

16. There was an increase in the area irrigated during the year of 47,667 acres, although there was a falling-off of 17,699 in the kharíf. The decrease was in sugar-cane, rice and cotton, but this was more than compensated for by the large increase in wheat.

17. The profit by the assessments of the year was 3·07 per cent. on direct and 4·64 on total income, against 2·37 and 3·77 in the previous year. The working expenses also decreased, being 44 and 35 per cent. of the revenue, against 52 and 41 per cent. in 1873-74, but the impossibility of closing the canal was the principal cause of decrease.

18. The duty obtained from the water in this year was very slightly less in the kharif, and 11 acres per cubic foot more in the rabbi than in the previous year.

19. Ths proportion of the village areas irrigated is in many cases in excess of 20 per cent. of the gross area of their lands, indeed in 1874-75 the area irrigated was 24·5 per cent. of the gross area. Some steps will have to be taken to limit this proportion, in order to distribute the water fairly along the whole length of the canal, and to prevent excessive flooding.

20. There was again a large increase in the mill-rent, but this was in some measure due to their being in work on more days than in last year, owing to the canal not being closed.

21. The balances uncollected at the end of the year were very small—only Rs. 10,191 out of a demand of Rs. 5,87,753.

INUNDATION CANALS.

Lower Sutlej and Chenab.

22. The area irrigated was the largest on record, being 273,688 acres, the crop of 1869-70 of 243,094 being the next; in 1873-74 it was only 197,064.

23. The direct revenue is very small indeed, but the total income shows a profit of Rs. 157·24 per cent. This is less than in the two previous years on account of a decrease in the miscellaneous revenue and an increase in the establishment charges. The increase in area irrigated does not add to the revenue, which is at present a fixed sum.

24. The cost of maintenance per acre irrigated and to the cultivators were ·97 and 1·66 respectively, against 1·24 and 2·09 in the previous year. The reduction is due to the increase in area irrigated, without a corresponding increase of charge.

Upper Sutlej Series.

25. There was a loss by direct revenue alone of 23·18 per cent., and, including indirect, of 3·22 per cent.; last year the losses were 24·07 and 9·21 per cent. respectively. Taking the assessments of the year, the percentages were 23·18 and 0·24 per cent. respectively. This improvement is due to an increase in the area irrigated from 65,233 acres to 84,120 acres; 10,672 acres of this was in the more valuable crops—rice and cotton.

26. This is only the second year in which the system of a fluctuating charge has been introduced; and judging by the cost of the irrigation to the cultivators in the lower part of the Doab, the rates are too low; still it is not advisable to make another change at present.

Indus Series.

27. There was an increase of 8,802 acres in the area irrigated over that in 1873-74, but this is principally in the less valuable crops.

28. There had been an error in the land revenue credited to these canals in the two previous years, which caused a deduction in the profits, so that the loss was 0·5 per cent. on the total income for 1873-74, and 9·67 in the present year.

29. The above are collections, the assessments of the year were still less, and the loss by them will be 14·69 per cent. This is due to the increase in the cost of maintenance, caused by damage from floods, while the revenue is stationary; but, as the land revenue will be increased in the next season from Rs. 80,938 to Rs. 1,69,718, a better result may be anticipated in future.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

30. The area irrigated was increased by 2,275 acres. The working expenses were Rs. 3,690, and the revenue Rs. 7,987, so that there was a profit of 19·82 per cent. on the Capital. In the previous year the profit was 5·41.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. W. GULLIVER, COLONEL, R. E.,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1874-75.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

1. The addition to the Capital during the year has been Rs. 4,69,337; Rs. 4,83,868 was expended from the Extraordinary grant, and Rs. 3,850 from Ordinary funds, but the Suspense balance under the latter heading was decreased by Rs. 18,381, so that up to the end of the year the aCpital invested amounts to Rs. 38,11,496.

2. The principal expenditure was on the—

	Rs.
Jumna dam	2,50,022
New Main Line	52,359
New Delhi Branch	8,658
Distributaries	1,39,189

from Extraordinary funds; but for the diversion of the Pandhoi nallah Rs. 3,813 was charged to the Ordinary grant.

3. The Revenue Account as prepared by the Controller, based on collections, shows a net profit of Rs. 5,74,168 on the direct income, and Rs. 9,46,731 on total income, giving a percentage of 17·18 and 28·32 respectively on the Capital at the commencement of the year, Rs. 33,42,159. These percentages were 22·21 and 32·17 in the previous year.

4. If the assessments of the year be taken instead of the collections, the results show a profit of Rs. 6,78,219 on direct and Rs. 10,50,782 on total income, which give percentages of 20·29 and 31·44, against 15·36 and 27·32 in the previous year. This result is due to the great demand for water in the cold season of 1874-75.

5. The result for the past three years, based on the assessments or earnings of the year, has been as follows:—

		1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates	9,47,929	8,10,302	9,03,116
	Miscellaneous	69,027	41,594	47,781
	Total Direct ...	10,16,956	8,51,896	9,50,897
	Indirect ...	3,72,563	3,72,563	3,72,563
	TOTAL ...	13,89,519	12,24,459	13,23,460
EXPENDITURE ...	Works, &c.	1,03,806	1,24,626	1,43,762
	Establishment	2,34,931	2,48,356	2,57,416
	TOTAL ...	3,38,737	3,72,982	4,01,178
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL	Direct income	20·29	15·36	18·44
	Total	31·44	27·32	30·95
	Area irrigated, acres ...	382,847	311,747	351,821

which shows a decrease in the cost of maintenance, as well as an increase in the revenue of the present year.

6. The charges for maintenance per acre irrigated have been as follows :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average of five years.
Whole canal ...	·88	1·20	·96
Repairs of distributaries...	·03	·06	·06

The decrease in the present year is due to the demand for water in the cold season rendering it impossible to close the canal for repairs, and is quite abnormal.

7. The areas in acres irrigated since 1869-70 are shown in the following table :—

	Khabif.		Rabbi.		Total.	
	Rain-fall.	Area.	Rain-fall.	Area.	Rain-fall.	Area.
	Inches.	Acres	Inches.	Acres.	Inches.	Acres.
1874-75 ...	25·42	160,118	2·72	222,729	28·14	382,847
1873-74 ...	29·10	171,630	3·26	140,117	32·36	311,747
1872-73 ...	33·42	202,371	1·15	149,450	34·57	351,821
1871-72 ...	26·20	187,647	4·74	256,738	30·94	444,385
1870-71 ...	24·04	218,535	3·58	244,172	27·62	462,707
1869-70 ...	15·07	234,464	3·15	262,078	18·22	496,542

It will be seen that there had been a regular decrease during the preceding five years.

8. This decrease had been attributed in a great measure to the revision of the land revenue which is in progress, causing people to throw their lands out of cultivation in order to obtain a light assessment, but the rain-fall would appear to be the more effectual cause of variation in the area irrigated.

9. The lowest area irrigated was in 1862-63, 303,361 acres, with a rain-fall of 56·37 inches, when that of the preceding year had been 57·65 inches. The next lowest area was in 1873-74, 311,747 acres, rain-fall 49·90 inches, following 46·56 inches in 1872-73. The average rain-fall of ten years was 47·70 inches.

10. The station of which the most complete rain-fall register is extant is Dádúpur, and the above figures refer to that station, but there is very little irrigation near that place, and I am able to give an average of the last ten years for stations in different parts of the district watered by the canal. For two years in Dádúpur I have had to substitute the rain-fall in Umballa, but that will be sufficiently near for comparison.

Year.	Area irrigated.	Rain-fall.					
		Average of five gauges.	Dádúpur.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Hissár.	Delhi.
	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1865-66	397,963	30·10	46·13	27·30	18·40	28·60	30·10
1866-67	447,171	24·06	37·53	26·90	10·70	11·70	33·50
1867-68	331,037	37·15	68·68	33·00	24·10	22·80	37·20
1868-69	486,878	18·18	31·50	16·30	10·20	8·70	24·20
1869-70	496,542	18·22	30·97	13·22	16·20	8·90	21·80
1870-71	462,707	27·62	47·77	31·05	15·70	19·90	23·70
1871-72	444,385	30·94	70·17	28·62	15·50	10·70	29·70
1872-73	351,821	34·57	46·56	36·29	26·40	28·50	35·10
1873-74	311,747	32·36	49·90	40·70	20·30	12·50	38·40
1874-75	382,847	28·14	53·30	40·20	14·70	10·80	21·70
Average ...	411,309	28·13	47·70	29·36	17·22	16·31	29·54

So that during this period the two years of low rain-fall—1868-69 and 1869-70—produced the maximum of irrigation, 496,542 acres, and the high rain-fall of 1872-73, 1873-74, the minimum of 311,747. The great reduction from the area in 1866-67 to that in 1867-68 was caused by the increase of water-rate in the former year, as well as by the rain-fall, and that in 1873-74 probably was affected to a small extent by the settlement operations.

11. The principal crops watered have been as follow :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average of six years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	33,439	42,068	38,733
Rice	50,029	43,818	43,756
Cotton	58,236	54,806	81,444
Wheat	151,067	86,355	145,328
Total ...	292,771	227,047	309,261

The Superintending Engineer explains the decrease in sugar-cane by the fact of a report getting about that the water-rate was to be largely raised, consequently the cultivators in Delhi, who are the greatest growers of that crop, ceased to plant it; but, on the failure of rain in the cold season, they sowed wheat instead.

The area under indigo has fallen from 12,165 in the previous year to 2,871, owing to the prices of the last season not having been remunerative.

12. The percentages of flow to lift irrigation, and of double-cropped land, were—

	Kharif.		Rabbi.		Year.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1874-75	96·04	3·96	91·49	8·51	93·38	6·62	13·55
1873-74	94·24	5·76	79·00	21·00	87·39	12·61	9·92
Average of five years ...	94·59	5·41	85·29	15·71	90·07	9·93	12·17

The increase in double-cropped lands is due to the deficient rain-fall in the cold season.

13. The proportions of kharíf and rabbi cultivation have been as follow :—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
1874-75	41·83	58·17
1873-74	55·05	44·95
Average of six years	48·51	51·49

14. The areas irrigated in acres per cubic foot of supply below Dádúpur, where the regulator is situated, have been—

	1874-75.		1873-74.		Average of five years.	
	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
On total supply	74	89	83	60	90	88
On supply utilized	85	122	96	77	103	105

These calculations are doubtful everywhere, and must remain so until more extended observations of the discharge can be made; but they are more especially so on this canal because of the large quantity of drainage water which enters the channel.

15. The average water-rate per acre irrigated and per cubic foot of supply utilized has been as follows :—

	Water-rate.			
	Per acre irrigated.		Per cubic foot of suply.	
	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
1874-75	3·01	2·08	262	260
1873-74	3·07	2·03	301	161
Average of five years	2·86	2·11	306	230

16. The cost of measurements and preparing the demand statements was per 100 acres—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Measurement.			
Kharíf	1·74	1·84	1.37
Rabbi	1·42	2·15	2·08
Demand Statement.			
Kharíf	0·72	0·37	0·55
Rabbi	0·58	0·53	0·51

17. The state of the collections at the close of the year was as follows :—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabbi, 1873-74.	Kharíf, 1874-75.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	1,81,445	2,72,533	4,69,979	9,23,957
Realizations	1,81,445	2,72,533	3,86,074	8,40,052
Balance unrealized on 1st April 1875	...	...	83,905	83,905
Previous year	...	...	1,81,555	1,81,555

The balance brought forward differs from that at end of last year by the amount of remissions.

18. There was a slight improvement in the time of submission of the demand statements for the kharíf to the Deputy Commissioner, but the last were still one month and a half behind time. The rabbi statements were submitted within the prescribed period.

19. The discharges of the River Jumna, measured in the cold season at the Railway bridge, were, in December 1874, 736 cubic feet per second; in January 1875, 672.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

20. There was no expenditure on Capital Account during the year; the total amount, exclusive of interest, being Rs. 1,83,410.

The amount of interest due for the year was Rs. 8,254, and the total amount to the end of the year Rs. 2,18,341.

21. The Revenue Account as given by the Controller, which is based on the collections of the year, shows a loss on the direct income of Rs. 16,186, or 8·82 per cent. on the Capital of Rs. 1,83,410.

22. With regard to indirect income, a sum of Rs. 24,528 has been annually taken credit for since 1866-67; this would give a profit of Rs. 8,342 or 4·55 per cent. on the above Capital; but the Financial Commissioner now states there is no authority for this in his Office, and it has consequently been omitted from the credits in the account statements supplied by the Controller. This has been done to save time; but Rs. 15,671 have been credited in the statement of Financial Results since 1845-46 as the indirect revenue due on account of the Najafgarh jhíl works, and Rs. 8,857 since 1866-67 on account of the Chandáni and Kotla jhíl works. The whole amounting to Rs. 24,528, being at the rate of six annas and five pie per acre on 22,143·5 acres. The question will be enquired into before the submission of the next report.

23. The assessments for the year are as follows :—

	Rs.
Water-rate	3,767
Miscellaneous	987
TOTAL ...	4,754

So that, taking this as the basis of account, the loss would be Rs. 19,005 on the direct, and the profit on total income Rs. 5,523, being 10·36 and 3·01 per cent. on the Capital invested.

24. The repairs were very costly on account of the heavy rains in 1873-74 having damaged many of the bunds; the excess over the amount in the previous year was Rs. 10,215. There was a decrease on plantations and establishment charges, and there was an item of Rs. 271 charged to Profit and Loss on account of money lost from a treasure-chest.

25. The collections of the year were Rs. 6,586, against Rs. 4,455 in the previous year; but as above stated, the earnings of this year are only Rs. 4,754.

26. The reduction in water-rate is simply due to the decreased rainfall; the average difference throughout the district being 14·1 inches; none fell in April; little in May, and none at all in the cold season; consequently the reservoirs were not filled to the same extent as in the previous year. The decrease in miscellaneous revenue is only Rs. 33.

27. The areas irrigated in the last two years, and the average of the last five years, are compared in the following table :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average of five years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	2,615	684	1,714
Rabbi	6,813	15,849	8,933
TOTAL ...	9,428	16,533	10,647
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall average of five stations	24·9	39	24·6

The effect of a heavy rainy season is to flood the lands on the margin of reservoirs and prevent their being cultivated in the rains, but to increase the area of the rabbi crops largely. The results of 1874-75 and 1873-74 show this in a most marked manner.

28. The principal crops grown in the two years are compared with the average of the last five years in the following table :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average of five years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	564	...	Only in this year.
Cotton	28	3	66
Rice	969	...	298
Wheat	5,697	13,423	7,459

29. The cost of measurements per 100 acres was Rs. 2·11 in 1874-75, against Re. 1·39 in the previous year; and that of preparing the demand statements Re. 0·79 and Re. 0·84 respectively.

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

Bari Doab Canal.

30. The Capital debit to this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs. 3,77,017; the total Capital up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,41,27,792. The principal expenditure was on the Kasúr and Sobraon Branches, and on the construction of permanent water-courses.

31. The addition to the charge for interest during the year was Rs. 6,27,096, making the total of interest unpaid to date Rs. 77,25,067.

32. The Revenue Account as given by the Controller, which is based on collections, shows that the profit of the year, exclusive of the water-advantage rate, amounted to Rs. 3,09,222, or 2·25 per cent. on the Capital at the end of 1873-74, Rs. 1,37,50,775. Including the water-advantage rate the profit amounts to Rs. 4,55,471, or 3·31 per cent. on the above Capital.

33. The profit of the last four years has been as follows :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
Direct income	2·25	2·39	3·75	2·87
Indirect income	3·31	3·43	5·42	7·75

No fair comparison can be made with the returns of indirect income for 1871-72 and 1872-73, as many collections on account of arrears of water-advantage rate were made in those years. The small falling-off in this year from the previous year is due to the copious rainfall.

4. The earnings of the year, that is to say, the revenue of the kharíf and rabbi crops of 1874-75, were in excess of the collections by Rs. 1,13,092 for direct revenue, and Rs. 69,536 for indirect revenue, so that the profits, taking them into account, would have been 3·07 per cent. and 4·64 per cent. respectively.

35. There was an increase of cost in the maintenance of rájbahás and drainages due to heavy silt-clearances in the 2nd Division rendered necessary by the large demand for water in the cold season, and protection to both rájbahás and canal from the encroachments of the Ravi and the Chakki torrent. There was a decrease in the cost of the head bunds and main canal.

36. The area planted with trees was increased by 67 acres during the year, and the number of trees by 175,860; 2,505 acres out of 5,087, the area of the canal lands, are still unplanted for want of funds.

37. The total cost of maintenance, including minor works, establishment, and tools and plant, was Rs. 3,37,458 for 279,813 acres, or Re. 1·2 per acre, against 1·49 and 1·38 in the two previous years. The reduction was owing to the demand for water in the cold weather rendering it impossible to close the canal for repairs.

38. The gross assessments of water-rate of the year amounted to Rs. 6,91,457; but, after deducting the remissions, the net amount was Rs. 6,90,654, being an increase of Rs. 78,211 over those of last year. The miscellaneous revenue amounts to Rs. 69,118, which is an increase of Rs. 16,848 over that of the previous year. The principal increase, Rs. 17,570, was in mill-rent, owing to higher rates being obtained in the 2nd Division, and the mills running for more days. The decrease is principally in fines, which, considering it was a year of heavy demand for water, is most satisfactory.

39. The water-advantage rate assessed amounts to Rs. 2,15,785, against Rs. 1,79,388, being an increase of Rs. 36,397 over the previous year, but the average rate per acre is only ·869, against ·88; this is probably owing to the increase of area irrigated being mainly in the lower part of the canal where the water-advantage rate is lower than in the upper.

The areas at each rate were as follow in the two years :—

	Rate per acre. Rs. A. P.	1874-75. Acres.	1873-74. Acres.
	1 8 0	127	317
	1 4 0	2,053	2,109
	1 2 0	26,636	26,018
	1 0 0	100,611	83,063
	0 12 0	94,107	72,537
Half rates on land twice cropped ...	0 12 0	101	29
	0 10 0	928	859
	0 9 0	4,057	4,616
	0 8 0	14,067	10,542
	0 6 0	5,679	3,625
TOTAL ...		248,366	203,715

40. The balances uncollected are much less than in the previous year, being only Rs. 10,191 for water-rate, and Rs. 12,740 for water-advantage rate.

41. The remissions of water-advantage rate amount to Rs. 42,294—

	Rs.
From old balance	1,220
Rabbi, 1873-74	24,128
Kharíf, 1874-75	16,946
	42,294

and were as follow :—

	Rabbi. Rs.	Kharif. Rs.	Total. Rs.
To Jágírdárs	20,074	13,159	33,233
To well lands	3,282	2,894	6,176
Other causes	755	910	1,665
	24,111	16,963	41,074
Old balance			1,220
TOTAL			42,294

Of the total balance uncollected, Rs. 2,272 is on account of the old arrears for the year previous to the rabbi of 1867-68. Nearly the whole of the amount due for the current year has been collected.

42. The Superintending Engineer has given a comparison of the rain-fall, not only for the whole year, but for the different seasons, from which it appears that the rains in the kharíf were plentiful, while in the rabbi they were late and scanty, which fully accounts for the decrease in area irrigated in the former and increase in the latter season.

43. The following table shows a camparison between the area irrigated in the present and past years, and the average of the five preceding years :—

	KHARIF.		RABBI.		TOTAL.
	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	
Average, five years, 1868-69 to 1872-73	92,563	34·83	173,204	65·17	265,767
1873-74	100,913	43·5	131,233	56·5	232,146
1874-75	87,214	31·2	192,599	68·8	279,813

So that the area irrigated in the present year is below the average in the kharíf when the rains, especially in June, were favorable, and above the average in the rabbi when they were scanty.

44. The following table shows a falling-off in rice, cotton and sugar-cane, but an increase of 50,862 acres in wheat; this is due to the nature of the season, as above explained :—

Crops.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice ...	63,961	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598	29,100	32,882	27,638
Cotton ...	21,101	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387	27,537	27,868	17,612
Sugar-cane ...	10,600	9,811	11,623	6,994	6,287	9,170	10,305	8,900
Wheat ...	122,720	175,619	87,899	156,375	167,214	99,417	94,731	145,593

45. The amount of double-cropped land has increased by 6,146 acres in the last year, *viz.*, from 24,672 acres to 30,818, but it does not yet reach 3 per cent. of the gross area of the irrigating villages.

46. The proportion of flow irrigation is slightly less than in the preceding year, but the difference is small, the per-centage being as follows:—

	Year.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
1874-75	87·66	92·93	85·27
1873-74	89·98	92·94	87·70
1872-73	89·92	93·11	87·59
1871-72	89·33	92·14	88·30

There was more inducement to resort to lift irrigation in the rabbi of a dry season.

47. The average water-rate per acre irrigated and per cubic foot of supply entering the canal was as follows:—

	Kharif.		Rabbi.	
	Per acre.	Per cubic foot.	Per acre.	Per cubic foot.
1874-75	3·17	124·25	2·15	202·20
1873-74	3·25	131·05	2·17	178·49
1872-73	3·16	151·59	2·17	173·22

The decrease in the rabbi water-rate of this year would be probably due to the increased proportion of lift irrigation, and the increase in rate per cubic foot of supply to the greater duty obtained.

48. The duty obtained per cubic foot of water entering the canal is shown below:—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.
1874-75	39·13	9[illegible]
1873-74	40·24	82·44
1872-73	47·90	79·28
1871-72	34·73	108·25
1870-71	37·07	94·71

The Superintending Engineer remarks that he cannot account for the low duty of the water, as he has never seen irrigation more economically conducted than in the 2nd Division Bári Doáb Canal, where the greater part of the irrigation lies. He has had careful experiments made of the absorption and evaporation in the first 52 miles of the canal, which show a loss of 12½ per cent. of the volume in the month of May, and that, excluding and including the amount absorbed, the duty of the water, in acres per cubic foot, was—

	For August and September.			20th December to 10th February.		
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Canal.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Canal.
Complete volume	...	39·3	35·3	...	156	114·4
Excluding amount absorbed ...	79	52·4	...	43·4	178·4	...

Extended and careful measurements are necessary to arrive at any correct conclusion on the above points, and the accuracy of the recorded canal discharges should be constantly checked by observations.

49. The cost of maintenance per cubic foot of supply entering the head of the canal and per acre irrigated is shown. This includes establishment and repairs only.

	1874-75.	1873-74.
Per cubic foot of volume...	149·98	158·96
Per acre irrigated	1·11	1·40

but the gain in the present year is more apparent than real, being due in some measure to the impossibility of closing the canal.

50. The cost of repairs per mile of channel was—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
Canal	193·33	337·19
Rájbaha	64·	52·

The remark in the last paragraph explains the difference on the canal. The increase on the rájbaha is mainly due to the cost of spurs for protecting the Salámpur and Farídnagar rajbahás from the encroachments of the Ravi and Chakki, which would be more properly charged to canal repairs.

51. There was a slight decrease in the cost of measurements per 100 acres, and a slight increase in that of preparing the demand statements compared with that in the previous year. There was also an improvement in the dates of submission of the demand statements to the Deputy Commissioner, notwithstanding the larger area which had to be assessed during the rabbi.

52. The Superintending Engineer also shows the discharges measured during the year both on the river and canal.

53. The Superintending Engineer has shown that the per-centage of decrease in area irrigated during the kharif, and increase during the rabbi of 1874-75, was in the—

	Decrease in kharif.	Increase in rabbi.
Gurdaspur District	24·18	33·57
Amritsar „	13·68	44·
Lahore „	8·80	52·63

which shows how much keener the demand for water is in the lower than in the upper part of the Doab. Colonel Brownlow has also pointed out that of villages whose lands aggregate 1,142,112 acres, 279,813 acres were watered in 1874-75, and 230,367 acres was the mean area watered in 1872-73 and 1873-74, being 24·50 and 20·17 per cent. respectively of the gross area, and suggests that villages should not be allowed to water more than one-fifth of their gross area. Some such limit will have to be fixed, as otherwise water will not be available in the rabbi for the lands on the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

54. The Capital was increased during the year by Rs. 2,852, making the total, exclusive of interest, Rs. 1,07,561. The amount of interest unpaid was Rs. 6,39,508.

55. The expenditure on Minor Works charged to Revenue consisted of Rs. 43 from Imperial Funds, Rs. 165 from the Fine Fund.

56. The Revenue Account as given by the Controller shows a loss by the direct income of Rs. 48,651, or 46·46 per cent. on the Capital of Rs. 1,04,709; but, including indirect income, there is a profit of Rs. 1,64,048, or 157·24 per cent.

57. The expenditure on maintenance during the past three years, excluding statute labor, is as follows:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works from Imperial Funds	9,761	11,572	4,132
Fine Fund	12,956	23,708	31,965
Establishment	44,017	39,178	37,991
TOTAL ...	66,734	74,458	74,088

There is a decrease in the expenditure from Imperial and Fine Funds, and an increase in Establishment. The only point which requires remark is the increase in Establishments, due principally to the charge for measuring establishment, Rs. 4,733, of which Rs. 2,072 was on account of arrears of 1873-74, and the balance is due to the larger area which had to be measured.

58. The income of the last three years, excluding the value of statute labor, was as follows:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous revenue and water-rate	5,127	8,229	7,916
Drawn from Fine Fund	12,956	23,708	31,965
TOTAL ...	18,083	31,937	39,881

The decrease in miscellaneous revenue is due principally to the sale of less timber, which is always a fluctuating item.

59. The number of statute laborers present and absent during the last three years was as follows:—

	1874-75.		1873-74.		1872-73.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Present	529,042	81·45	451,759	83·53	512,358	82·49
Remitted	35,365	5·44	33,449	6·19	35,533	5·72
Absent	85,132	13·11	55,586	10·28	73,199	11·79
TOTAL ...	649,539	...	540,794	...	621,090	...

The value of statute labor employed during the year is calculated by the Superintending Engineer at Rs. 1,98,391.

60. The amount levied as fines from absentees during the last three years has been—

	Rs.
1874-75	42,566
1873-74	28,315
1872-73	36,942

The balance at credit of the fund on 1st April 1874 was Rs. 2,16,051, and on 1st April 1875 Rs. 2,45,662. The Superintending Engineer wishes to propose some expenditure from this fund on the improvement of the canals during the ensuing year.

61. The following table gives the areas irrigated during the past five years:—

	KHARIF.		RABBI.		TOTAL.
	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	
1874-75	163,605	59·77	110,083	40·23	273,688
1873-74	108,528	55·07	88,536	44·93	197,064
1872-73	149,143	61·50	93,361	38·50	242,504
1871-72	127,472	67·64	60,993	32·36	188,465
1870-71	133,365	66·01	68,671	33·91	202,036

The proportion of rabbi irrigation has increased from 24 per cent. in 1867-68 to 40 per cent. in 1874-75; but Superintending Engineer considers that this is due to more careful check by the canal panchâyat, since the area irrigated in the rabbi was taken into account in assessing the number of statute laborers to be provided by the cultivators. This is probably the case.

62. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators for the past five years is shown in the following table, taking assessments, not collections, as the basis of the calculation:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of labor supplied at six annas per man, the current rate in the district	1,98,391	1,69,410	1,92,135	2,91,418	1,69,407
The Zarnâgah (Fine Fund) ...	42,566	28,315	36,942	36,465	41,051
Enhanced Land Revenue	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,13,299
Direct water-rate	679	679	636	682	682
TOTAL ...	4,54,935	4,11,703	4,43,012	4,51,864	4,24,439
PER ACRE ...	1·66	2·09	1·83	2·39	2·10

63. The cost of maintenance has been for some years shown in the Revenue Reports as consisting only of the first item of the above statement, but this appears to me to be quite

wrong, as I think all money expended on the maintenance of the canals from whatever source provided should be included; thus altered, the cost would have been as follows for the last three years:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
As per para. 57	66,734	74,458	74,088
Value of labor as per preceding para.	1,98,391	1,69,410	1,92,135
TOTAL ...	2,65,125	2,43,868	2,66,223
Area irrigated	273,688	197,064	242,504
Rate per acre	·97	1·24	1·10
Instead of as previously reported	... ...	·83	·67

64. The Superintending Engineer in his para. 15 has given a statement of the principal crops irrigated. It will be seen that the indigo, cotton and all the more valuable crops are in excess of any previous year since 1869-70, with the sole exception of the wheat, which is 3,000 acres less than in 1873-74, but the indigo is 7,671 acres in excess of the most favourable year, 1869-70.

65. The proportion of flow to lift and of double-cropped land varies but little, and requires no remarks.

66. For the first time the Superintending Engineer has been enabled to give in his para. 19 an approximation to the duty obtained from each cubic foot of mean supply in the principal canals. It will be seen that the average is 46·90 acres per cubic foot, which, considering that three of the Chenab Canals dried early in the season, is a very favourable result.

67. The cost of measurement per 100 acres has decreased from 1·73 in 1873-74 to 1·51 in 1874-75, which Superintending Engineer explains is probably due to the larger area irrigated.

68. The rain-fall is slightly in excess of that of 1873-74 on the Chenab, and less on the Sutlej Canals; but the months in which it fell—July, August, September—were those in which it is most required; also this was a year of exceptionally high rise in the rivers, so that the season was altogether a favourable one for the working of Inundation Canals.

LOWER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

69. The Capital of these canals was increased by Rs. 48,606 during the year, so that the total debit at the end of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,91,316. The amount of interest unpaid amounted to Rs. 9,60,915.

70. The Revenue Account given last year erred in showing the fluctuating land revenue in Montgomery as direct revenue. The water-advantage rate in Lahore also does not appear to have been shown.

The correct statement would appear to be, taking the collections as the basis of account—

Expenditure as before		Rs.	1,17,034
Income—			
Water-rates	Rs. 5,453		
Miscellaneous	3,368		
Contributions	1,589		10,410
Loss by direct revenue			1,06,624

or 24·07 per cent. on Capital—

Indirect revenue—			
Fluctuating land revenue, Montgomery District	63,479		
Water-rate, Lahore District	2,341		
			65,820
Loss by direct and indirect revenue			40,[illegible]4 being 9·21 on Capital.

71. For the current year the account will be as follows:—

Expenditure		Rs.	1,10,640
Income—			
Water-rates	Rs. 3,952		
Miscellaneous	3,298		
Contributions	787		8,037
Balance loss by direct revenue, being a percentage of 23·18 on Capital			1,02,603
Indirect revenue—Fluctuating land revenue collections in Montgomery District			88,368
Loss by direct and indirect revenue being 3·22 per cent.			14,235

This account will be liable to correction when the amount of water-advantage rate in the Lahore District due to these canals has been ascertained; it had been omitted in the Financial Commissioner's statement, and could not be furnished in time for this report. If assessments of fluctuating land revenue be taken instead of collections, the results would be improved by Rs. 16,187, the amount not collected, so that the loss would only be Rs. 1,048.

72. The areas irrigated for the last five years are shown in the following table :—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	49,749	34,371	84,120
1873-74	33,935	31,298	65,233
1872-73	74,904	60,446	135,350
1871-72	64,213	22,830	87,043
1870 71	59,828	17,242	77,070

The area is larger than that of last year, but still falls short of that in previous years. It is only during the last two years that any assessment has depended on the measurements, so that it is possible that cultivators are much more careful about what fields are measured, and may, in the absence of a regular Canal establishment for distribution of the water, succeed in concealing some of the fields which have been irrigated.

73. The average water-rate per acre irrigated, including both direct and indirect assessments, has arisen from Re. 1·178 in 1873-74 to Re. 1·245 in 1874-75, which shows an increase in the more valuable crops. This has been—

	Acres.	Increase. Acres.
In rice from	4,581	
to	8,518	
		3,937
In cotton from	7,645	
to	14,380	
		6,735

which is satisfactory.

74. That the operations of the year should result in a loss of Rs. 14,265, or 3·22 per cent. on the Capital, is certainly unsatisfactory, and would seem to show that the rates charged are not high enough. It will be seen in para. 62 that the cost of irrigation to the cultivators on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals has been, for the last five years, Rs. 1·66, 2·09, 1·83, 2·39 and 2·10 per acre, or on an average Rs. 2·01, while the rates on these canals have only been Re. 1·245 and 1·178. But this is only the second year since they have been applied, and a further change is not advisable at present.

75. The average duty of the water for the last two years per cubic foot of discharge has been—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.
1874-75	46·4	124·6
1873-74	32·2	110·

76. The proportion of flow irrigation to that by lift is almost the same as last year, being—

	Flow.	Lift.
For 1874-75	84·75	15·25
1873-74	81·89	18·11

The Superintending Engineer has given the average area irrigated by each Persian-wheel as 18·5 acres.

77. The cost of maintenance, exclusive of establishment, has been as follows :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
Per mile of canal	219·1	241·6
Per mile of distributary	154·8	116·8
Per acre irrigated	0·667	0·91
Per cubic foot of supply	42	62·1

But the Superintending Engineer points out that full silt-clearance was not made owing to want of Budget provision.

78. The lands have for the second time been measured by the Patwáris. The cost was per 100 acres—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
In Lahore District	2·37	Not given separately.
In Montgomery District	1·06	
Total ...	1·22	1·39

But this year the work has been much better done.

The cost of preparing the demand statements per 100 acres was—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
In Lahore	0·98	Not given separately.
In Montgomery	0·36	
Total nearly ...	0·44	·35

79. The balance due at the end of the year was, in 1874-75, Rs. 13,187, against Rs. 4,098 in the previous year, but the amount of the demands was much larger, being Rs. 1,05,400, against Rs. 73,030. The above does not include the water-advantage rate in the Lahore District in either case.

80. The discharges of the River Sutlej, measured in the cold season, were, in December 1874, 7,248, and in January 1875, 6,286 cubic feet per second.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

Indus Inundation Canals.

81. The Capital Account of these Canals was increased during the year by Rs. 31,017, making the amount at the end of the year Rs. 4,68,630. The interest charge for the year amounted to Rs. 20,069 and the total amount unpaid to Rs. 15,95,180.

82. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,91,736, and the collections to Rs. 68,475, so that there was a loss on the year's transactions of Rs. 1,23,261 by direct revenue only.

83. The indirect revenue was in the Controller's last year's return assumed at Rs. 1,71,599; but the Financial Commissioner has informed me that this increase does not take effect until 1st April 1875. Consequently the correct amount, both for last year and this, would have been Rs. 80,938, so that, including indirect revenue, there is this year a loss of Rs. 42,323 on the Capital of Rs. 4,37,613 at the commencement of the year, or 9·67 per cent.

84. A corrected statement of financial results for 1873-74 is attached hereto, which shows that there was a loss of Rs. 83,127 on the year, taking direct revenue only, and Rs. 2,189, including the indirect return; and the total profit up to the end of the year, exclusive of the charge for interest, was Rs. 4,75,612.

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INDUS INUNDATION CANALS FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1873-74.

Names of Projects.	Capital Outlay.							Revenue.						Working Expenses.		Net Revenue.					
	During year.			To end of year.				During year.			To end of year.					During year.			To end of year.		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total, including amount debited direct to Native States.	Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased land revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased land revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	During year.	To end of year.	Direct income.	Increased land revenue.	Total.	Direct income.	Increased land revenue.	Total.
Indus Inundation Canals ...	254	...	254	4,37,613	...	4,37,613	4,37,613	74,932	80,938	1,55,870	5,25,174	16,99,698	22,24,872	1,58,059	17,49,260	—83,127	80,938	—2,189	—12,24,086	16,99,698	4,75,612

Names of Projects.	Charges for Interest.						Difference between Net Revenue and Charges for Interest.				Per-centage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.		Area of Land irrigated during Year.		
	During year.			To end of year.			Excluding Land Revenue.		Including Land Revenue.						
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Excluding land revenue.	Including land revenue.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Indus Inundation Canals	19,681	...	19,681	2,27,764	...	2,27,764	—1,02,808	—14,51,850	—21,870	2,47,848	—19·00	—0·50	115,590	47,430	163,020

The same correction being made in this year's account leaves the balance as follows :—

NET REVENUE.

For the year.		Rs.	*To end of year.*		Rs.
Direct	...	— 1,23,261	Direct	...	— 13,47,347
Including Indirect	...	— 42,323	Including Indirect	...	+ 4,33,289

85. The earnings for the year were less than the collections by Rs. 21,982, so that the following would show the state of the Revenue Account based on them :—

NET REVENUE.

For the year.		Rs.	*To end of year.*		Rs.
Direct	...	— 1,45,243	Direct	...	— 13,69,329
Including Indirect	...	— 64,305	Including Indirect	...	+ 4,11,307

But it may be hoped that the total profits will steadily increase in future, as the indirect income will, from the commencement of the next year, be Rs. 1,69,718 instead of Rs. 80,938.

86. The large increase in expenditure is mainly due to the damage done by extraordinary floods in the Indus and hill torrents during July and August, which left heavier deposits than usual in the canals.

87. The direct income is a fixed amount, Rs. 45,000, supposed to represent half the cost of clearing the canals, of which in the current year it fell short by Rs. 9,734 by the accounts of the year, but the total loss was Rs. 26,208; the balance was expended after the close of the year. The loss in the previous year was only Rs. 1,630. The amount has been fixed for five years.

88. The miscellaneous revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 4,023 from that in the previous year; of this Rs. 1,471 is in fines, which is satisfactory; Rs. 2,398 is in sundry collections, which is thus explained by Superintending Engineer—

"The difference arises from the large receipts obtained during the previous year, which did not occur during the year under review."

89. The area of irrigation in the past five years, and the rain-fall at Dera Ghází Khan, have been as follows :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	Average of five years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	121,804	115,590	132,818	104,872	125,186	120,054
Rabbi	50,018	47,430	47,319	39,462	49,156	46,677
TOTAL ...	171,822	163,020	180,137	144,334	174,342	166,731
Rain-fall	9·90	8·10	7·70	3·00	6·50	...

So that there is an excess in the current year over last year, and over the average in both crops.

90. The only changes in the areas of the principal crops grown which require remark are the falling-off in indigo; this crop in this part of the country is kept three years in the ground, and the Superintending Engineer explains that severe frost killed many of the old plants. The area under cotton is the largest since 1870. Rice is the only crop in which there has been a falling-off since 1870, and this is always a precarious crop on Inundation Canals, where the time at which the water will be available is so uncertain. The decrease has been from 13,157 in 1870 to 9,839 in this year.

The following table shows a comparison between the two last years and the average of five years :—

	Average.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	9,108	9,839	8,351
Indigo	15,867	14,953	19,009
Cotton	25,968	29,934	27,846
Wheat	41,989	45,2 0	42,638
Millets	53,493	54,229	48,348

91. The per-centage of irrigation by flow and lift varies but slightly—

	Flow.	Lift.
Average of five years	90·97	9·03
1874-75	91·81	8·19
1873-74	92·24	7·76

92. The measurements of the area irrigated were made this year by the Paṭwáris. The increase in cost, Rs. 4,025, as against Rs. 2,600, is not satisfactory, and will be enquired into. The rate per hundred acres measured was—

	Rs.
In 1874-75	2·34
„ 1873-74	1·59
„ 1872-73	1·47

The cost of compiling the measurement papers was only Re. 0·07, against Re. 0·24 per hundred acres in 1873-74; but this is because, under the system of fixed contributions, no demand statements are required.

93. The discharge of the river measured in the cold season has been as follows:—

December 1874.	January 1875.
26,219	27,733

94. Mr. Garbett states that the surface level of the water in January 1875 was 3·5 lower than in 1870. This must be enquired into, as the satisfactory working of Inundation Canals depends very much on the date when the water rises so as to fill them, and if it now has to rise 3 feet more than formerly before they begin to work, the results will be serious.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

95. There was no addition to the Capital during the year. The total up to date, exclusive of interest, is Rs. 21,221.

96. The expenditure on maintenance was ... ... Rs. 3,396
Share of establishment ... ... „ 294

Total ... „ 3,690
Collections ... ... „ 7,897

Balance profit ... ... „ 4,207
or 19·82 per cent. on the Capital.

97. The area irrigated was 6,355 acres, being an increase of 2,275 acres as compared with the previous year.

The average water-rate per acre was 1·24. The rate of maintenance 0·58, against 1·37 and 1·02 respectively in the previous year. This was a very favorable year for these canals, the river having risen higher than last year. Nearly half the area irrigated (3,142 acres) consisted of cotton crops, the remainder of the kharif crops were principally millets. About 1,200 acres, of which 708 were gram, were irrigated in the rabbi.

The management of these canals is in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur.

GENERAL.

98. The following estimates were submitted and sanctioned by the Government of India during the year:—

Distributary No. 12 on Western Jumna Canal;
Project for re-modelling and extending the Western Jumna Canal;
Estimate for protective embankment on right bank of Indus.

99. The Capital debits to each series of canals, exclusive of interest, according to the Provincial Audit Office, stand thus—

Series of Canals.	Capital, 1st April 1874	Additions during 1874-75.	Capital, 1st April 1875.	Add Contributions.	Grand Total Capital, 1st April 1875.
Canals yielding Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	33,42,159	4,69,337	38,11,496	...	38,11,496
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Bári Doáb Canal	1,37,50,775	3,77,017	1,41,27,792	...	1,41,27,792
Lower S. & C. Indn. Canals ...	1,04,709	2,852	1,07,561	...	1,07,561
Upper Sutlej „	4,42,710	48,606	4,91,316	...	4,91,316
Indus Inundation Canals	4,37,613	31,017	4,68,630	...	4,68,630
Shahpur Canals	21,221	...	21,221	...	21,221
TOTAL ...	1,82,82,597	9,28,829	1,92,11,426	...	1,92,11,426
Canals under Construction and Projects.					
Sirhind Canal	48,96,777	12,18,770	61,15,547	32,80,509	93,96,056
Swát River Canal Project ..	69,838	...	69,838	...	69,838
Special Surveys, Deraját	1,88,048	14,094	2,02,142	...	2,02,142
L. B. Doáb ...	2,78,750	47,024	3,25,774	...	3,25,774
TOTAL ...	54,33,413	12,79,888	67,13,301	32,80,509	99,93,810
Mádhopur Workshops	5,78,366	— 12,155	5,66,211	...	5,66,211
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,42,94,376	21,96,562	2,64,90,938	32,80,509	2,97,71,447

100. The interest debited to each series of canals is as follows—

Series of Canals.	On Capital Outlay.		
	To 1st April 1874.	During year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	35,04,980	1,58,396	36,63,376
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	2,10,087	8,254	2,18,341
Bári Doáb Canal	93,83,693	6,27,096	1,00,10,789
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	61,698	4,747	66,445
Upper Sutlej	2,88,880	20,496	3,09,376
Indus Inundation Canals	2,27,764	20,069	2,47,833
Shahpur Canals	2,913	955	3,868
Sirhind Canal	4,88,981	2,47,421	7,36,402
Swát River Canal Project	5,813	3,142	8,955
Special Surveys, Deraját	18,583	8,643	27,226
" " Lower Bári Doáb	30,846	13,697	44,543
Mádhopur Workshops	71,735	1,71,308	2,43,043
Total	1,42,95,973	12,84,224	1,55,80,197

101. The following statement shows the expenditure during the year on all the new works from which no return is yet realizable:—

Western Jumna Canal.

		Rs.	Rs.
Total as per Capital Account		4,69,337	
Deduct works on old portion of canal—			
Rájbaha No. 4, Main Line	56,505		
" " 9, Delhi Branch	40,759		
Pandoe nallah	3,291		
Petty items	32		
First class chauki, Jagádhri	— 18		
	1,00,569		
Establishment	42,011		
Tools and Plant	456		
		1,43,036	
			3,26,301

Bari Doab Canal.

		Rs.	Rs.
Total as per Capital Account		3,77,017	
Deduct works on old portion of canal—			
Irrigation outlets, Main Line	737		
" " Main Branch Upper	1,857		
" " " " Lower	7,058		
" " Lahore Branch	11,688		
	21,340		
Establishment	8,260		
		30,600	
			3,46,417
Sirhind Canal			12,18,770
Special Surveys, Derajat			14,094
" " Lower Bari Doab			47,024
Total			19,52,606

102. The estimated value of crops irrigated during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	1,33,44,137
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	3,62,635
Bári Doáb Canal	79,93,795
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	39,88,357
Upper Sutlej	9,67,581
Indus Inundation Canals	46,98,760
Shahpur Canals	53,711
Total	3,14,08,976

103. The following statement shows the rain fall and area irrigated by permanent and inundation canals for five years:—

SERIES OF CANALS.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Western Jumna Canal	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	46·56 to 20·2	49·9 to 12 5	77·6 to 9·9
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	19·1 „ 12·9	27·8 „ 8·5	30·4 „ 20·4	44·6 „ 34·0	31·3 „ 16·8
Bári Doáb Canal	47·92 „ 8·24	65·35 „ 9·33	53·23 „ 18·87	55·29 „ 17·87	50·18 „ 10·30
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	7·32 „ 1·9	5·24 „ 0·71	9·16 „ 3·53	8·10 „ 2·59	7·9 „ 0·6
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	11·7 „ 4·2	7·78 „ 9·0	19·18 „ 10·80	9·82 „ 6·5	9·40 „ 7·10
Indus Inundation Canals	6·5 „ 1·4	3·0 „ 1·3	14·20 „ 2·50	8·1 „ 0·7	9·9 „ 1·3
AREA IRRIGATED.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Permanent Canals	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893	662,660
Inundation „	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930	545,413
TOTAL ...	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823	1,208,073

104. The season was unfavourable for kharif irrigation; but there was a great demand for water in the cold season owing to the failure of the winter rains.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

Lahore, 28th October 1875.

NOTE.—Where the figures given in Reports of Superintending Engineers differ from those furnished by Controller, the latter have been used in this Review.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF INCOME OF THE IRRIGATIO

	DIVISIONS.	Water-rate. Net assessment.	Water-rate. Remissions and free grants.	Water-rate. Total.	Water-advantage rate and increased land revenue.	Sale of water for purposes other than irrigation.	Mill-rent.	Transit du
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
KHARIF, 1874-75.	1st Division Karnal, W. J. Canal	33,034 6 2 ...	9,245 8 7 *41 1 7	42,279 14 9 *41 1 7	...	219 6 3	31 9 7	4,041 0
	2nd ditto Hansi, ditto	3,21,260 8 0 *0 0 1	1,986 2 0 *3,720 9 0	3,23,246 10 0 *3,720 9 1	...	1,292 1 11	...	...
	3rd ditto Delhi, ditto ...	1,65,945 10 10	17 0 2	1,65,962 11 0	...	601 14 9	9,025 12 9	119 15
	Total W. J. Canal	5,20,240 9 0 *0 0 1	11,248 10 9 *3,761 10 7	5,31,489 3 9 *3,761 10 8	...	2,113 6 11	9,057 6 4	4,160 15 10
	Delhi and Gurgáon Irrgn. Works	*0 0 3	...	*0 0 3	...	...	...	...
	1st Division Upper B. D. Canal	58,669 7 3 ...	383 7 4 *10 6 10	59,052 14 7 *10 6 10	...	184 13 7	5,490 4 4	...
	2nd ditto ditto Special Works ditto ...	2,17,061 1 2	826 13 1 *19 12 2 ...	2,17,887 14 3 *19 12 2 ...	... ...	4,062 8 5 ...	21,444 9 9 ...	... ...
	Total Upper B. D. Canal	2,75,730 8 5 ...	1,210 4 5 *30 3 0	2,76,940 12 10 *30 3 0	...	4,247 6 0	26,934 14 1	...
	Upper Sutlej Division Lower Bari Doab Canal ...	2,588 0 9 ...	... *4 10 7	2,588 0 9 *4 10 7	...	...	...	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	675 2 0	4 0 0	679 2 0	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan Division Indus Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur Canals	7,581* 4 0	...	7,581 4 0	...	...	...	...
	Total Kharif	8,06,815 8 2 *0 0 4	12,462 15 2 *3,796 8 2	8,19,278 7 4 *3,796 8 6	...	6,360 12 11	35,992 4 5	4,160 15 10
RABI, 1874-75.	1st Division Karnal, W. J. Canal	20,757 6 11	9,472 13 2	30,230 4 1	...	150 3 2	40 0 0	3,693 14 4
	2nd ditto Hansi, ditto ...	1,89,263 8 5	...	1,89,263 8 5	...	2,104 7 3	...	...
	3rd ditto Delhi, ditto ...	50,275 10 9	3 1 2	50,278 11 11	...	300 4 9	8,593 3 6	84 14 0
	Total W. J. Canal ...	2,60,296 10 1	9,475 14 4	2,69,772 8 5	...	2,554 15 2	8,633 3 6	3,778 12 4
	Delhi and Gurgáon Irrgn. Works	3,766 9 0	...	3,766 9 0	...	...	...	...
	1st Division Upper B. D. Canal	28,237 0 4	229 0 4	28,466 0 8	...	44 11 11	5,315 12 8	...
	2nd ditto ditto ...	3,85,915 4 6	133 4 11	3,86,048 9 5	...	3,697 7 0	19,123 7 0	...
	Total Upper B. D. Canal ...	4,14,152 4 10	362 5 3	4,14,514 10 1	...	3,742 2 11	24,839 3 8	...
	Upper Sutlej Division Lower Bari Doab Canal ...	2,449 12 3	...	2,449 12 3	...	...	...	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan Division Indus Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur Canals	530 4 0	...	530 4 0	...	...	...	...
	Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Rabi ...	6,81,195 8 2	9,838 3 7	6,91,033 11 9	...	6,297 2 1	33,472 7 2	3,778 12 4

* These items were omitted in last year's Return for Rabi, 1873-74, for want of certain Monthly Water-rate Returns, &c

DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

Sale of timber, fuel and fruit.	Sale of grass and grazing dues.	Fines.			Sundry collections.	Clearance rate.	Contributions.	Total of Miscellaneous Receipts.	Grand Total.
		Waste of water.	Judicial.	On establishment.					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,055 10 8	321 15 2	94 1 0	686 7 3	84 11 8	1,697 4 11	...	...	9,232 2 8	
4,171 9 8	83 8 0	...	658 7 0	206 14 8	185 5 1	...	...	6,597 14 4	
3,466 5 11	535 10 11	964 14 2	278 7 5	255 11 5	224 9 7	...	...	15,473 6 [illegible]	
9,693 10 3	941 2 1	1,058 15 2	1,623 5 8	547 5 9	2,107 3 7	...	...	31,303 7 7	5,66,5[illegible] 6[illegible] 0
190 2 0	169 3 0	...	...	31 0 0	...	.	...	390 5 0	390 5 3
454 11 8	1,443 2 0	201 9 1	44 5 1	28 2 9	5 14 0	...	...	7,852 14 6	
219 13 0	2,195 3 3	427 1 5	514 0 0	21 7 0	268 5 6	...	...	29,153 0 4	
...	...	...	...	...	0 1 3	...	...	0 1 3	
674 8 8	3,638 5 3	628 10 6	558 5 1	49 9 9	274 4 9	...	...	37,006 0 1	3,13,976 15 11
119 15 0	981 1 9	35 0 0	35 0 0	...	450 1 10	...	265 4 0	1,886 6 7	4,479 1 11
1,108 11 5	40 0 0	...	276 8 0	51 11 0	192 13 1	...	11,337 7 5	13,007 2 11	13,686 4 11
434 2 0	77 13 0	...	105 0 0	20 0 0	45 8 10	...	...	682 2 10	682 2 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,581 4 0
2,221 1 4	5,847 9 1	1,722 9 8	2,598 2 9	699 10 6	3,069 11 1	...	11,602 11 5	84,275 9 0	9,07,350 8 10
7,433 13 1	642 5 6	5 5 0	1,607 3 0	8 0 0	1,240 0 6	...	...	14,820 12 7	
4,162 6 11	30 0 0	...	511 5 0	24 11 11	93 5 1	...	...	6,926 4 2	
5,382 4 5	28 7 6	4.383 9 0	826 7 9	48 6 6	273 12 0	...	...	15,976 0 2	
6,978 6 5	700 13 0	443 8 9	2,944 15 9	81 2 5	1,607 1 7	...	...	37,723 0 11	3,07,495 9 4
89 0 0	448 12 6	...	10 0 0	...	49 4 0	...	...	597 0 6	4,363 9 6
611 4 6	309 9 0	177 1 9	159 0 0	41 8 4	69 14 8	...	...	7,128 14 10	
531 12 6	175 8 0	260 0 2	916 0 0	37 10 7	241 6 6	...	...	24,983 3 9	
1,143 1 0	485 1 0	437 1 11	1,075 0 0	79 2 11	311 5 2	..	...	32,112 2 7	4,46,626 12 8
56 8 0	1,388 0 0	...	...	...	232 8 9	...	521 5 0	2,198 5 9	4,648 2 0
810 4 6	1,185 15 0	...	289 0 0	56 4 0	396 1 0	...	1,618 7 9	4,356 0 3	4,356 0 3
490 10 9	...	...	10 8 0	112 0 0	197 5 6	64,482 1 1	...	65,292 9 4	65,292 9 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	239 13 0	...	...	239 13 0	239 13 0
9,568 0 8	4,208 9 6	880 10 8	4,329 7 9	328 9 4	3,033 7 0	64,482 1 1	2,139 12 9	1,42,519 0 4	8,33,552 12 1

hich were not received from the Executive Engineers at the time; they are now added to Kharif, 1874-75.

STATEMEN

	DIVISIONS.	Water-rate. Net assessment.	Water-rate. Remissions and free grants.	Water-rate. Total.	Water-advantage rate and increased land revenue.	Sale of water for purposes other than irrigation.	Mill-rent.	Transit dues
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
TOTAL, 1874-75.	1st Division Karnal, W. J. Canal	53,791 13 1 ...	18,718 5 9 *41 1 7	72,510 2 10 *41 1 7	...	369 9 5	71 9 7	7,734 14
	2nd ditto Hansi, ditto	5,10,524 0 5 *0 0 1	1,986 2 0 *3,720 9 0	5,12,510 2 5 *3,720 9 1	...	3,396 9 2	...	...
	3rd ditto Delhi, ditto ...	2,16,221 5 7	20 1 4	2,16,241 6 11	...	902 3 6	17,619 0 3	204 13
	Total W. J. Canal	7,80,537 3 1 *0 0 1	20,724 9 1 *3,761 10 7	8,01,261 12 2 *3,761 10 8	3,72,563 0 0	4,668 6 1	17,690 9 10	7,939 12
	Adjustment of discrepancies between Controller and Accountant General, Punjab, for previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7,80,537 3 1 *0 0 1	20,724 9 1 *3,761 10 7	8,01,261 12 2 *3,761 10 8	3,72,563 0 0	4,668 6 1	17,690 9 10	7,939 12
	Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	3,766 9 0 *0 0 3	... ...	3,766 9 0 *0 0 3	...	...	...	...
	1st Divn. Upper B. D. Canal	86,906 7 7 ...	612 7 8 *10 6 10	87,518 15 3 *10 6 10	...	229 9 6	11,206 1 0	...
	2nd ditto ditto	6,02,976 5 8 ...	960 2 0 *19 12 2	6,03,936 7 8 *19 12 2	...	2,759 15 5	40,568 0 9	...
	Special Works Divn. Upper B. D. Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Upper B. D. Canal	6,89,882 13 3 ...	1,572 9 8 *30 3 0	6,91,455 6 11 *30 3 0	1,46,249 0 0	7,989 8 11	51,774 1 9	...
	Upper Sutlej Division Lower Bari Doab Canal ...	5,037 13 0 ...	... *4 10 7	5,037 13 0 *4 10 7	62,797 0 0	...	...	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals... ...	675 2 0	4 0 0	679 2 0	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghází Khan Division Indus Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adjustment of previous year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Indus Canal ...	...	...	...	—9,723 0 0	...	...	...
	Shahpur Canals	8,111 8 0	...	8,111 8 0	...	...	...	...
	Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	14,88,011 0 4 *0 0 4	22,301 2 9 *3,796 8 2	15,10,312 3 1 *3,796 8 6	7,85,185 0 0	12,657 15 0	69,464 11 7	7,939 12

* These items were omitted in last year's Return for Rabi, 1873-74, for want of certain Monthly Water-rate Returns, &c

OF INCOME—*concluded.*

Sale of timber, fuel and fruit.	Sale of grass and grazing dues.	Fines.			Sundry collections.	Clearance rate.	Contributions.	Total of Miscellaneous Receipts.	Grand Total.
		Waste of water.	Judicial.	On establishment.					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9,489 7 9	964 4 8	99 6 0	2,293 10 3	92 11 8	2,937 5 5	...	...	24,052 15 3	
8,334 0 7	113 8 0	...	1,169 12 0	231 10 7	278 10 2	...	...	13,524 2 6	
8,848 10 4	564 2 5	1,403 1 11	1,104 15 2	304 1 11	498 5 7	...	...	31,449 6 9	
26,672 2 8	1,641 15 1	1,502 7 11	4,568 5 5	628 8 2	3,714 5 2	...	...	69,026 8 6	
...	...	...	...	...	3,825 6 11	...	...	3,825 6 11	
26,672 2 8	1,641 15 1	1,502 7 11	4,568 5 5	628 8 2	7,539 12 1	...	...	72,851 15 5	12,50,438 6 3
279 2 0	617 15 6	...	10 0 0	31 0 0	49 4 0	...	...	987 5 6	4,753 14 9
1,066 0 2	1,752 11 0	378 10 10	203 5 1	69 11 1	75 12 8	...	...	14,981 13 4	
751 9 6	2,370 11 3	687 1 7	1,430 0 0	59 1 7	509 12 0	...	...	54,136 4 1	
...	...	...	...	...	0 1 3	...	...	...	
1,817 9 8	4,123 6 3	1,065 12 5	1,633 5 1	128 12 8	585 9 11	...	...	69,118 2 8	9,06,852 12 7
176 7 0	2,369 1 9	35 0 0	35 0 0	...	682 10 7	...	786 9 0	4,084 12 4	71,924 3 11
1,918 15 11	1,225 15 0	...	565 8 0	107 15 0	588 14 1	...	12,955 15 2	17,363 3 2	
924 12 9	77 13 0	...	115 8 0	132 0 0	242 9 4	64,482 1 1	...	68,474 12 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	...	2,500 0 0	
924 12 9	77 13 0	...	115 8 0	132 0 0	242 9 4	66,982 1 1	...	68,474 12 2	58,751 12 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,111 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	239 13 0	...	...	239 13 0	239 13 0
31,789 2 0	10,056 2 7	2,603 4 4	6,927 10 6	1,028 3 10	9,928 9 0	66,982 1 1	13,742 8 2	2,33,120 0 3	25,32,413 11 10

which were not received from the Executive Engineers at the time; they are now added to Kharif, 1874-75.

D. C. Gordon,
Offg. Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1874-75.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total, including amount debited direct to Native States.	REVENUE. During year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.	To end of year. Direct Income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.																					
Western Jumna Canal.	−14,531	4,79,784	4,65,253	22,99,348	15,08,064	38,07,412	38,07,412	9,12,905	3,72,563	12,85,468	1,93,43,112	1,44,54,579	3,37,97,691	3,38,737	82,84,655	5,74,168	3,72,563	9,46,731	1,10,58,457	1,44,54,579	2,55,13,036
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385	1,83,385	7,573	.. a	7,573	59,889	5,25,315	5,85,204	23,759	2,33,455	−16,186	..	−16,186	−1,73,566	5,25,315	3,51,749
Bári Doáb Canal...	−11,652	3,98,142	3,76,490	1,15,20,019	26,04,699	1,41,24,718	1,41,24,718	6,46,680	1,46,249	7,92,929	75,66,974	30,59,932	1,06,26,906	3,37,458	52,81,252	3,09,222	1,46,249	4,55,471	22,85,722	30,59,932	53,45,654
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	2,852	...	2,852	1,07,561	...	1,07,561	1,07,561	1,07,618	2,13,299	3,20,917	18,44,099	36,26,083	54,70,182	1,56,269	24,17,163	−48,651	2,13,299	1,64,648	−5,73,063	36,26,083	30,53,020
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	48,606	...	48,606	4,55,667	35,649	4,91,316	4,91,316	8,037	b 62,797	70,834	6,82,753 d −3,328	5,09,389	11,88,814	1,10,640	13,30,964	−1,02,603	62,797	−39,806	−6,51,539	5,09,389	−1,42,150
Indus Inundation Canals.	31,017	...	31,017	4,68,573	...	4,68,573	4,68,573	68,475	c −9,723	58,752	5,93,649	17,80,636	23,74,285	1,91,736	19,40,996	−1,23,261	−9,723	−1,32,984	−13,47,347	17,80,636	4,33,289
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals.	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221	21,221	7,897	...	7,897	30,032	...	30,032	3,690	20,536	4,207	...	4,207	9,496	..	9,496
TOTAL ...	56,292	8,67,926	9,24,218	1,50,55,774	41,48,412	1,92,04,186	1,92,04,186	17,59,185	7,85,185	25,44,370	3,01,17,180	2,39,55,934	5,40,73,114	11,62,289	1,95,09,020	5,96,896	7,85,185	13,62,081	1,06,08,160	2,39,55,934	3,45,64,094
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																					
Sirhind Canal ...	...	12,16,718	12,16,718	34,527	60,21,559	60,56,086	93,36,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River ...	...	...		4,955	64,883	69,838	69,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canal.	30,861	−16,767	14,094	2,02,142	...	2,02,142	2,02,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey, Lower Bári Doáb Canal.	...	47,024	47,024	1,11,961	2,13,813	3,25,774	3,25,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	30,861	12,46,975	12,77,836	3,53,585	63,00,255	66,53,840	99,34,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudhopur Workshops.	−12,155	...	−12,155	5,66,211	...	5,66,211	5,66,211	240	...	240	35,583	...	35,583	19,425	3,45,962	−19,185	...	−19,185	−3,10,279	...	−3,10,279
GRAND TOTAL	74,998	21,14,901	21,89,899	1,59,75,570	1,04,48,667	2,64,24,237	2,97,04,746	17,59,425	7,85,185	25,44,610	3,01,52,763	2,39,55,934	5,41,08,697	11,81,714	1,98,54,982	5,77,711	7,85,185	13,62,896	1,02,97,881	2,39,55,934	3,42,53,815

a. Under consideration. Amount to be included in accounts for 1875-76—*vide* Joint Secy.'s No. 089 A-I, dated 5th October 1875.

b. Fluctuating Land Revenue for 1874-75 ... ... Rs. 88,368
Deduct—Amount erroneously credited in 1873-74, and included in Rs. 27,913 ... ... „ 25,571
Rs. 62,797

c. Amount for 1874-75 ... ... Rs. 80,938
Deduct—Amount erroneously credited in accounts for 1873-74 now written back, as per Joint Secy.'s No. 089 A-I, dated 5th Oct. 1875 „ 90,661
Rs. −9,723

d. Water-rate collections of Nikki Canal up to 1872-73 written back agreeably to Accountant General, Public Works Dept., No 227 I, dated 29th October 1874.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND UP TO CLOSE OF 1874-75.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE.						WORKING EXPENSES.		NET REVENUE.					
	During year.			To end of year.			During year.			To end of year.					During year.			To end of year.		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	During year.	To end of year.	Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.
Canals in Operation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	44,983	74,891	1,19,874	1,50,42,631	74,891	1,51,17,522	16,45,585	8,64,480	25 10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	34,431	2,95,190	3,29,621	1,50,77,062	3,70,081	1,54,47,143	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,47,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	— 49,313	5,45,000	4,95,687	1,50,27,749	9,15,081	1,59,42,830	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	— 30,510	7,12,320	6,81,810	1,49,97,239	16,27,401	1,66,24,640	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	28,985	6,91,243	7,90,228	1,50,26,224	23,18,644	1,73,44,868	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	— 34,889	4,46,601	4,11,712	1,49,91,335	27,65,245	1,77,56,580	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,05,094	2,64,06,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,475	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	8,147	5,15,241	5,23,388	1,49,99,482	32,80,486	1,82,79,968	19,53,100	9,37,838	28,90,947	2,83,61,323	2,31,70,749	5,15,32,072	11,76,470	1,83,46,731	7,76,639	9,37,838	17,14,477	1,00,14,592	2,31,70,749	3,31,85,341
1874-75	56,292	8,67,926	9,24,218	1,50,55,774	41,48,412	1,92,04,186	17,59,185	7,85,185	25,44,370	3,01,17,180	2,39,55,934	5,40,73,114	11,62,269	1,95,09,020	5,96,896	7,85,185	13,82,081	1,08,08,060	2,39,55,934	3,45,64,094
Canals under Construction.																				
1867-68	22,211	...	22,211	36,433	...	36,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	82,215	1,78,731	2,60,946	1,18,648	1,78,731	2,97,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	33,836	4,66,009	4,99,835	1,52,474	6,44,740	7,97,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	92,655	10,74,511	11,67,166	2,45,129	17,19,251	19,64,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	5,459	24,14,210	24,19,669	2,50,588	41,33,461	43,84,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	— 66,880	46,964	— 19,916	1,83,708	41,80,425	43,64,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	1,39,016	8,72,855	10,11,871	3,22,724	50,53,280	53,76,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	30,861	12,46,975	12,77,836	3,53,585	63,00,255	66,53,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhopur Work-shops.																				
1867-68	50,438	25,627	76,065	4,13,476	25,627	4,39,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	3,94,436	27,788	42,224	8,07,912	53,415	8,61,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	— 30	..	— 30	8,07,882	53,415	8,61,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	63,715	— 50,000	13,715	8,71,597	3,415	8,75,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	167	..	167	8,71,764	3,415	8,75,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	3,707	— 3,415	292	8,75,471	...	8,75,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	—2,71,478	...	—2,71,478	5,78,366	...	5,78,366	35,343	...	35,343	35,343	...	35,343	3,26,437	3,26,437	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094
1874-75	— 12,155	...	— 12,155	5,66,211	...	5,66,211	240	...	240	35,583	...	35,583	19,425	3,45,862	— 19,185	...	— 19,185	—3,10,279	...	—3,10,279
Outlay from contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,80,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.																				
1867-68	1,17,632	1,00,518	2,18,150	1,54,92,540	1,00,518	1,55,93,058	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	5,11,062	5,01,709	10,12,791	1,60,03,622	6,02,227	1,66,05,849	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,47,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	— 15,517	10,11,009	9,95,492	1,59,88,105	16,13,236	1,76,01,341	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	1,25,860	17,36,831	18,62,691	1,61,13,965	33,50,067	1,94,64,032	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	34,611	31,05,453	31,40,064	1,61,48,576	64,55,520	2,26,04,096	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	— 98,062	4,90,150	3,92,088	1,60,50,514	90,01,139	2,50,51,653	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,06,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,475	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	—1,24,315	13,88,096	12,63,781	1,59,00,572	1,08,78,687	2,67,79,259	19,88,452	9,37,838	29,26,290	2,83,96,666	2,31,70,749	5,15,67,415	15,02,907	1,86,73,168	4,85,545	9,37,838	14,23,383	97,23,498	2,31,70,749	3,28,94,247
1874-75	74,998	21,14,901	21,89,899	1,59,75,570	1,04,48,667	2,64,24,237	17,59,425	7,85,185	25,44,610	3,01,52,763	2,39,55,934	5,41,08,697	11,81,714	1,99,54,883	5,77,711	7,85,185	13,62,896	1,02,97,881	2,39,55,934	3,42,53,815

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
KHARIF, 1874-75.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	M. S. C	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,095	227	2,322	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	1,85,760	1,85,760
Sugar-cane	1,008	143	1,151	13 16 0	15,423	0 14 0	44,066	12,795	433	13,228	32 0 0	4,23,296	0 13 0	14,10,986	17,932	1,128	19,060	34 0 0	6,48,040	0 22 0	11,78,254	26,33,306
Total ...	1,008	143	1,151	...	15,423	...	44,066	12,795	433	13,228	...	4,23,296	...	14,10,986	20,027	1,355	21,382	...	6,48,040	...	13,64,014	28,19,066
Class II.																						
Cereals—Rice	10,830	61	10,891	13 26 6	1,48,771	0 12 12	4,66,729	25,367	17	25,384	23 0 0	5,83,832	0 13 0	19,46,106	13,751	3	13,754	35 0 0	4,81,390	0 25 0	7,70,224	31,83,059
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	63	12	75	80 0 0	6,000	0 21 0	11,428	115	119	234	80 0 0	18,720	1 0 0	18,720	236	28	264	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	13,200	43,348
Singhára, Water-nuts	162	...	162	19 0 13	3,081	0 12 8	9,859	4	...	4	80 0 0	320	0 32 0	400	120	...	120	80 0 0	9,600	1 0 0	9,600	19,859
Drugs and Spices—Chillies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	205	327	80 0 0	26,160	0 32 0	32,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,700
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8 0 0	8	0 8 0	40	43	20	63	10 0 0	630	0 8 0	3,150	3,190
Ajwain, *Ptychotis*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6 0 0	6	0 8 0	30	30
Miscellaneous—Melons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	46	80 0 0	3,680	1 0 0	3,680	3,680
Total ...	11,055	73	11,128	...	1,57,852	...	4,88,016	25,608	342	25,950	...	6,29,040	...	19,97,966	14,192	56	14,248	...	4,96,226	.	7,99,684	32,95,866
Class III.																						
Fibres—Cotton	102	176	278	6 4 12	1,701	0 3 8	19,440	49,517	1,795	51,312	4 0 0	2,05,248	0 3 8	23,45,691	6,336	311	6,646	3 0 0	19,938	0 3 0	2,65,840	26,30,971
Dyes—Indigo	1,080	13	1,093	0 4 0	109	Rs. 2-6-9 per seer.	10,421	1,691	2	1,693	0 5 0	212	0 1 0 per Rs. 3	25,440	85	...	85	7 0 0	595	Rs. 45 per maund.	26,775	62,636
Oil-seeds—Toria	...	3	3	4 16 0	13	0 23 0	23	1	...	1	12 0 0	12	0 28 0	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8 0 0	8	0 23 0	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cereals—China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	11	60	12 0 0	720	0 20 0	1,440	1,440
Fodder—Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	72	184	40 0 0	7,360	2 0 0	3,680	1	...	1	18 0 0	18	2 0 0	9	3,689
Total ...	1,182	192	1,374	...	1,823	...	29,884	51,332	1,869	53,191	...	2,12,840	...	23,74,842	6,470	322	6,792	...	21,271	...	2,94,064	26,98,790
Class IV.																						
Cereals—Maize	21	10	31	8 17 16	261	0 33 0	316	78	56	134	23 0 0	3,082	0 27 0	4,566	307	90	397	20 0 0	7,940	0 30 0	10,597	15,469
Jowar (great millet) ...	34	19	53	7 4 12	377	0 30 0	503	4,693	573	5,266	18 0 0	1,00,054	0 28 0	1,42,934	1,191	18	1,209	10 0 0	12,090	0 30 0	16,120	1,59,557
Mundwa	27	46	73	4 32 0	350	1 0 0	350	37	4	41	12 0 0	492	0 20 0	656	2	...	2	12 0 0	24	0 25 0	38	1,044
Jowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	799	56	855	12 0 0	10,260	0 28 12	14,275	68	2	70	22 0 0	1,540	0 26 0	2,369	16,644
Bájra (spiked millet) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	15	114	19 0 0	2,166	0 26 0	3,332	28	...	28	12 0 0	336	0 30 0	448	3,780
Kangni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	18 0 0	144	0 28 0	205	22	4	26	5 0 0	129	0 20 0	260	465

Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	31	9 0 0	279	0 16 0	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
Pulses—Oord	1	1	2	4 12 0	8	0 24 8	13	127	...	127	18 0 0	2,286	0 16 12	5,459	40	1	41	12 0 0	492	0 25 0	787	6,259
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	18 0 0	108	0 27 0	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Mote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63	18 0 0	1,134	0 27 8	1,649	5	1	6	10 0 0	60	0 20 0	120	1,769
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 20 0	1½	0 2 0	30	30
Fibres—Hemp	30	...	30	3 28 6	111	0 12 0	379	183	10	193	12 0 0	2,316	0 8 0	11,580	23	1	24	5 0 0	120	0 10 0	460	12,430
Fodder—Country grass ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	75 0 0	675	3 0 0	225	47	...	47	60 0 0	2,820	5 0 0	564	789
Charri	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	50 0 0	250	2 20 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	100
TOTAL ...	113	76	189	..	1,107	...	1,552	6,135	717	6,852	...	1,23,246	...	1,85,838	1,733	118	1,851	...	25,553½	...	31,903	2,19,193
CLASS V.																					
Fallow lands	372	33	405	...	...	...	...	1,774	21	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	584	584	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	372	33	405	...	...	...	...	1,774	21	1,795	..	..	...	...	...	584	584	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL KHARIF, 1874-75	13,730	517	14,247	...	1,76,205	...	5,63,518	97,634	3,382	1,01,016	...	13,88,412	...	59,69,632	42,422	2,436	44,857	...	11,90,170½	...	24,89,785	90,32,915
RABBI, 1874-75.																					
CLASS I.																					
Gardens	126	31	157	...	..	Rs. 80 per acre.	12,560	808	182	990	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	79,200	64	6	70	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	5,600	97,360
TOTAL ..	126	31	157	...	...	...	12,560	808	182	990	...	...	...	79,200	64	6	70	...	...	...	5,600	97,360
CLASS II.																					
Drugs—Tobacco	25	33	58	9 6 4	535	0 6 4	3,424	354	515	869	8 0 0	6,952	0 8 0	34,760	2	11	13	10 0 0	130	0 8 0	650	38,834
Spices—Ajwain, *Ptychotis* ..	4	4	8	1 34 13	15	0 12 0	50	39	6	45	5 0 0	225	0 10 0	900	17	.	17	6 0 0	102	0 8 0	510	1,460
Dhania, Coriander-seed	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	267	322	589	70 0 0	41,230	0 10 0	1,64,920	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,920
Hallown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	26	70 0 0	1,820	0 13 0	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
Saunf, Aniseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5 0 0	10	0 6 12	59	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	59
Kasni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 8 0	25	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	59	49	108	80 0 0	8,640	0 20 0	17,280	247	215	462	80 0 0	36,960	1 0 0	36,960	141	31	172	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	8,600	62,840
Carrots ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	...	...		500	500
Methi, *Trigonella* ...	69	55	124	6 38 0	862	0 20 0	1,734	1,042	104	1,146	5 0 0	5,730	0 12 0	18,100	718	50	768	4 0 0	3,072	0 8 0	15,360	36,184
Kharbuza, Melons ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	70	13	83	80 0 0	6,640	1 0 0	6,640	3	2	5	80 0 0	400	1 0 0	400	7,040
Onions ...	2	1	3	80 0 0	[illegible]	2 0 0	120	84	89	173	80 0 0	13,840	0 22 0	25,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,283
TOTAL ...	159	142	301	...	10,292	...	22,598	2,129	1,267	3,396	...	1,13,412	...	2,94,127	885	100	985	...	3,704	..	26,020	3,42,745

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75—Form No. VII—continued.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class III.																						
Cereals—Wheat ..	5,853	2,467	8,320	15 34 0	1,31,872	0 25 0	2,16,993	86,245	7,375	93,620	9 0 0	8,42,580	0 22 8	14,97,920	44,551	4,576	49,127	20 0 0	9,82,540	0 22 0	17,86,436	34,95,351
Barley ..	1,436	159	1,595	18 20 0	29,547	0 36 0	32,785	6,173	1,787	7,962	9 0 0	71,658	0 32 0	89,572	24	...	24	20 0 0	480	0 30 0	640	1,22,997
China ...	19	13	32	10 2 0	324	1 0 0	324	16	2	18	15 0 0	270	0 30 0	360	5	2	7	12 0 0	84	0 20 0	168	852
Mixed grain—Barley and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,852	67	6,919	9 0 0	62,271	0 33 0	75,490	6,714	128	6,842	20 0 0	1,36,840	0 27 0	2,02,728	2,78,206
Fibres—Cotton ...	13	40	53	6 5 0	324	0 3 9	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3 0 0	6	0 3 0	80	3,680
Dyes—Safflower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1 0 0	4	0 2 8	64	1	...	1	1 20 0	1½	0 2 0	30	94
Oil-seeds—Sarson ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	8 0 0	24	0 15 0	64	64
Mustard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	40	247	8 0 0	1,976	0 22 0	3,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,592
Torea ...	298	17	315	6 29 0	2,123	0 20 0	4,246	31	6	37	12 0 0	444	0 20 0	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,134
Linseed ...	38	...	38	4 10 0	161	0 18 8	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
Pulses—Masur ...	346	56	402	12 16 0	4,964	0 29 0	6,874	603	21	624	9 0 0	5,616	0 10 0	22,464	49	12	61	10 0 0	610	0 30 0	813	30,151
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	30 0 0	120	0 20 0	240	23	..	23	20 0 0	460	0 28 0	708	948
Gram ...	965	75	1,040	17 4 0	17,784	0 35 13	19,948	16,744	50	16,794	9 0 0	1,51,146	0 29 8	2,04,944	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,792
Fodder—Oats ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	271	94	365	40 0 0	14,600	2 0 0	7,300	87	.	87	15 0 0	1,305	0 25 0	2,088	9,388
Lucerne grass ...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	158	94	252	50 0 0	12,600	2 0 0	6,300	...	1	1	22 0 0	22	2 0 0	11	6,311
Total ...	8,968	2,827	11,795	.	1,87,079	..	2,79,020	1,17,310	9,536	1,26,846	...	11,63,285	...	19,09,124	51,458	4,720	56,178	...	11,22,372½	...	19,93,764	41,81,908
Class IV.																						
Cereals—Jowar ..	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10 0 0	20	0 30 0	27	27
Maize ...	25	4	29	8 17 9	245	1 0 0	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	10 0 0	70	0 30 0	93	338
Fodder—Country grass ..	.	..	.	...			...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	..	40	60 0 0	2,400	5 0 0	480	480
Charrf ...	..	...	..	...		..	...	238	115	353	50 0 0	17,650	2 20 0	7,060	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,060
Total ...	25	4	29	...	245	...	245	238	115	353	...	17,650	..	7,060	47	2	49	...	2,490	...	600	7,905
Class V.																						
Fallow lands ...	4,354	27	4,381	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	3	482	...	...	...		...
Serabi ...				..	...	..	...	7,102	...	7,102	...	...	...	...	8,335	3	8,338	...	..	...		...
Palewar ...				...	...	...	..	1,265	10	1,275	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..		...		...
Takham Sakht ...				...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	.	...	...	...
Total ...	4,354	27	4,381	...	...	...	...	8,367	10	8,377	...	..	...	...	8,817	6	8,823	..		...	.	...
Total Rabbi, 1874-75 ...	13,632	3,031	16,663	..	1,97,616	...	3,14,423	1,28,852	11,110	1,39,962	...	12,94,347	...	22,89,511	61,271	4,834	66,105	..	11,23,566½	...	20,25,984	46,29,918
Total Kharif, 1874-75 ...	13,730	517	14,247	...	1,76,205	...	5,63,518	97,634	3,882	1,01,016	...	13,88,412	...	59,69,632	42,422	2,435	44,857	...	11,99,170½	...	24,89,765	90,22,915
GRAND TOTAL, 1874-75 ...	27,362	3,548	30,910	...	3,73,821	...	8,77,941	2,26,486	14,492	2,40,978	...	2,68,27,569	..	82,59,143	1,03,693	7,269	1,10,962	.	23,18,737	..	45,15,749	1,36,52,833
GRAND TOTAL, 1873-74 ..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	.	...	...	13,34,413

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREA OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, IN 1874-75.

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated in acres. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce. per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	Total value of produce.
Kharif, 1874-75.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Class I.							
Sugar-cane ...	462·00	101·88	563 88	34 0 0	19,171 37 0	0 22 0	34,858 0 9
Class II.							
Cereals—Rice ...	968·19	0·94	969·13	25 0 0	24,228 10 0	0 25 0	38,765 3 2
Miscellaneous— Singháras ...	233·97	30·09	264·06	80 0 0	21,124 32 0	1 0 0	21,124 12 10
Vegetables ...	7·88	...	7·88	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre	394 0 0
Total ...	1,210·04	31·03	1,241 07	...	45,353 2 0	...	60,284 0 0
Class III.							
Fibres—Cotton ...	28·28	...	28 28	3 0 0	84 34 0	0 3 0	1,134 5 4
Class IV.							
Cereals—Bájra ...	640·94	...	640 94	24 0 0	15,382 22 0	0 30 0	20,510 1 1
Jowár ...	94·44	0·34	94·78	24 0 0	2,274 30 0	0 30 0	3,033 0 0
Fibres—Hemp ...	0·16	...	0·16	5 0 0	0 32 0	0 10 0	3 3 2
Fodder—Country grass ...	16·42	...	16·42	60 0 0	985 8 0	5 0 0	197 0 8
Pulses—Moth ...	18·53	...	18·53	20 0 0	370 24 0	0 25 0	592 15 4
Fodder—Jowár ...	10 00	...	10·00	22 0 0	220 0 0	0 26 0	338 7 7
Cereals—Makai ...	0·91	...	0 91	24 0 0	21 33 0	0 30 0	29 1 7
Total ...	781·40	0·34	781·74	...	19,255 29 0	...	24,703 13 5
Total for Kharif, 1874-75 ...	2,481·72	133 25	2,614·97	...	83,865 22 0	...	1,20,977 3 6
Rabbi, 1874-75.							
Class II.							
Miscellaneous— Vegetables ...	12·72	1·68	14·40	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre	720 0 0
Kásni ...	2·16	...	2 16	6 0 0	12 38 0	0 6 0	86 5 4
Drugs and Spices: Ajwáin ...	1·56	...	1·56	6 0 0	9 14 0	0 8 0	46 12 0
Tobacco ...	...	0·19	0 19	5 0 0	0 38 0	0 10 0	3 12 9
Sonf ...	5 37	...	5·37	6 0 0	32 8 0	0 8 0	161 0 0
Total ...	21·81	1·87	23·68	...	55 18 0	..	1,017 14 1
Class III.							
Cereals— Wheat ...	5,165·00	532·31	5,697·31	20 0 0	1,13,946 8 0	0 22 0	2,07,174 14 7
Mixed grain...	1,048·73	34·82	1,083·55	20 0 0	21,671 0 0	0 26 0	33,340 0 0
Dyes—Safflower	0·47	...	0·47	1 20 0	0 28 0	0 2 0	14 0 0
Oil seeds—Táramíra	1·66	...	1·66	8 0 0	13 11 0	0 15 0	35 6 4
Total ...	6,215 86	567·13	6,782 99	...	1,35,631 7 0	...	2,40,564 4 11
Class V.							
Country grass ...	6·30	...	6·30	60 0 0	378 0 0	5 0 0	75 9 7
Total for Rabbi, 1874-75 ...	6,243·97	569·00	6,812·97	...	1,36,064 25 0	...	2,41,657 12 7
Grand total for 1874-75 ...	8,725·69	702·25	9,427·94	...	2,19,930 7 0	...	3,62,635 0 1

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division Bari Doab Canal.		2nd Division Bari Doab Canal.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in Bazár per rupee.	Total estimated value.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF.											
CLASS I.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Sugar-cane	4,361	26	4,137	376	8,498	402	8,900	25 0 0	2,22,500 0 0	0 15 0	5,93,333
Total Class I. ...	4,361	26	4,137	376	8,498	402	8,900	...	...	...	5,93,333
CLASS II.											
Gardens	94	...	22	10	116	10	126	Rs. 66 per acre.		...	8,316
Rice	6,065	5	21,290	278	27,355	283	27,638	24 0 0	6,63,312 9 0	0 32 0	8,29,140
Total Class II. ...	6,159	5	21,312	288	27,471	293	27,764	...	...	...	8,37,456
CLASS III.											
Orchards	3	...	823	163	826	163	989	Rs. 66 per acre.		...	63,074
Fibres—Cotton	676	11	15,413	1,512	16,089	1,523	17,612	9 0 0	1,58,508 0 0	0 9 0	7,04,462
Hemp	3	...	158	20	161	20	181	5 0 0	905 0 0	0 14 0	2,586
Dyes—Indigo	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	0 4 0	0 32 0	0 0 8	64
Turmeric (Haldi)	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	12 0 0	84 0 0	0 6 0	799
Oil seeds—Till (*Sesamum*)	29	...	332	34	361	34	395	2 0 0	780 0 0	0 15 0	2,600
Toria	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 24 0	14
Drugs—Tobacco	6	...	216	69	222	69	291	27 0 0	7,857 0 0	0 11 0	27,857
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	36	5	617	227	653	232	885	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	31,760
Total Class III. ...	769	16	17,559	2,025	18,328	2,041	20,369	...	...	...	8,33,216
CLASS IV.											
Cereals—Kangni (Italian millet)	..	...	917	62	917	62	979	20 0 0	19,580 0 0	0 27 0	29,008
Jowar (Spiked „)	112	...	10,124	1,667	10,236	1,667	11,903	15 0 0	1,78,545 0 0	0 36 0	1,98,388
Maize (Indian corn)	843	15	7,175	1,356	8,018	1,371	9,389	21 0 0	1,97,148 0 0	0 37 0	2,13,133
Miscellaneous crops	33	...	7,399	331	7,432	331	7,763	About Rs. 17 per acre,		...	1,31,971
Total Class IV. ...	988	15	25,615	3,416	26,603	3,431	30,034	...	...	...	5,72,500
CLASS V.											
Fallow lands	146	1	...	...	146	1	147	About 12 annas per acre.		...	110
Total Class V. ...	146	1	...	...	146	1	147	...	...	...	110
TOTAL KHARIF ...	12,423	63	68,623	6,105	81,046	6,168	87,214	...	...	...	28,36,605

RABI.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I											
Sugar-cane	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	25 0 0	75 0 0	0 15 0	200
Total Class I. ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	200
Class II.											
Rice	...	...	129	10	129	10	139	24 0 0	3,336 0 0	0 32 0	4,170
Gardens	91	1	155	20	246	21	267	Rs. 66 per acre.		...	17,556
Total Class II. ...	91	1	284	30	375	31	406	...	...	...	21,726
Class III.											
Orchards	5	...	908	215	913	215	1,128	Rs. 66 per acre.		...	74,448
Cereals—Wheat	7,630	117	1,15,619	22,227	1,23,249	22,344	1,45,593	20 0 0	29,11,860 0 0	0 27 0	43,13,867
Barley	321	...	2,085	1,683	2,406	1,683	4,089	14 0 0	57,226 0 0	1 0 0	57,226
Mixed grain	865	44	...	...	865	44	909	12 0 0	10,908 0 0	1 0 0	10,908
Oil-seeds—Linseed	9	...	14	...	23	...	23	2 0 0	46 0 0	0 17 0	109
Toria	21	...	51	10	72	10	82	8 0 0	656 0 0	0 23 0	1,141
Sarson (*Sinapis Campestris*)	9	..	343	125	352	125	477	6 0 0	2,862 0 0	0 18 0	6,360
Drugs—Poppies	7	...	85	7	92	7	99	4 0 0	396 0 0	0 4 0	3,960
Tobacco	35	...	76	9	111	9	120	27 0 0	3,240 0 0	0 10 0	12,960
Miscellaneous—Safflower	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	60
Belra	...	...	1,888	1,879	1,888	1,879	3,767	15 0 0	56,505 0 0	0 32 0	70,631
Vegetables	36	...	891	228	927	228	1,155	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	41,580
Total Class III. ...	8,941	161	1,21,960	26,383	1,30,901	26,544	1,57,445	...	...	...	45,93,250
Class IV.											
Pulses—Gram	162	20	7,959	120	8,121	140	8,261	18 0 0	1,48,698 0 0	0 35 0	1,69,941
Masar	256	2	171	...	427	2	429	6 0 0	2,574 0 0	0 36 0	2,860
Fodder { Sinji	2,430	...	13,381	419	15,811	419	16,230	Rs. 14-0-0 per acre.		...	2,27,220
Fodder { Grass	...	...	514	...	514	...	514	" 1-8-0 "		...	771
Miscellaneous crops	12	...	6,504	1,232	6,516	1,232	7,748	" 18-0-0 "		...	1,39,464
Total Class IV ...	2,860	22	28,529	1,771	31,389	1,793	33,182	...	...	...	5,40.256
Class V.											
Fallow lands	1,560	...	2	1	1,562	1	1,563	Rs. 1-2-0 per acre.		...	1,758
Total Class V. ...	1,560	....	2	1	1,562	1	1,563	...	...	...	1,758
*Total Rabi ...	13,452	184	1,50,778	28,185	1,64,230	28,369	1,92,599	...	...	...	51,57,190
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS ...	25,875	247	2,19,401	34,290	2,45,276	34,537	2,79,813	...	...	...	79,93,795

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75.—Form No. VII.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CROPS IRRIGATED, WITH ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING 1874-75.

NATURE OF CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	*Lift.*	*Total.*				
	Area in acres.			Mds. S.C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.C.	Rs.
KHARIF.							
CLASS I.							
Sugar-cane	3,439	58	3,497	16 0 0	55,952 0 0	0 12 0	1,86,506
Total ...	3,439	58	3,497	16 0 0	.....	0 12 0	1,86,506
CLASS II.							
Rice	9,463	100	9,563	10 0 0	95,630 0 0	0 28 0	1,36,614
Gardens	381	288	669	.....	Rs. 200 per acre.		1,33,800
Total ...	9,844	388	10,232	.....	.....	.....	2,70,414
CLASS III.							
Fibres—Cotton	22,311	8,169	30,480	2 0 0	60,960 0 0	0 11 0	2,21,672
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Indigo	49,696	1,703	51,399	0 12 0	15,419 0 0	Rs. 70 per md.	10,79,933
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Chillies	14	23	37	6 0 0	222 0 0	0 7 0	1,268
Oil seeds—Til	2,898	1,051	3,949	6 0 0	23,694 0 0	0 13 0	72,904
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	72	151	223	.....	Rs. 34 per acre.		7,582
Total ...	74,991	11,097	86,088	.....	.....	.....	13,83,359
CLASS IV.							
Cereals ... { Jowár	37,668	12,669	50,337	6 0 0	302,022 0 0	0 28 0	4,31,460
Cereals ... { Bajra	5,153	3,135	8,288	5 0 0	41,440 0 0	0 22 0	75,345
Cereals ... { Kangni	105	105	210	5 0 0	1,050 0 0	0 28 0	1,500
Cereals ... { Maize	23	118	141	10 0 0	1,410 0 0	0 24 0	2,266
Miscellaneous	4,285	527	4,812	About Rs. 4-4 per acre.		.....	20,526
Total ...	47,234	16,554	63,788	.....	.....	.....	5,31,097
TOTAL KHARIF ...	135,508	28,097	163,605	.....	.....	.....	23,71,376
RABI.							
CLASS III.							
Cereals ... { Wheat	50,030	10,231	60,261	9 0 0	542,349 0 0	0 20 0	10,84,698
Cereals ... { Barley	188	62	250	9 0 0	2,250 0 0	0 30 0	3,000
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Tobacco	112	101	213	8 0 0	1,704 0 0	0 6 0	1,136
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Poppies	5	...	5	6 0 0	30 0 0	0 1 0	1,200
Oil seeds—Mustard	14	10	24	5 0 0	120 0 0	0 19 0	252
Miscellaneous { Turnips	14,750	4,581	19,331	.....	Rs. 25 per acre.		4,83,275
Miscellaneous { Vegetables ...	1	1	2	.....	„ 70 „		140
Miscellaneous { Carrots	8	6	14	.....	„ 30 „		420
Total ...	65,108	14,992	80,100	.....	.....	.....	15,74,121
CLASS IV.							
Gram	3,180	164	3,344	6 0 0	20,064 0 0	0 28 0	20,091
Miscellaneous	2,413	426	2,839	About Rs. 8 per acre.		.....	22,769
Fallow lands	20,934	2,866	23,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	26,527	3,456	29,983	.....	.....	.....	42,860
TOTAL RABI ...	91,635	18,448	110,083	.....	.....	.....	16,16,981
TOTAL OF BOTH ...	227,143	46,545	273,688	.....	.....	.....	39,88,357

LOWER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF CROPS IRRIGATED AND ESTIMATED VALUE.

Class.	CROP.	Flow.	Lift.	Total of each class.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average rate in bazar per acre.	Total value of produce.
	KHARIF, 1874-75.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	M. S C.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Sugar-cane ...	55	2	57	Value Rs. 89 per acre	.....	...	4,594 0 0
	Total ...	55	2	57	...	.....	...	4,594 0 0
II.	Rice	8,396	122	8,518	15 0 0	1,27,770 34 13	0 30 0	1,70,361 2 7
	Area on which crops failed ...	401	3	404	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	8,797	125	8,922	...	1,27,770 34 13	...	1,70,361 2 7
III.	Cotton	11,239	3,141	14,380	5 20 0	79,090 32 8	0 12 0	2,63,636 0 9
	Hemp	90	21	111	2 20 0	277 28 10	0 8 0	1,388 9 2
	Til	1,488	700	2,188	2 20 0	5,470 0 13	0 13 0	16,830 13 3
	Area on which crops failed ...	91	29	120	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	12,908	3,891	16,799	...	84,838 21 15	...	2,81,855 7 2
IV.(a)	Jowar	2,793	2,158	4,951	3 0 0	14,853 30 2	0 36 0	16,504 2 9
	Bajra	112	28	140	4 0 0	561 29 15	0 32 0	702 3 0
	Kangni	3,166	2,078	5,244	3 0 0	15,733 7 3	1 0 0	15,733 2 10
	Maize	381	613	994	5 0 0	4,972 36 13	0 32 0	6,216 2 6
	Mung and Mash ...	339	15	354	4 0 0	1,417 34 9	0 28 0	506 6 1
	Mash	548	96	644	4 0 0	2,578 1 10	1 0 0	2,578 0 8
	Area on which crops failed ...	57	...	57	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	7,396	4,988	12,384	...	40,117 20 4	...	42,240 1 10
IV.(b)	Miscellaneous vegetables ...	1,101	401	1,502	4 0 0	6,011 32 10	0 35 0	6,870 10 4
	Crops not elsewhere mentioned ...	6,865	2,809	9,674	Rs. 16 per acre.	.....	...	1,54,792 7 5
	Fallow lands ...	353	2	355	...	.....	...	.....
	Area on which crops failed ...	57	..	57	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	8,376	3,212	11,588	...	6,011 32 10	...	1,61,663 1 9
	TOTAL KHARIF ...	37,532	12,218	49,750	...	2,58,738 29 10	...	6,60,713 13 4
	RABI, 1874-75.							
IV.(b)	Wheat	19,323	243	19,566	7 0 0	1,36,964 21 6	0 28 0	1,95,663 9 11
	Barley	473	3	476	6 0 0	1,052 7 4	1 0 0	1,052 2 11
	Mixed grains ...	3,617	3	3,620	7 0 0	25,340 12 5	0 36 0	28,155 14 4
	Massur	13	...	13	4 0 0	53 9 4	0 30 0	70 15 7
	Miscellaneous ...	397	1	398	3 0 0	1,292 39 5	0 24 0	2,154 15 6
	Gram	5,197	2	5,199	6 0 0	31,191 21 6	0 38 0	32,833 3 1
	Vegetables ...	2,581	352	2,933	52 0 0	1,52,547 24 10	3 30 0	46,937 3 0
	Fallow lands ...	1,876	10	1,886	...	.....	...	.....
	Area on which crops failed ...	301	...	301	...	.....	...	.....
	TOTAL RABI ...	33,778	614	34,392	...	3,48,442 15 8	...	3,06,868 0 4
	GRAND TOTAL KHARIF AND RABI	71,310	12,832	84,142	...	6,07,181 5 2	.....	9,67,581 13 8

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1874-75.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

Nature of Crops.	Area Irrigated.		Total.	Produce per acre.	Total produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.	Remarks.
	Flow.	Lift.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
KHARIF.								
Class I.								
Sugar-cane	25·92	0·27	26·19	80 0 0	2,095 8 0	2 0 0	1,047 9 7	
Class II.								
Gardens	314·92	21·08	336·00	30 0 0	1,080 0 0	0 20 0	20,160 0 0	
Cereals—Rice	9,708·97	129·72	9,838·69	12 0 0	11,864 11 3	0 7 0	6,74,653 0 5	
Total ...	10,023·89	150·80	10,174·69	.....	.....	.....	6,94,813 0 5	
Class III.								
Fibres—Cotton	27,665·88	2,267·88	29,933·76	2 0 0	59,867 20 12	2 8 0	9,53,380 4 9	
Dyes—Indigo	14,833·91	119·42	14,953·33	0 20 0	7,476 26 9	0 0 12	3,98,755 6 8	
„ Mehndi	25·16	0·09	25 25	1 0 0	25 10 0	0 6 0	168 5 4	
Drugs and Spices—Chillies...	70·34	8·54	78·88	4 0 0	315 20 12	0 4 0	3,155 3 0	
Oil seed—Til	458·90	151·42	610·32	5 0 0	3,051 24 0	0 10 0	12,206 6 5	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	186·87	43·58	230·45	30 0 0	6,913 20 0	1 0 0	6,913 8 0	
Total ...	43,241·06	2,590·93	45,831·99	.....	.....	.....	13,74,579 2 2	

Class IV.								
Cereals—Jowár ...	34,003·81	7,070·60	41,074·41	10 0 0	410,744 4 0	0 27 0	6,08,509 12 5	
Bájra ...	11,788·96	1,365·58	13,154·54	10 0 0	131,545 16 0	0 32 0	1,64,431 12 0	
Sawánk ...	509·76	109·84	619·60	10 0 0	6,196 0 0	0 24 0	10,326 10 8	
China ...	38·09	82·94	121·03	5 0 0	605 6 0	0 12 0	2,017 2 8	
Pulses—Moth ...	143·18	7·08	150·26	6 0 0	901 22 6	0 26 0	1,387 0 3	
Mung ...	122·36	3·92	126·28	6 0 0	757 27 3	0 20 0	1,515 5 9	
Fodder—Grass ...	6,207·93	115·16	6,323·09	1 0 0	632,309 0 0	3 0 0	2,10,769 10 8	
Miscellaneous—Waste ...	3,938·11	263·90	4,202·01	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	56,752·20	9,019·02	65,771·22	.....	.....	.....	9,98,957 6 5	
Total Kharif ...	1,10,043·07	11,761·02	1,21,804·09	.....	.....	.....	30,69,397 2 7	
RABBI.								
Class III.								
Cereals—Wheat ...	43,091·25	2,178·54	45,269·79	16 0 0	724,316 25 9	0 20 0	14,48,633 4 5	
Oil seed—Sarson ...	253·61	.....	253·61	8 0 0	2,028 35 3	0 17 0	4,773 13 4	
Drugs and Spices—Poppy ...	3·58	.....	3·58	5 0 0	17 36 0	0 1 0	716 0 0	
Tobacco ...	131·63	32·64	164·27	10 0 0	1,642 28 0	0 7 0	9,386 13 9	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	630·32	91·01	721·33	50 0 0	36,066 20 0	2 0 0	18,033 4 0	
Total ...	44,110·39	2,302·19	46,412·58	.....	.....	.....	14,81,543 3 6	
Pulses—Gram ...	2,214·37	.....	2,214·37	20 0 0	44,287 16 0	0 16 0	1,10,718 8 0	
„ Mutter ...	1,382·95	8·35	1,391·30	20 0 0	27,826 0 0	0 30 0	37,101 5 4	
Total ...	3,597·32	8·35	3,605·67	.....	.....	.....	1,47,819 13 4	
Total Rabbi ...	47,707·71	2,310·54	50,018·25	.....	.....	.....	16,29,363 0 10	
GRAND TOTAL ...	157,750·78	14,071·56	171,822·34	.....	.....	.....	46,98,760 3 5	

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	17 7	17 7	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	17 8	26 1	26 1	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 3	15 8	15 8	15 8	25 9	25 9	25 9	27 7	27 7	31 [illegible]
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	21 3	18 8	21 5	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	19 4	20 8	20 8	20 4	25 0	21 8	29 6	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	10 8	10 8	11 2	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 4	17 5	17 5	15 0	25 0	24 2	24 5	24 4	24 4	...
	Cuddapah ...	12 5	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	11 5	10 7	14 0	12 4	12 9	14 9	20 5	19 0	20 5	23 9	23 2	29 0
	Bellary ...	13 0	13 4	16 3	...	...	...	11 2	8 6	12 8	13 0	11 9	16 2	20 6	20 6	24 7	22 6	21 6	22 6
	Kurnool ...	11 1	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 0	15 4	15 0	23 3	24 0	21 9	27 5	27 5	21 [illegible]
	Madras ...	11 0	11 3	10 6	...	...	...	11 2	12 1	12 7	11 8	13 1	13 9	21 3	23 1	22 4	17 9	20 5	20 [illegible]
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 7	13 5	12 8	13 6	15 8	...	...	20 2	...	...	19 [illegible]
	North Arcot ...	11 9	10 2	9 7	...	...	...	11 6	12 1	16 3	12 2	13 2	16 9	25 5	21 8	...	23 1	21 4	...
	South Arcot ...	9 4	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 0	13 1	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	23 9	27 [illegible]
	Tanjore ...	10 3	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 3	...	..	...	31 8	31 8	30 2	29 0	29 0	29 [illegible]
	Trichinopely ...	9 2	9 2	11 9	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	11 9	16 7	15 2	12 3	19 6	...	19 6	25 4	27 9	25 [illegible]
	Madura ...	10 5	10 9	12 5	...	...	...	13 4	14 3	10 9	16 6	16 9	13 5	29 2	29 2	21 1	32 3	36 7	25 0
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	6 6	9 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	21 0	19 6	13 1
	Coimbatore ...	9 5	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	10 5	11 3	10 1	11 4	12 2	10 6	20 4	20 4	20 4	24 3	25 7	25 7
	Nilgiris ...	8 5	7 1	10 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	12 3	13 9	20 0	12 6	12 6	18 2
	Salem ...	10 4	10 4	14 1	...	...	...	12 4	13 2	15 7	14 1	14 9	18 3	19 1	20 7	25 4	23 2	23 2	29 6
	South Canara ...	12 0	10 3	12 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	14 2	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	13 8	14 2	14 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 9	12 6	11 12	18 9	18 9	21 1	8 7	8 9	7 9	11 15	11 10	11 9	21 10	21 9	24 13	17 8	18 13	20 [illegible]
	Ahmedabad ...	15 8	15 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	32 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	22 14	24 0	25 0
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 7	12 13	22 14	22 14	32 0	10 0	10 0	9 7	13 5	13 5	13 5	33 11	32 0	32 0	20 0	22 14	23 11
	Surat ...	12 5	11 13	14 13	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 14	9 4	12 14	13 6	11 5	17 6	17 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	18 [illegible]
	Broach ...	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 7	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 [illegible]
	Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	7 old, 9 new	8 8	12 0	10 old, 12 new	12 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 [illegible]
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	15 3	15 3	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	15 0	15 0	18 [illegible]
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 14	15 14	19 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 7	11 8	11 8	10 14	27 12	30 5	30 6	21 15	23 12	24 [illegible]
	Nasik ...	15 12	15 12	15 11	11 1	11 1	6 14	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	22 6	22 6	22 11	19 12	19 12	28 6
	Ahmednagar ...	18 13½	18 2	16 13½	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 6	10 9	10 9	11 4	31 10	31 10	37 13	23 12	24 13½	31 10
	Poona ...	13 13	13 13	14 5	10 3	10 3	8 14	11 0	12 4	12 8	12 4	13 8	13 10	26 2	28 4	36 0	19 9	20 11	26 6
	Sholapur ...	18 9	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 12	14 14	14 12	16 12	23 8	25 0	35 0	25 4	27 3	36 12
	Kaladgi ...	16 2	15 2	21 0	...	...	...	13 13	12 12	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	30 12	30 12	36 0	31 11	29 11	36 0
	Satara ...	13 6	13 6	13 6	26 1	26 1	26 1	10 15	10 15	10 15	12 14	12 14	14 5	21 4	21 4	29 4	18 2	18 2	27 2
	Belgaum ...	15 7	15 4	19 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	16 11	16 0	15 9	17 10	21 9	20 12	23 4	23 8	23 6	25 6
	Dharwar ...	18 12	19 2	22 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 2	14 0	18 12	17 12	22 4	28 0	25 0	28 4	27 5	26 14	28 [illegible]
	Ratnagiri ...	10 5	10 5	12 15	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 6	14 6	13 10	15 0	16 4	17 8	15 9	16 14	19 8
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	23 0	27 0
	Aden ...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	...	8 0	7 0	...	16 0	14 0	...	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	13 0	13 0	...	30 0	29 0	...	26 0	25 0
	Baroda ...	11 11½	11 7	12 8	17 3½	17 3½	10 11	9 7	7 11½	8 12½	10 14	11 7	15 2	19 7	19 7	22 9	20 1	20 14	21 10
	Disa ...	18 0	18 8	19 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 3	9 8	8 0	9 3	37 14	32 0	32 10	36 0	32 12	31 12
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	14 8	25 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	23 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
	Nasirabad ...	19 8	19 6	18 0	30 1	30 2	25 9	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 7½	26 9	24 8½	25 0	20 2	21 0
	Rajkot ...	14 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	18 4	20 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 8	21 8	18 8	22 13	23 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 10	27 0	25 8	27 0	27 0	23 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10	28 0	28 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	20 0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0†	21 8†	22 0†	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	24 0	23 0	21 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 12	20 8	15 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	22 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	18 8a	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	14 8	25 4	25 0	18 0	26 4	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 0b	20 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 4	20 8	12 8 to 17 8	25 0	24 0	18 12 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	22 0c	21 0	12 8	25 0	24 0	15 0	22 8	18 0	16 0	24 8	25 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	17 0d	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 8 to 9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	17 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 0	20 0	17 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	20 0	18 0	15 0	36 0	30 0	17 0	[illegible] 4	9 4	8 12	16 8	16 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	..	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	0 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 8	8 4	18 12	18 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nuddea ...	21 5	21 5	16 0	45 12	40 0	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	18 8f	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	11 0	23 0	22 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Moorshedabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 45 seers, rice best sort 18-12 to 26 seers, rice common 23 to 27-12 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 19 to 23 seers, rice common 23 to 26 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 25 seers, rice best sort 22-2 to 29 seers, rice common 24-8 to 32 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers, per rupee.

INDIA.

RICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

a for the 1st half of January 1876.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Cumbu, Cora, Veragu, Sawee, Chena, Corsloo, Murh-Nuglee), *Panicum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
46 9	41 0	20 0	26 6	40 0	388 8	486 0	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
28 3	28 3	30 4	30 4	35 1	140 9	140 9	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
40 0	32 8	27 3	27 3	35 7	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
32 3	35 3	21 8	23 1	34 2	129 8	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
25 5	28 2	22 6	22 0	22 6	69 2	69 2	76 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
24 0	27 0	24 9	24 1	17 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah ...		
23 3	33 9	25 8	23 0	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	10 7	Bellary ...		
20 6	25 8	24 0	24 7	22 5	226 0	219 7	202 2	16 4	16 4	14 8	Kurnool ...		
21 3	25 6	18 8	18 6	22 0	92 9	92 9	91 7	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
19 2	24 7	19 5	18 7	21 8	89 4	89 4	102 1	19 4	19 4	18 6	Chingleput ...		
23 1	29 1	25 6	23 6	17 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	17 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
24 6	31 8	20 6	21 5	19 2	223 6	235 7	223 6	17 1	16 6	15 3	South Arcot ...		
30 2	30 2	21 9	21 9	22 7	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 5	17 5	Tanjore ...		
28 8	27 5	21 6	21 6	23 1	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
37 2	26 3	25 8	24 9	21 4	114 2	114 2	124 4	17 8	18 2	17 8	Madura ...		
24 7	17 8	18 7	17 2	15 6	66 6	66 6	76 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
23 5	25 0	25 5	26 3	22 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
13 7	18 7	16 6	18 3	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	10 1	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
25 0	30 0	20 6	24 1	22 4	150 7	150 7	140 9	18 3	16 5	16 5	Salem ...		
17 6	26 4	16 2	16 2	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
21 9	21 9	21 0	21 0	19 3	121 5	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
15 5	14 15	20 6	19 12	13 1	68 4	68 4	68 13	14 2	14 2	14 4	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	18 14	18 14	17 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	16 0	15 4	15 4	106 11	106 11	106 11	17 12	16 13	16 13	Kaira ...		
...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat ...		
...	...	16 0	9 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	71 0	71 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	17 2	17 2	13 10	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	21 9	21 9	19 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	13 9	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
27 10	31 14	22 11	23 1	18 7	116 1	120 0	128 0	14 3	13 5	17 10	Nasik ...		
...	...	27 12	28 0	20 10	106 10½	106 10½	106 10	13 8½	13 8½	14 7	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	16 1	Poona ...		
...	...	25 9	25 9	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 6	13 8	Sholapur ...		
...	...	22 9	22 9	13 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	13 11	12 14	15 0	Kaladgi ...		
25 11	...	19 8	18 3	19 8	145 10	145 10	145 10	14 9	14 9	16 12	Satara ...		
26 8	30 14	20 8	19 14	14 5	160 0	160 0	150 0	17 5	17 7	16 0	Belgaum ...		
24 0	32 2	21 3	20 9	13 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 0	18 8	17 0	Dharwar ...		
23 6	28 9	16 6	16 6	13 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 4	Ratnagiri ...		
.	24 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	60 4	71 3	...	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	21 0	18 0	...	160 0	12 5	...	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	14 4½	16 0	12 8½	90 8	91 8	80 0	15 7	15 7	16 0½	Baroda ...		
...	...	23 2	22 4	21 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Diss ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	27 0½	24 4	24 4	80 0	86 4	100 0	48 0	47 1	42 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	14 0	15 0	14 8	40 0	40 0	42 8	64 0	64 0	36 0	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	.. *	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		* 1st sort 15 seers, 2nd sort 10 seers.
9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	17 0	112 0	111 0	128 0	58 0	49 0	54 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	14 8	14 8	22 0	320 0	300 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Shikarpur ...		† Uncleaned.
...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
											Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	23 0	21 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Burdwan ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 6	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	23 0	23 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 4	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	20 0	20 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah ...		
											Central Districts.		
...	...	23 0	22 0	16 12	110 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	20 0	17 12	13 8	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea ...		
...	...	23 8	23 8	10 12	120 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 26-8 to 32-8 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 18 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9-8 seers, rice common 16 to 22-8 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 17 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 28 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	16 0*g*	18 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	19 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	22 0	23 8	18 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	23 0 to 24 0	23 0	23 0	28 0 to 32 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0
	Rajshahye ...	21 12*h*	24 4	15 0 to 16 0	37 8	30 8	...	19 8 to 22 8	13 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 19 11	23 7 to 26 4	19 0 to 21 8	20 4 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	13 13	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	9 0	18 0	18 0	23 15	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	19 0	19 0	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	12 0	26 8	26 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	26 4	28 0	14 4	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	8 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																	
	Dacca ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*j*	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *k*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	15 0	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	21 4	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... *l*	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	12 5	12 5	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 5	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																	
	Patna ...	28 0	28 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	12 12	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	31 0	41 0	30 0	...	...
	Gya ...	26 4*m*	26 0	17 8	40 0	39 8	20 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	25 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	23 0*n*	22 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	35 11	38 8	26 0	18 10	18 10	25 0	20 3	19 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 8	23 12	17 0	45 0	40 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0*o*	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 12	21 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	No return received			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	22 12*p*	21 7	18 15	44 5	37 14	22 11	21 7	20 3	20 3	22 12	24 0	22 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0*q*	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	24 8	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0*r*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	45 0	...
	Orissa.																	
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	19 11	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	18 6	30 3	31 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	18 6	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	28 14	28 14	27 9	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																	
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0*s*	23 0	13 0	27 0	36 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0*t*	18 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	16 6	11 2	10 0	16 0	20 0	...	10 10	11 6	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 0	8 0	6 0	8 8	9 10½	7 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	27 0	24 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 3	23 11	22 2	29 2	29 2	32 5	11 14	11 14	10 12	17 4	15 1	15 1	25 14	26 15	26 15	29 2	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	25 5	24 8	33 0	35 3	38 8	6 9	6 9	6 1	17 10	17 10	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	27 8	27 8
	Meerut ...	23 12½	23 14	22 10½	32 6½	31 11	29 1	7 8	7 4	7 0	18 0	17 13½	15 0	28 0	28 1	28 0	28 0	28 8
	Bulandshahr ...	27 0	26 0	23 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	29 0	28 8
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 8	21 0	34 0	33 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	34 0	31 0	26 0	34 8	32 0
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-8 to 25 seers, rice best sort 22-8 to 26 seers, rice common 25-12 to 27 seers, and gram 24-8 to 25 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 33-12 seers, rice best sort 13-8 seers, rice common 24-12 seers, and gram 26-4 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 15 seers, rice common 22-8 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 19 to 28 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, and rice common 17 to 23 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 27-8 seers, barley 1 to 1-5 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 25 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 1-5 seers, maize 35 to [illegible] seers, and gram 28 to 37-8 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 28-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 25 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, [illegible] millet 27-8 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 32-8 to 34 seers, per rupee.

...s for the 1st half of January 1876—continued.

...SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...Millets, Ragi, &c. ...rum, Veragu, Sawee, ...na, Coraloo, Murhwa (Naglee) Panicum, ...ni, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	22 8	23 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	24 6 to 30 0	16 8	16 8 to 18 8	320 0	240 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	14 5	14 5	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	19 4	19 4	13 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	26 4	28 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jalpáiguri ...		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dacca ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mymensing ...		
...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chittagong ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..		
...	...	8 5	9 5	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
											Behar.		
...	...	33 0	34 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
45 0	31 0	32 8	32 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Gya ...		
...	...	38 0	34 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
30 0	38 0	28 8	27 8	30 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mozufferpore ...		
38 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	38 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Monghyr ...		
...	...	27 12	27 12	20 11	157 13	151 8	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	23 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
											Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	26 4	17 1	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	23 10	17 1	23 14	100 0	84 0	100 0	15 12	14 7	12 0	Pooree		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Balasore ...		
											Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	27 0	29 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lohardugga ...		
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	20 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	19 0	20 0	13 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 10	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	16 0	15 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5½	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	6 10	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	..	...	...	7 9	7 0	6 8	Nowgong .		
...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	5 4	5 10½	4 8	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	27 0	26 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	30 3	29 2	32 5	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 8	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	27 8	27 8	30 13	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	..	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	28 5½	28 0	28 12	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	..	30 8	31 8	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	33 0	33 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Kumaun ...		

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, rice best sort 13 to 18 seers, rice common 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 24 to 30 seers, maize 34 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 28 seers, per rupee.

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 34 seers, rice best sort 18 to 22 seers, rice common 20 to 26 seers, jowar 40 seers, murwa 30 to 40 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 17 to 23 seers, per rupee.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, rice best sort 18 to 21 seers, rice common 24 to 25 seers, and gram 26 seers, per rupee.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 24 to 47 seers, rice best sort 20 to 29 seers, rice common 23 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 60 seers, maize 36 to 60 seers, and gram 10 to 32 seers, per rupee.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 12 to 12-4 seers, rice common 27 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 43-11 to 50 seers, maize 34 to 45 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, rice best sort 19 to 26 seers, rice common 21 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 22-4 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria* sp. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	22 8	22 8	20 13	30 8	31 8	28 2	15 12	14 10	12 15	18 0	17 6	15 3	28 2	25 14	24 12	25 4	25 14
	Moradabad ...	23 7	23 12	19 1	35 10	35 10	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 10	21 4	16 14	35 0	35 0	22 8	31 4	32 8
	Budaun ...	27 0	27 9½	18 4½	39 9½	40 13	22 12½	12 0	12 0	9 9½	21 9½	20 6	18 0	33 9½	34 13	21 0	33 0	34 13
	Bareilly ...	25 0	25 10	17 5½	32 8	33 12	22 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	21 14	21 4	17 8	37 8	40 0	28 12	35 0	35 0
	Sháhjahánpur ...	31 0	32 8	21 0	50 0	52 4	27 8	8 8	8 4	8 4	25 8	26 0	18 8	40 3	47 0	24 8	42 0	44 6
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	26 4	26 4	20 10	50 0	50 0	32 8	11 4	12 8	10 0	21 4	21 4	17 8	37 8	37 8	26 4	32 8	32 8
	Muttra ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	25 8	28 0	29 0
	Agra ...	23 0	23 0	17 13½	31 0	30 10	27 4½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	31 0	30 3	23 10½	29 13	30 0
	Farukhabad ...	26 2	26 2	17 3	38 8	38 8	20 10	7 8	7 8	7 14	20 10	22 0	15 13	37 2	36 1	21 0	38 8	37 2
	Mainpuri ...	28 0	27 0	18 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	32 8	35 0	21 0	35 0	35 6
	Etáwah ...	24 0	24 0	17 8	32 0	33 0	23 8	7 0	7 8	6 8	20 8	22 8	13 0	33 0	37 0	23 0	35 0	35 0
	Etah ...	28 0	29 0	19 12	40 0	36 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	33 0	33 8	23 0	33 0	34 0
	Jalaun ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	36 4	37 8	24 0	34 0	33 0
	Jhánsi ...	21 0	20 0	20 5	34 13	31 13	27 4	8 2	8 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	31 0	29 12	24 13	30 12	28 13
	Lalitpur ...	20 8	18 14	21 12	30 0	30 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	27 8	26 8	26 0	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	27 8	27 8	19 8	41 0	41 0	24 8	12 0	13 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	15 0	42 0	44 0	24 0	41 0	42 0
	Fatehpur ...	26 8	26 12	18 12	36 8	35 12	22 8	14 8	15 8	9 8	27 0	27 8	21 8	41 0	39 0	25 8	38 0	38 0
	Bánda ...	24 8	25 8	19 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	39 0	45 0	27 0	37 0	40 0
	Allahabad ...	25 8	26 0	16 0	33 8	35 0	25 8	10 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	26 0	16 2	34 0	34 0	27 2	33 8	35 0
	Hamírpur ...	23 14	24 0	19 8	35 10	37 0	18 0	13 8	14 4	9 0	23 8	22 8	16 0	39 8	44 0	23 10	38 8	38 0
	Jaunpur ...	28 15	25 0	20 13	40 15	40 15	28 4	8 7	8 7	7 12	28 4	28 4	20 7	39 8	42 6	26 13	31 1	28 4
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	31 8	19 4	52 8	52 8	22 12	17 8	19 4	15 12	26 4	27 2	21 12	45 8	43 12	15 12	35 0	...
	Basti ...	30 0	31 4	19 11	45 0	45 0	21 14	13 12	15 0	11 4	21 4	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 11	36 14	36 14	24 6	13 5	13 5	11 1	23 9	22 2	20 10	25 12	35 6	25 1	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	31 0	31 0
	Benares ...	25 0	25 8	16 4	33 10	32 10	22 0	15 4	15 4	8 6	22 12	24 0	14 11	30 8	32 10	19 15	30 8	30 0
	Ghazipur ...	24 7½	25 12	18 0	34 12	33 7	21 14½	8 6	7 11½	7 1½	24 7½	24 7½	18 0	34 12	37 9½	20 9½	32 3	33 7
Panjab.	Delhi ...	23 8	24 0	22 0	32 8	33 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	29 8	30 0	26 0	28 0	28 0
	Gurgáon ...	21 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	25 8	25 0
	Karnál ...	23 8	23 4	23 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	23 0a
	Hissár ...	23 0	23 0	23 8	50 0	36 0a	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0	42 0a	32 0	37 0	35 0
	Rohtak ...	23 0	24 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	33 0	27 0	30 0	28 0
	Sirsa ...	22 8	21 8	24 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	59 0	60 0	34 4	43 4	42 0
	Umballa ...	24 0	24 4	26 8	29 0	34 0b	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	36 0	40 0b	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Ludhiána ...	21 8	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	34 0	32 0	37 0	29 0	30 0
	Simlá ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	28 0b	40 0	24 0	28 0b
	Hushiárpúr ...	21 0	22 0	28 0	32 0	40 0b	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	27 0b	37 0	20 0	24 0b
	Káugra ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	21 8	21 0	25 5	31 8	30 8	36 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	24 8	25 8	34 8	32 8	32 8
	Siálkot ...	20 8	21 8	24 0	30 8	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	21 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	19 8	20 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	34 0	26 0	26 0
	Ferozepore ...	21 0	21 0	25 8	39 0	39 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	33 0	34 0	31 0	30 0
	Gujránwála ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi ...	30 0	30 0	29 8	28 0	28 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	44 0	42 0
	Jhelum ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	23 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	35 0
	Shahpúr ...	26 0	26 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	32 0	32 0
	Mooltan ...	18 8	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	22 0	22 8	25 0	27 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	32 0b
	Montgomery ...	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	25 0	26 8
	Muzaffargarh ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	33 12	32 8	31 4	46 4	46 4	50 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	46 4	50 0	41 4	40 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán ..	20 0	20 0	21 14	28 4	25 10	32 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 8	26 9	33 12	26 4	25 0
	Bannú ...	41 9	43 2	45 10	62 8	64 1	81 4	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	45 0	43 12
	Peshawar ...	22 12	21 7	23 1	32 8	33 2	36 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	29 14	30 9	28 8	32 8	32 8
	Kohát ...	29 5	29 15	31 4	45 14	45 14	63 12	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	40 13	35 0	44 3	46 15
	Hazára ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	45 0*	45 0*	45 0*	36 0	33 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	30 0	29 8	20 8	42 8	40 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	45 0	42 8	26 0	42 8	40 0
	Unáo ..	27 12	27 12	18 8	40 0	39 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	25 12	27 8	18 0	42 8	43 12	23 0	40 8	40 0
	Bára Banki ...	29 0	28 12	19 12	38 0	38 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	45 0	44 0	25 0	40 0	40 0
	Sítápur ...	37 0	37 0	22 8	55 0	50 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	29 0	51 8	55 0
	Hardui ...	30 0	30 6	18 8	49 0	50 10	24 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	15 0	46 0	43 2	22 8	45 0	43 2
	Kheri ...	37 0	33 8	23 0	58 0	58 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	29 0	22 12	69 0	71 0	23 0	...	48 0
	Fyzabad ...	30 8	28 12	19 2	47 8	43 12	28 12	18 0	16 0	14 3	25 8	25 0	20 12	45 10	43 12	28 3	33 6	31 8
	Bharaich ...	34 0	34 0	20 0	60 0	56 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	60 0	58 0	30 0	...	...
	Gonda ...	30 8½	30 10	21 14	44 0	44 0	28 0	26 0	25 12	22 0	26 8	26 4	22 8	52 0	50 0	42 0	30 0	30 0
	Rái Bareli ...	30 8	31 12	21 4	42 8	40 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	50 0	52 8	27 8	43 12	43 12
	Sultánpur ..	30 0	30 0	20 0	46 0	45 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	31 0	23 8	44 0	44 0	28 0	36 0	40 0
	Pratábgarh ...	29 2	29 8	20 0	55 8	45 8	29 9	24 0	24 0	18 1	31 8	32 0	23 4	44 13	45 13	32 13	55 0	41 11

India for the 1st half of January 1876 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	25 14	27 9	24 12	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	33 8	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	37 2	37 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	20 15	118 12	112 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	21 8	155 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	7 12	8 8	Shâhjahânpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 4	22 0	225 0	225 0	200 0	8 12	9 6	8 14	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	29 4	28 10½	27 10	70 0	80 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Agra ...		
...	...	...	37 2	35 1	20 10	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	25 4	24 1	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	36 0	36 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	26 4	163 0	163 0	171 4	11 0	11 4	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	170 0	180 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	30 6	30 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	38 0	33 14	25 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	36 12	36 12	16 10	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	37 8	38 12	15 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	6 14	7 8	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	22 0	120 0	110 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	27 3	27 3	19 15	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 2	7 6	6 12	Benares ...		
...	...	...	33 7½	33 7½	21 14½	154 8	180 0	154 8	7 6½	7 6½	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 8	29 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	29 8	31 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 6	8 0	Karnál *a* ...		
...	...	...	40 0	42 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	29 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	47 0	48 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	50 0	40 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	34 8	35 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *b* ...		
...	...	...	33 8	33 0	40 8	85 0	85 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Jullundur *b* ...		
...	...	...	27 8	29 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Hushiárpúr *b* ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	29 4	29 12	35 12	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	32 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		*References.*
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Lahore ...		*a.* Barley, bájra and jowár rising.
...	...	...	36 8	36 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore ...		*b.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	43 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	27 0	30 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Jhang *b* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	41 4	41 14	51 4	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	27 8	24 1	32 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	34 12	31 4	37 8	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	45 0	46 3	62 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	27 5	26 10	33 2	104 0	104 0	91 0	52 0	49 6	53 5	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	29 5	30 10	44 4	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *a* ...		* Maize or Indian corn.
0	50 0	28 0	36 8	35 0	24 0	120 0	130 0	115 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
0*	40 8	...	34 0	32 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		* Murwa.
0*	60 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Kodo.
0*	50 0	40 0	48 6	48 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 10	8 12	8 0	Sitápur ...		* Mukai.
0	51 9	30 0	19 5	38 0	19 0	320 0	192 8	192 0	...	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		Not sown.
0*	70 0	53 0	38 0	37 0	24 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 0	8 2	Kheri ...		* Murwa.
4*	48 12	28 11	40 10	40 0	21 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Murwa.
0*	80 0	32 0	45 0	40 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		* Kodo.
5*	48 10	42 15	40 10	39 2	23 14	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		* Lahara Kodo and Murwa.
0*	72 8	40 0	42 0	40 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		* Murwa Kodo.
0*	56 0	42 0	42 0	39 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Sultánpur ...		* Sawán.
13*	56 0	40 0	38 11	40 14	25 12	113 5	193 5	200 0	8 0	7 13	6 9	Pratábgarh ...		* Murwa.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	21 0	20 3	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	21 0	32 2	26 7	50 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	24 0	24 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	64 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	28 8	28 0	24 8	19 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	40 0	47 0	33 0	32 0	31 0	26 0
	Sangor	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	12 8	...	35 0	34 0	...	24 0	...
	Damoh	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	32 8	32 0	30 0	...	...	19 0
	Seoni	32 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Betul	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	27 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 12	17 12	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	25 0	25 0	23 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	27 0
	Nimar	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	26 4	24 6	...
	Raipur	56 0	52 0	50 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	24 8	38 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	72 0	72 0	48 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	64 0	72 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	16 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	29 0	31 8	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Oomraotee	22 0	23 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	48 0	52 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Akola	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	20 0
	Elichpur	24 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	50 0	44 0	26 0	28 0	38 0
	Buldana	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	32 0	34 0	36 0
	Woon	21 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	42 0	41 0	38 0	12 0	11 0	7 0
	Bassim	23 5	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	64 0	64 0	65 0	36 0	36 0	45 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	10 5	12 5	11 0	10 7	12 2	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 7	11 0	11 0	15 5	25 2	25 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail	10 0	12 0	10 5	10 2	11 7	11 5	9 5	9 5	10 2	10 5	10 5	15 0	24 2	24 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	10 1	10 6	10 3	13 1	12 0	16 6	12 4	12 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	10 1	12 9	11 8	16 4	12 2	11 9	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	11 5	12 0	12 5	11 5	11 0	12 5	10 5	11 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail	11 0	11 5	12 0	11 0	10 5	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	10 2	8 5	11 0	11 2	10 4	12 0	17 7	18 3	34 5	25 2	25 2	...
	Mysore — Retail	10 2	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 3	10 4	11 0	10 2	11 4	17 3	17 7	33 5	24 1	24 1	...
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail	10 0	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	14 7	12 5	12 5	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail	11 5	10 5	11 0	...	...	13 0	10 5	10 5	15 0	14 5	15 5	19 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail	9 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	13 6	13 3	14 0	13 3	13 6	16 0	10 6	10 3	...	12 0	11 6	18 6	24 8	23 5	40 6	24 0	22 2	30 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	20 7	36 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail	8 5	8 4	8 4	9 6	9 6	8 6	10 2	9 5	10 2	13 6	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 0	17 8	...	28 0	28 0	...	8 0	6 8	...	12 0	11 0	...	30 0	31 0	...	26 0	24 8	...
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	...	26 0	26 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	27 0	26 8	...	22 0	21 8	...
	Alwar	21 0	21 0	23 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	7 12	7 12	6 12	12 0	12 0	10 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	32 5
	Bharatpur (City)	22 8	22 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	29 8	8 4	8 8	7 0	10 0	9 12	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	25 0
	Kerowli (City)	20 10	21 10	19 11	31 4	31 4	32 8	15 0	15 0	11 4	16 4	16 4	13 12	32 12	32 8	31 4	26 4	26 4	26 14
	Ajmir	16 12	18 5	16 4	28 5	29 0	24 2	6 10	6 0	5 8	11 8	11 0	7 8	27 8	24 8	19 0	23 0	23 4	20 8
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	20 0	20 0	18 4	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	29 0	30 0
	Sirohi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo	17 4	17 8	17 10	31 0	32 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	26 3	30 0	22 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	17 3	16 12	16 1	23 7	23 0	22 4	8 14	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	16 4	16 4	...	28 12	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	27 8	27 12	...	23 12	22 8	...
	Bikaneer	No return received																	
	Bundi																		
	Kota																		
	Tonk																		
	Jhallawar																		
	Shahpoora																		
Central India.	Indore	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 9	22 8	21 0	21 9	21 12	21 0
	Gwalior	16 0	16 0	14 14	17 5	17 5	21 1	7 13	7 2	6 10	10 1	9 6	8 0	25 9	25 9	19 9	23 12	22 15	18 6
	Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rutlam	15 12	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	16 8	15 8	13 12	23 0	21 12	23 0	19 4	19 8	16 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	23 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	37 0

ndia for the 1st half of January 1876—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Morhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
..	...	...	21 2	22 7	20 0	400 0	400 0	480 0	9 5	9 2	10 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	208 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
	...	...	27 0	28 0	25 0	320 0	320 0	250 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Balaghat ...		
0 0	50 0	28 8	36 0	35 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 8	25 8	240 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Damoh ...		
..	...	...	30 0	29 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
0 0	40 0	27 0	55 0	47 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
0 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Betul ...		
8	25 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Chindwara ...		
	...	...	27 8	27 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	...	...	33 0	33 0*	28 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 2	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	11 12	12 10	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	8 8	8 4	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	Sambalpur ...		
5 0	132 0	100 0	47 0	47 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	Bilaspur ...		
..	...	...	28 0	30 0	22 0	960 0	960 0	1,440 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
0	11 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	9 4	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	15 0	179 0*	154 0*	77 0*	8 0	8 0	5 0	Woon ...		* Bundles.
0	24 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
0	18 7	36 0	22 2	22 2	18 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	13 5	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
0	17 7	35 0	21 7	21 7	17 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 5	13 7	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
8	20 8	39 4	27 7	28 8	18 5	...	...	...	14 9	15 7	15 7	Kolar ... Wholesale		
5	20 5	39 1	27 4	28 5	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	15 4	15 4	Kolar ... Retail ...		
3	36 7	58 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	182 0	180 0	182 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
3	35 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
3	16 6	30 8	21 4	21 0	22 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	11 6	11 7	9 4	Mysore ... Wholesale		
0	16 4	30 4	21 0	20 4	21 0	66 0	68 0	62 0	11 4	11 4	9 2	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
0	17 7	34 7	17 7	16 7	21 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	11 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	Shimoga... Wholesale		
2 0	23 0	45 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 5	10 5	11 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
4 0	16 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
6 4	26 0	51 0	20 8	19 6	20 6	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	...	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
1 5	20 3	48 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
7 6	18 2	26 1	18 3	18 6	18 6	92 6	92 6	110 0	10 3	10 2	10 3	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	31 8	32 0*	34 0	...	...	...	26 4	25 8	24 0	Alwar ...		
3 0	32 6	30 4	32 0	30 12	31 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	25 0	26 8	22 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
8 2	28 9	30 0	27 8	27 8	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	32 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	23 4	20 11	22 4	75 0	70 0	81 0	35 0	33 8	34 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Deolic Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	20 12	21 4	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	15 14	22 0	15 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 Piet†	8 Piet†	6 Piet†	12 0	13 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		† Per man's load.
..	...	...	19 2	19 8	18 12	...	...	4 5	25 0	26 9	29 2	Meywar ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	16 14	17 8	.	70 0	70 0	...	62 8	56 4	.	Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	20 13	20 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
..	...	...	19 14	19 12	19 1	100 6	100 6	91 4	13 11	12 5	12 6	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Goona ...		
..	...	.	25 0	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	11 8	Rutlam ...		
..	...	...	34 0	33 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 38, 39, 42, 43, 44 AND 45 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 22ND JANUARY 1876.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracan*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MADRAS. Ganjam ...	17 7	17 7	11 6	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	16 1	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 9	46 9	41 0	26 6	26 6	40 0	486 0	486 0	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
Chingleput...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0
Coimbatore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
South Canara	10 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 6	10 2	10 7	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	21 1	28 2	16 2	20 2	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 0
BOMBAY. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th Dec. 1874.	For week ending 11th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 12th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 11th Dec. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Jan. 1876	East Indian, Main ...	6,03,538	6,89,393	3,31,46,228	2,54,10,719	...	77,32,509
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	46,131	40,789	24,33,180	18,53,599	...	5,79,581
15th Ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	51,084	50,031	33,92,394	27,47,460	...	6,44,934
Last 6 days of Dec. 1875 ..	Oudh and Rohilkhund	46,973	57,339	18,82,184	25,41,630	6,59,446	...
15th Jan. 1876	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,26,668	1,39,559	70,98,552	61,08,633	...	9,89,919
Ditto .	Madras ...	1,00,433	1,46,744	54,11,697	59,28,596	5,16,899	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	17,552	30,594	8,89,562	9,81,573	92,011	..
22nd Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,66,948	4,44,114	1,85,99,762	2,01,94,729	15,94,967	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	93,864	1,34,695	54,63,406	59,78,278	5,14,872	...
	TOTAL ...	15,53,191	17,34,158	7,83,13,965	7,17,45,217	...	65,68,748
	State.						
Ditto ..	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,531	1,879	94,082	98,199	4,117	...
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,612	2,132	80,498	75,518	...	4,980
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	21,811	45,022	5,40,542	16,15,661	10,75,119	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,580	4,570	93,340*a*	3,50,241	2,56,901	...
18th Dec. 1875	Khamgaon ...	615	...	25,173*b*	39,361*c*	14,188	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	822	788	27,732*d*	56,983	29,251	...
25th Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	392	754	19,752*e*	25,648*f*	5,896	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,687	9,530	69,223*g*	4,52,698	3,83,475	...
18th Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	1,629	...	50,196*h*	50,196	...
25th Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,688	...	1,27,214*k*	1,27,214	...
	TOTAL ...	38,050	70,992	9,50,342	28,91,719	19,41,377	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,91,241	18,05,150	7,92,64,307	7,46,36,936	...	46,27,371

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 12th December 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 12th December 1874.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 12th December 1874
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 12th December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 11th December 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th October to 12th December 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 11th December 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th December 1875.

No. L OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th Dec. 1874.	For week ending 18th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 19th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 18th Dec. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Jan. 1876	East Indian, Main ...	6,00,137	6,99,752	3,37,43,365	2,61,10,471	...	76,32,894
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	42,982	46,808	24,76,162	19,00,407	...	5,75,755
15th Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,496	59,303	34,43,890	28,06,763	...	6,37,127
Last 6 days of Dec. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	45,583	58,915	19,27,767	26,00,545	6,72,778	
15th Jan. 1876	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,16,190	1,21,482	72,14,743	62,30,115	...	9,84,628
Ditto ..	Madras ...	1,26,816	1,44,561	55,38,513	60,73,156	5,34,643	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,081	28,945	9,24,643	10,10,518	85,875	...
22nd Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,42,104	4,57,634	1,90,41,866	2,06,52,363	16,10,497	...
Ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,11,690	1,37,008	55,75,096	61,15,286	5,40,190	...
	TOTAL ...	15,72,079	17,54,408	7,98,86,045	7,34,99,624	...	63,86,421
	State.						
Ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,550	1,759	95,632	99,958	4,326	...
Ditto .	Nulhattee ...	1,459	1,351	81,957	76,870	..	5,087
Ditto ..	Rajpootana	25,060	41,839	5,65,602	16,57,500	10,91,898	..
Ditto ...	Holkar ..	4,586	5,348	97,926*a*	3,55,589	2,57,663	...
18th Dec. 1875	Khamgaon ...	526	1,337*b*	25,699*c*	40,698*d*	14,999	..
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ..	1,078	965	28,810*e*	57,948	29,138	..
25th Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ..	393	841	20,145*f*	26,492*g*	6,347	..
Ditto ...	Nizam's .	8,493	22,909	77,716*h*	4,75,607	3,97,891	...
18th Ditto ...	Tirhoot .	...	1,617	...	51,813*k*	51,813	..
25th Ditto ..	Punjab Northern ..	...	5,0[illegible]	...	1,32,226*l*	1,32,226	..
	TOTAL ...	43,145	82,980	9,93,487	20,74,701	19,81,214	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	16,15,224	18,37,388	8,08,79,532	7,64,74,325	...	44,05,207

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 19th December 1874.
(*b*) Receipts for 9 days ending 18th December 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 19th December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 19th December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 18th December 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 18th December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 9th October to 19th December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 18th December 1875.
(*l*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO JANUARY.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ..	Gross ...	17,19,100	21,00,060	91,19,160	68,44,606	23,12,559	91,57,165	65,81,239	18,79,844	84,61,083	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,723	16,16,880	89,52,603
	Nett ...	...	...	90,41,449	...	...	90,60,675	...	...	83,89,534	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,865	15,90,536	88,95,401
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	47,87,872	3,46,783	51,34,655	45,73,583	2,81,430	48,55,013	47,59,264	2,83,866	50,43,130	48,05,832	3,67,646	51,73,478	49,99,301	3,39,085	53,38,386
	Nett ...	...	...	48,54,926	...	...	44,36,023	...	...	47,49,511	...	...	48,53,725	49,92,432	3,32,121	53,24,553
SIND ...	Gross ...	2,13,180	1,72,210	3,85,390	1,94,788	1,73,001	3,67,789	1,97,808	1,01,949	2,99,757	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,538	1,11,818	3,23,356
	Nett ...	...	...	3,83,693	...	...	8,66,396	...	...	2,97,575	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,667	1,08,136	3,10,803
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	13,47,329	10,29,927	23,77,256	13,16,184	8,17,653	21,33,837	14,74,050	10,33,679	25,07,729	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	15,06,203	7,70,133	22,76,336
	Nett ...	...	...	23,34,277	...	...	20,99,903	...	...	24,78,370	...	...	23,46,166	14,90,371	7,64,940	22,55,311
B. BURMA	Gross ...	4,88,670	13,71,971	18,60,641	6,75,468	23,58,594	30,34,062	6,85,980	18,89,209	25,75,189	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,41,962	20,83,779	28,25,741
	Nett ...	...	...	18,52,392	...	...	29,95,778	...	...	25,00,380	...	...	20,53,406	7,36,881	19,95,220	27,32,101
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,38,56,151	50,20,951	1,88,77,102	1,36,04,629	59,43,237	1,95,47,866	1,36,98,341	51,88,547	1,88.86,888	1,48,59,587	42,48,504	1,91,08,091	1,47,94,727	49,21,695	1,97,16,422
	NETT ...	...	...	1,84,66,737	...	...	1,89,58,775	...	...	1,84,15,370	...	...	1,85,65,776	1,47,27,216	47,90,953	1,95,18,169

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on imports and exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months *April* to *December* only.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th FEBRUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain is reported to have fallen during the week except a slight shower at Pesháwar. No improvement is announced in prospects in Madras or Mysore. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and Berar. In Bengal the spring crops are progressing favourably, but require rain. In the North-Western Provinces rain is wanted in Rohilkhand and Meerut. In the Punjab more rain would be beneficial. Rain is also required in Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; Bengal gram and castor suffering from grub in Repalli; outturn of *ulundu* one-fourth; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera, 112 seizures, 50 deaths in 5 taluks; fever and small-pox continue; epizoötic aphtha abating; pasture scanty.
Kurnool („ 9th)	*Nil*	Season generally good; horse gram, white *cholum*, and paddy harvested, other crops flourishing; markets well supplied; prices—rice rising, other articles steady; fever prevalent; cholera and diarrhœa in Cumbum; cattle healthy except in Pattikonda; pasture and water abundant.
Tanjore („ 10th)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops; standing crops not thriving in localities for want of rain; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices rising; cholera continues, 326 seizures, 244 deaths; cattle disease in many places, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rivers drying up; supply, however, sufficient in river channels in Museri, Kulitallai, and Udiarpolliem; tanks empty; wells resorted to in dry villages for drinking water; crops anything but good, except in river irrigated parts of Museri and Kulitallai; outturn generally below average; markets well supplied; prices rising; cholera increasing, 191 seizures, 191 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease generally among cattle; pasture scanty.
Malabar („ 10th)	...	Harvesting second crop almost completed; outturn not very good owing to want of seasonable rain; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 8 taluks, 1,396 seizures, 1,055 deaths; small-pox in North Malabar; cattle disease slight; pasture withered.
Bombay— (Feb. 10th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects same as last week.
Sind. (Feb. 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change.
Shikarpur ...	...	Slight frost, but no damage to *rabi* crops, which are very promising throughout the Collectorate; land being prepared for spring crop cultivation; fever almost disappeared.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather fine; *rabi* well; disease among goats in Sakrand taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; crops as before.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops well, except wheat crops in Daskrohi, which have suffered slightly from frost.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	
Broach ...	...	Crops good; slight fever in A'mod and Wágra; cattle disease in Ankleswar.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* prospects good; cotton traffic small from interior, owing to low rates; fever prevailing.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* middling; fever prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; *rabi* thriving; public health generally fair; small-pox continues at Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	*Rabi* crops being harvested; no change in cotton; a few cases of cholera in 3 talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation favourable; cholera spreading.
Kaladgi ...	...	*Rabi* harvest in progress; 30 deaths from cholera in Bádámi, 3 in Bágalkot and 1 in Hungoond.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops being harvested; cotton picking progressing; cholera raging in Morvi.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; frost at Chotila has injured wheat crops; cotton being picked.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Crops and health generally fair, except in Morvi and Southern Mahratta country, where cholera is still prevalent, and Khandesh and Nasik, where there is a good deal of fever.
Bengal—(Feb. 10th)		
Chittagong ...	...	Mornings foggy; hot weather apparently coming on; a few drops of rain in parts of the district; tea gardens are much in want of rain; cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; mornings were foggy and cloudy; pulses, chillies, *sessamum*, melon., &c., are progressing fairly; a little rain would do much good; cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mustard is being gathered; a very poor outturn owing to want of rain in September and October; the tea gardens are suffering from drought.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this time of the year, and occasionally cloudy; mustard is being harvested and tobacco and chillies on the ground are doing well; public health is good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather close for this season of the year; rain wanted; prospects of the crops are fair; still a few deaths from cholera and fever.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather continues seasonable; during the last two days it has been unusually cold; the state of the *rabi* crops is the same as reported last week, *i. e.*, they will suffer should no rain fall.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; the state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and dry, becoming prematurely warm; prospects of the crops are favourable; the want of rain is seriously injuring the grazing lands.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather still dry and somewhat warm; crops are fair; the winter crops require rain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Cloudy mornings in the beginning of the week; very cold during the last two days; the harvest of *amun*, or the late rice, is all but completed; cold weather crops are doing well; strong cases of cholera reported from thanas Hosnabad and Joynuggur; fever rapidly abating.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Clear days, with foggy mornings; the winter crops have been rather poor, owing to want of rain, which is also required for the preparation of the ground for sowing the early rice.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather foggy in the early part of the week, but afterwards clear and cold; harvest is going on, and the outturn is a little below average as a rule.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cool; cold weather crops are generally very fair; rain would be of benefit to some but of injury to others especially to the advanced gram.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather occasionally warm till the 4th instant, when the wind veered to the north-west and north, and the temperature is this day some 9° lower than on the 3rd instant; state and prospects of the crops are much the same as last week; the outturn of *maskalai* and *moung* pulses has been fair; that of *sarsu*, mustard, poor; the *dal* crops now on the ground will do fairly if we have rain soon; cholera in the epidemic form has ceased, and the health of the district is at its normal state.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Fine weather with no appearance of rain; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops; public health is generally good; small-pox is reported in Mandah station.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *amun* rice crop is almost entirely cut.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	High wind with clouds of dust; indigo is doing well; the early spring rice is being transplanted and is thriving; the cold weather crops are maturing and require rain, and *kalai* pulse has almost been reaped; only one death from cholera and one from fever, during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting warmer; harvesting of the paddy crops is over; the yield has been from 10 to 12 annas; the prospects of the other crops, on the whole, are fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer; rain is much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	...	Weather cloudy on some days of the week, and cold as usual; there were only a few drops of rain on Saturday night; rain is still wanted for tobacco and other crops; the tobacco crop is generally promising, but if there be no rain the outturn will be unsatisfactory.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	Weather during the week has been very changeable; no change to report in the prospects of the crops; rain is greatly needed; none during the week.
Darjeeling ...	Return not received.	Weather cold and cloudy; wheat, barley and mustard are doing well.; ground is being prepared for rice and other crops.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting warmer, but not unseasonable; rice crop is all harvested; *rabi* crops are fair.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; no change in the state and prospects of the crops.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold since the 4th; foggy on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd; sowings of *jali dhan* is going on in a small part of the chur lands in Balaghur; spring crops are doing well; heavy dews doing much good to the crops; late potatoe irrigation going on; rain wanted; rice and *kalai* harvest closed; early potatoes are being dug up; sugarcane being cut and pressed; vegetables in large quantities are selling very cheap in the bazar; tanks are very low.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well; cholera in Culna and Jehanabad, and small-pox in Koosoogram.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer than last week; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; health of the district is good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; winter crops are progressing favourably; a little rain would do much good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather in Dumka not so bad as last week; occasional high wind; little crop of any kind is on the ground; country is extremely dry.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Strong cold westerly winds, injurious to the *rabi*, which, if no rain falls soon, will not be more than an eight-anna crop; in places it is still very good; rice is cheaper in Soopool generally than in Banka or head quarters sub-division; *murwa* is about 30 to 35 seers the rupee in Soopool, but the sub-divisional officer reports he expects distress soon; the condition of the people is good, and general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	High cold westerly winds; no change in the prospects of the crops since last week, *i. e.*, the *rabi* prospects continue fair; in the extensive low-lying dearahs the crops are very good; *rabi* crop being cut; outturn on high lands expected to be about an eight-anna crop; on the high lands the crops are scanty in consequence of no rain having fallen since they were sown in October; the crops on the low-lying inundated dearahs continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with sharp westerly wind; no change in the state and prospects of crops since last week; rain is much wanted.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with westerly wind; no report received from Madhoobany; elsewhere there is no change in the prospects of crops; and prices show a tendency to decline.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather is getting rather warmer; strong west winds prevail; the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Seetamarhee sub-division have been much improved by the last rain, but elsewhere they are unaltered; the present weather is very unfavourable for wheat and barley crops; continued importations from Nepaul and Chumparun, and abundant supplies of grain, which have lately come into the district from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have kept the prices of maize and barley exceedingly low; the principal markets are glutted; Mozufferpore dealers apprehend heavy losses on local stores; and a year of unexampled cheapness (except of rice) is now anticipated by the people; at Hazeepore and Mozufferpore maize has fallen from 25 and 28 seers (in October) to 40 seers per rupee (in February); and in the latter town barley to-day is 45 seers against 30 seers in October; at Seetamarhee maize and barley have fallen from 34 and 25 seers (in October) to 40 and 35 seers (in January); but notwithstanding vast importations of food during the last three months and stagnation of export rice trade, the price of common rice has remained stationary since 1st November, being 22½ seers against 35 seers in January 1875. The expansion and energy of private (import) trade have been marvellous, and anxiety on the score of future food supplies no longer exists; the latest accounts from Mr. Mosley, sub-divisional officer at Seetamarhee, report—"*Makai* pouring down from Nepaul" and "*Makai* carts swarming—coming from Nepaul."
Sarun ...	*Nil.*	Weather very cold; cloudless sky with westerly wind; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; the *rabi* crops are progressing favourably; mustard and peas are being harvested; wheat, barley and *ruhur* pulse are doing well and fast reaching maturity; poppy is everywhere forward; indigo prospects are indifferent; the steady westerly wind is drying up the moisture in the fields; prices (rice excepted) are favourable; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Rain is wanted; west wind is prevailing everywhere; there is no change in the state of the crops; if rain does not fall shortly, the *rabi* crops in the south of the district will probably suffer considerably.
Patna ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold, with strong westerly wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	High west winds, with very little intermission; warmer than usual, save the last two days; thermometer reached 87°; no sign of rain; public health is good; *rabi* crops are still better than might be expected after the long drought; very fair in much the larger part of the district.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather hot in the commencement, but now cold, with strong westerly wind; prospects of the *rabi* remain unchanged; rain is much wanted.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with high west winds; there is no change to report; the *rabi* crops continue to suffer from want of rain, while the high west winds are drying up the whole country.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, but disagreeable, owing to the strong west winds; the absence of rain has affected the crops in some parts of the Sudder sub-division, but not to any great extent yet; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner writes—the strong west winds are drying up the crop; no signs of rain; the strong west winds still continue to blow; small-pox still exists in parts of Palamow, but the cases are not many.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Cold winds blowing; state and prospects of the crops same as last week; so far as the Deputy Commissioner has been able to judge, the few crops on the ground at present appear good, but he expresses an anxiety as regards the scarcity of water; unless there be rain soon, he is afraid there will be an unhealthy season; cholera is reported in one or two places.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; such crops as remain are favourably reported, but some rain is now needed for preparation of land for the ensuing season; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	Return not received	Weather continues fine; no rain has fallen in the district since the 24th October, and ploughing has accordingly not yet commenced; the cold weather crops have been good, and are now off the land; cholera and small-pox are prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; crops are doing well; a little rain would do good, but is not absolutely needed; cattle disease in places; health of the people is generally good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, and very little cold; harvesting of the *sarud* or the main rice crop is nigh completion; sugarcane is being cut; pulses are flowering, and some almost ripe; castor plants are growing well, and some flowering; tobacco plantations going on; *dalwa* paddy crop is in progress.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported in any of the districts for the week under review. There is nothing new to report as regards the state and prospects of the paddy crops. The spring crops are progressing favourably, but they require rain in certain places.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 7th)	—	Prospects same, but rain will improve them.
Allahabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 10th)	...	No change.
Meerut („ 9th)	—	Rain wanted.
Bareilly („ 9th)	...	No change; rain much wanted.
Agra („ 9th)	*Nil*	Slight injury from frost.
Oudh—		Report not received.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops doing well, but rain wanted; health good.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops withering; health good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Rain desirable for crops; health good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Rain wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	No report.
Rawalpindi „	*Nil*	Crops favourable; health good.
Peshâwar „	·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair, but more rain would improve them; health of province good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Feb. 5th)	...	Clear and cold; prospects favourable; fever abating; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara (Feb. 6th)	...	Prospects unchanged; health good; prices steady.
Betul („ 7th)	...	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*continued.*		
Balaghât ...	...	Threshing of crops completed; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (Feb. 8th)	...	*Rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices easy.
Nagpur („ 9th)	...	Prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; *rabi* favourable.
Nimar ...	...	Cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ..	.	*Rabi* promising; outturn of cotton eight annas.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* healthy and vigorous.
Jubbulpore ...	...	*Rabi* good.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects unchanged; small-pox and cow-pox prevalent.
Seoni	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mundla	...	
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good.
British Burma ..	...	Report not received.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and more or less misty, days becoming hotter; warm south-west winds; rain much wanted for crops; public health good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Prices stationary; cholera declining.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 10th)	...	*Rabi* crops nearly ready for cutting; expected outturn good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects not improved; cholera still prevalent in parts of the province.
Rajputana—		
Bhurtpore (Feb. 10th)	...	No change; crops thriving; rain wanted.
Ajmere „	...	No change to report in prospect.
Jeypore „	...	No change; prospects and health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 9th)	...	No change to record; all fairly prosperous.
Gwalior „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Rutlam „	...	
Sutna „	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 8th February 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q.C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríprashád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna Bahádur.

PLEADERS, MUKHTARS AND REVENUE AGENTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders,

Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents in Northern India be taken into consideration. At the last meeting he said a few words in explanation of the dimensions which the Bill had assumed, and gave by no means a full, but a general, explanation of the meaning of the section left. He must now state rather more fully to the Council what was the exact bearing of that section. The law on this subject was at present regulated by Act XX of 1865, which was the Act for determining the status of pleaders, mukhtárs and revenue agents. Some provisions were made by that Act for the examination and admission of pleaders, and it was provided that pleaders, when duly admitted and enrolled, might appear, plead and act in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Courts in which they were enrolled. Then provisions were made for creating, under certain qualifications and certificates, practitioners called "revenue agents;" and when a person was duly admitted as a revenue agent by the Board of Revenue, he was admitted to practise as a revenue agent in the Revenue Offices within the limits of the territories under that Board. The Council would see that there were two classes of practitioners who, under the Act, might practise in the Revenue Courts,—duly admitted pleaders and duly admitted revenue agents. Now when that Act was passed, a considerable portion of the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts consisted of an important class of suits between landlords and tenants, usually called rent-suits. The revenue agents therefore practised in those rent-suits and were very largely employed in them, because they consisted of a class who were employed by the zamíndárs to manage their general affairs, and who would possess, independently of their employment in the litigation, a considerable knowledge of their employers' affairs.

Well, the legislature of Bengal in 1869 passed a law for the purpose of transferring rent-suits from the Revenue to the Civil Courts. The consequence was that those practitioners who could only practise in the Revenue Courts were unable any longer to practise in the rent-suits, and the pleaders who could practise both in the Revenue Courts and in the Civil Courts were the only practitioners whose assistance either the zamíndár or the ryot could obtain in the conduct of their rent-suits. It was found that the Act worked hardship both to the practitioner, who was excluded from the practice he was qualified to exercise, and to the suitor, who could not employ the person whom it was most convenient for him to employ. And accordingly the Government of Bengal made an application to the Government of India for an alteration of the law. MR. HOBHOUSE had stated erroneously on the last occasion that the application was first made in the time of Sir George Campbell. He saw that it was first suggested at the end of the reign of Sir William Grey, and he would now read to the Council the words of Sir William Grey when making that application. In speaking of revenue agents he said:—

"The status of these men is primarily affected by Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, which transfers the adjudication of rent-suits from the Revenue to the Civil Courts, where they are debarred from *pleading* with reference to the provisions of section 11, Act XX of 1865 of the Imperial Legislative Council. The words of this section would seem to declare that, though a mukhtár might appear and conduct cases in the Civil Courts, the actual pleading in such suits was beyond his competency in the present state of the law; while revenue agents were by the 25th section restricted entirely as regards their practice to the Revenue Offices. Even when shut out from pleading in the rent-suits to be brought in the Civil Courts, such of the rent-suits as were pending in the Revenue Courts at the time that Act VIII of 1869 came into effect promised to afford work to these men for some time, but even this chance of present employment has been withdrawn by the operation of Act III (B. C.) of 1870, in accordance with the provisions of which these suits have for the most part been removed from the Revenue Courts. The case of mukhtárs and revenue agents is therefore one of great hardship. The impoverishment, in consequence of the existing state of the law, of the revenue agents of the Backergunge district, who are represented to be an able body of men, has been specially reported by the Collector, and the Board of Revenue have deemed it necessary to recommend that, in the case of all revenue agents who might strike their names off the rolls, a proportionate refund of stamp-duty should be sanctioned on account of the unexpired portion of the current year covered by each cancelled certificate. A petition has also been received from certain zamíndárs and taluqdárs in the Backergunge district, representing the hardship of being compelled, under the amendments of the rent law, to have recourse to the more expensive agency of pleaders, instead of revenue agents, in rent-suits. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to recognise the force of the objection; and he fears, indeed, that the advantages of the legislation under Act

VIII (B. C.) of 1869 may, to a great extent, be neutralized by the costliness of the agency, which, under present circumstances, litigants are obliged to employ for the conduct of rent-suits.

"Under all these circumstances, seeing that the changes in the law adverted to press heavily not only on the mukhtárs and revenue agents themselves, but upon a large body of the people; that in some districts pleaders are even now few in number; and that the men composing the classes of mukhtárs and revenue agents have been long practising with the approval of the Courts and acceptance to the public in this particular class of suits, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see an alteration in the present law as to the position of mukhtárs and revenue agents."

The Council would perceive that there were two distinct grounds taken in that application; one was the ground of hardship to individual practitioners, and the other was the much broader ground of hardship to the community who wanted to have the assistance of revenue agents in rent cases.

The proposal there contained was submitted to the High Court, and that learned body differed in opinion; and he would state to the Council what were the opinions received. The bulk of the Judges were against the proposal; they were eight in number; they included the two able Native gentlemen who were then Judges of the High Court, Bábu Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee and Bábu Dwarkanath Mitter, and also the whole of the Civilian Judges then on the Bench. Any opinion coming from such a body must bear great weight. The statement of the Judges' opinions was rather long, and several of them had written separate Minutes; therefore he could hardly read all they had said to the Council. But he thought it would be accurate to say that the bulk of them concurred in the following reasons, and that no other material reason was given against the proposal. In the first place, as regarded hardship to the practitioner, they stated that it was only since 1865, the date of the Act which he had mentioned at the beginning of his speech, that the revenue agents occupied the particular position from which they complained that they were displaced by the legislation of 1869. Therefore the objectors said that the hardship to the revenue agents was not very substantial. Secondly, the objectors said that the proposed alteration of the law would deteriorate the status of the Bar. They stated that the mukhtárs and revenue agents who would be let in to practise under the alteration were an inferior set of men; that the High Court had been making endeavours for a number of years to raise the status of the Bar in the country with regard to practitioners of all kinds; and that this would be a retrograde step, and let in practitioners with lower qualifications. Thirdly, they said that the remedy proposed was insufficient, if the hardship were real, for it was only proposed to let the revenue agents in to practise in the Munsifs' Courts; whereas, to give a complete remedy, they ought to be allowed to practise in all the Courts wherever rent-suits were carried. Fourthly, they said that there was great practical difficulty in dividing rent-suits from other suits, and there would be much contention and litigation as to whether certain suits were rent-suits or other suits.

He was sure the Council would understand him when he said that this question was one on which he could not himself undertake to form any very original opinion, because he was not personally conversant with the matter. He could only undertake to give the opinions of other people instead of his own, and he would try to do that as fairly as he could, and he believed he had fairly given the opinions stated by the learned Judges. The Council would observe that these reasons addressed themselves to two main points—the status of the Bar, and the hardship on individual practitioners; and that, of course, was natural enough. These were the points upon which the learned Judges had the greatest amount of familiarity and to which they naturally addressed themselves; but they did not address themselves to the broader ground, namely, the hardship on the clients.

Three of the Judges dissented from the opinion of their colleagues. These were the then Officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Norman, Mr. Justice Phear, and Mr. Justice Paul. They took the same grounds that were taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they dissented from their learned brethren in thinking either that the status of the Bar would be deteriorated, or that there would be any difficulty in separating rent-suits from other suits. MR. HOBHOUSE would read to the Council a few words from the opinion of Mr. Paul, because he

was a gentleman who for a great many years had a large practice at the Indian Bar, and had thereby been brought into contact with practitioners of all kinds, and had seen in cases which came up to him how these practitioners did their work. He said:—

"I consider the mukhtár or revenue agency a cheap agency, and well adapted to the requirements of poor suitors.

"Speaking from my own knowledge, I should say that mukhtárs, who have hitherto practised as revenue agents, are ordinarily fully able to discharge the duties required of them. I do not think it can be said that, as a body, these revenue agents are incompetent to discharge their ordinary duties, and I therefore consider the total exclusion of these people would be an act of manifest and intolerable injustice.

* * * *

"I generally concur in the views put forward by the Chief Justice, and in that concurrence, and in the few observations I have made, I have entirely omitted from my mind the consideration of hardship. My opinion has been based on the general capacity of mukhtárs to discharge their ordinary duties, and on the sense of justice which ought to guide all legislation."

Mr. Paul, therefore, quite independently of the consideration of hardship to the individual practitioner, speaking in the interests of the suitors and the community, and speaking from his own knowledge how revenue agents did their business, was of opinion that they ought to be allowed to practise in rent-suits. MR. HOBHOUSE was sorry to say that this point was very much overlaid and hidden by the discussions about other matters which arose on the Bill. As he explained to the Council on the last occasion, there were other matters in the Bill of very great importance to the general interests of both client and lawyer all over India, and that an extremely voluminous correspondence had taken place regarding them; and he was afraid that the interests of Bengal suitors rather went to the wall in the controversy which was raised, and there had been a good deal of delay which he very much regretted. Owing to that delay, it was thought necessary, when the matter came on for discussion, to apply again to the Government of Bengal to know whether they retained the view which was put forward by Sir William Grey; and the Government of Bengal not only retained that view, but held that it would be proper in the interests of the community to admit all duly authorized revenue agents to conduct their clients' business in rent-suits. The clause in question therefore was somewhat altered, somewhat enlarged, and was put in the shape in which it now appeared before the Council. As it was originally drawn, it applied only to those persons who should be revenue agents whenever the Act happened to pass. It now provided that persons duly admitted by the Board as revenue agents should be admitted to plead in rent-suits. That was the form in which the Bill now was. He had endeavoured to give to the Council the conflicting views which had been put forth on the subject, and they could form their own opinion whether the report should be accepted.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA BAHÁDUR said that the provisions of the Bill were, he believed, generally approved of by the public; and the landed gentry of his country would, he thought, find it to their advantage if the mukhtárs had the power to plead their rent-suits in the Civil Courts. There was no necessity for the Bill to be published again in the Gazette for the information of the public, and he would suggest that it be passed at once into law.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR thought that perhaps this was a measure on which he ought to say a few words at this present stage. He entirely concurred in the lucid and impartial statement made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and also in the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Rájá Nárendra Krishna, who, as the Council knew, was a Native gentleman of the greatest knowledge and experience in this subject. In fact, the hon'ble member's knowledge and experience in these matters were such as might be considered worthy of his high character and status in Native society. And the Council had just heard, though briefly stated, nevertheless strongly stated, the opinion on his part in favour of the Bill.

As regards the general merits of the question, it might be looked upon in two lights, namely, as regards the interests of the Bar and the interests of the clients.

Now as regards the interests of the Bar, he had heard, as everybody had heard, with the greatest respect and attention, the observations which fell from the learned Judges of the High Court. But with all deference to them and the great tribunal they represented, it must be remembered that this was really a question between two sections of the Native Bar. Both of those sections were constituted by one and the same Act; nevertheless they represented two branches of the same stock. There was a Native Bar on the revenue side and a Native Bar on the judicial side. Well obviously, if the Board of Revenue were to speak up on behalf of the Native Bar on the revenue side, it was not a matter to be wondered at. So, by parity of reasoning, if the learned Judges spoke up for the Native Bar on the judicial side, neither was that a matter to be wondered at. It was for the Government and this Council to judge between these conflicting claims.

As regards the merits of the case, it must be considered what was the class of suits to which the present question referred. Well, it referred to suits for rent, which represented the most important class of suits relating to the landed interests of Bengal. Now he put it to this Council whether it was not just that the revenue side of the Native Bar should be admitted to practise in rent-suits. Was it fair to the two sections of the Bar that a monopoly should be secured either by one or by the other? Now, in the present state of the law, it was secured to the judicial section of the Bar. This Bill did not seek to exclude that section, but it sought to admit both sections of the Bar—to give a fair and open field for the exercise of their respective talents. It was well known that no monopoly was sought for on behalf of the revenue section of the Bar, but a fair division, equal terms, were asked for on their behalf.

He might be asked, whether the revenue section of the Bar was likely to be qualified. In point of fact they were likely to be more qualified, perhaps, from their special experience than the judicial section of the Bar. As regards their inferior status and qualifications, which some of the learned Judges referred to, he was sorry that this should be the opinion of such competent authorities. But he would ask the Council to consider the sections of the Act under which these revenue agents were enrolled. The whole Native Bar, both revenue and judicial, was constituted by one Act of this Council (Act XX of 1865). It laid down very precisely the method by which the judicial section of the Bar should be constituted. Having done that, it proceeded to lay down in precisely a similar manner, *mutatis mutandis*, the manner in which the revenue section of the Bar was to be constituted. At the head of the judicial section of the Bar there was the High Court, which might be considered very proper. At the head of the revenue section was the Board of Revenue, which was obviously a proper authority; an authority not, perhaps, so high as the High Court, but which was still at the head of fiscal matters, and an authority which was almost equal in importance to any authority whatever as regards the vastness of their responsibilities and as regards the numerous and weighty public interests entrusted to them. Might he for one moment ask the attention of the Council to the very strict provisions of Act XX of 1865 regarding these agents? Before section 19, there was a heading "of agents practising in Revenue Offices." The section set forth that no person was to act in Revenue Offices unless qualified as therein provided; section 20 said that the names of revenue agents were to be enrolled; section 21 prescribed the form of certificate to which a stamp was to be affixed; section 23 provided that the Revenue Board was to ascertain the qualifications of revenue agents; section 24 prescribed that the Local Government was to appoint examiners; section 25 related to the enrolment of revenue agents in the Offices in which they should usually practise; section 27 provided that the Board should suspend or dismiss revenue agents practising before it who were found guilty of unprofessional conduct; section 28 prescribed the procedure to be adopted when a pleader was charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board; section 30 gave power to the Board to call for the record of a case; then section 33 provided that a dismissed agent was to surrender his certificate; section 34 laid down the penalty for an unqualified person practising as an agent; section 37 laid down that the Board

was to fix the fees to be demanded by revenue agents in civil and revenue proceedings. So that His Honour could not but think that these provisions were, *mutato nomine*, just as exactly, as strictly and as carefully arranged and drawn from beginning to end as on the judicial side, and you had exactly the same security for the qualification and standard of the revenue side of the Native Bar as you had on the judicial side; and it was not open to any authority to question the qualifications of these agents.

Well, then, as regards the interests of clients, it was but natural that landlords, one great class that had interest in land, should prefer to employ in their rent-suits the same gentlemen that they employed in all other classes of business before the revenue authorities; and it was but natural that the cultivators, the humbler classes, should desire to employ revenue agents whose services could be obtained at an amount not much cheaper than the services of the judicial section of the Bar, but still somewhat cheaper than the members of the judicial Bar. So that there was really an important interest to be served on behalf both of the landowning and the cultivating classes of the country in this matter. The improvements of the Bar (he used the word in its broadest sense), that was to say, the whole Native Bar, whether on the revenue or on the judicial side, was a matter of great importance in Bengal; and cases on the revenue side in the Revenue Offices were becoming just as intricate and important as on the judicial side. He did not know how far the members of this Council followed the course of local politics in Bengal, but it was probably known, more or less, to all the members that there were great revenue laws pending before the local legislature which would in some shape or other be passed into law sooner or later, and the slightest inspection of their character and extent would show the important classes of business which were likely to come up in increasing quantities before the Revenue Courts. He would instance the amendment of the law of partition; the law regarding the management of joint undivided estates; the law regarding the registration of possessory titles in land; and probably—he spoke, perhaps, without absolute authority—the law regarding agrarian disturbances was more or less likely to be passed in some shape or other. These were four important Acts, and doubtless owing to the constant attention given to all matters relating to land in Bengal, there would be some more Acts of a similar nature passed. Now, all these Acts threw a large class of quasi-judicial business on the Revenue Courts, and therefore the revenue Bar became necessarily an important part of the Native Bar; and it was but fair that they should have an equal share with the other section of the Native Bar in these rent-suits.

This matter had been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of Bengal, and as his hon'ble friend opposite (Rájá Nárendra Krishna) knew, and as was known to many other gentlemen and bodies of gentlemen connected with the land, it was a matter on which considerable interest was felt; and without in any way arrogating a position for them superior to their judicial brethren, His Honour did say that in this, which was an essentially revenue field—relating as it did to rent—revenue agents ought to have a fair and equal share and be admitted upon equal terms; and for such admission the Act in force prescribed a perfect and certain procedure. He was confident, if the Council were pleased to admit revenue agents on the terms on which the Local Government desired, that these men would prove themselves by their conduct and qualifications worthy of the concession.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that the Council had heard what conflicting opinions there were on this subject. If any of his hon'ble colleagues thought it was desirable that a republication should take place, or that more time should be allowed for consideration of the question, he was quite willing, with the consent of His Excellency the President, to vary his motion accordingly. Otherwise, he begged to move in the terms of the notice.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE COINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India. He said—

"My Lord, it is well known to the Council that various currencies are in use throughout different parts of India, and that many and great evils result therefrom. The difference of coinages seriously embarrasses trade and perplexes dealers in the markets where they are current. And both to individuals and the State inconvenience and often heavy loss result from the same cause in the realization of rent and revenue. Only those who have been in parts of the country where different coins are current can know the extent of injury and hardship to which the people are subjected by demands being made on them in a different coinage from that which locally prevails. The pressure of each instalment of rent or revenue raises the premium on the coin which is in demand, often to the great detriment of the people. And the same thing occurs in all the dealings of the market. Uncertainty and loss prevail; and the only trade which thrives is that of the shroff or money-changer. The evil demands a remedy if one be possible.

"But it is evident that the evil must last as long as Native mints continue to issue coin each according to its own standard, differing from our standard and from that of each other in weight and value. And Native States possessing the privilege are naturally unwilling to resign it; because this privilege is highly valued by them as a mark and appanage of sovereignty.

"Now the proposed measure is designed to remove these objections, and to smooth the way to the adoption of a common currency throughout all districts both Native and British. It is provided in the measure which I hope to introduce, that whenever any State has signified its willingness, we shall undertake to mint for it a coinage in every respect equal as to weight and value with our own, so that it may be admitted as a standard and legal tender in British India as well as in such Native State. The device and legend on the coin will be such as unmistakably to denote that it is the coin of the Native State in behalf of which it is minted. And thus the dignity and sovereign rights of the State will be respected and maintained, while the currency will be uniform in weight and value with British money.

"To render the adoption of such a course possible certain preliminary securities are required.

"In the first place, it is evident that the arrangement to have any fixity and value, and to secure confidence in the market, must not be temporary, but must continue at any rate for some considerable period of years. For such period, at the least, the Native State must guarantee that it will close its mint and issue only the new money contemplated in this measure.

"Next, it must be stipulated that, if at the close of that term, or at any future period, the State should re-open its mint, it will never, in all time to come, coin any pieces of money at all resembling in appearance the money issued under this Bill. For it is evident that otherwise uncertainty might be thrown upon the legalized coin from the fact of another similar but unguaranteed coinage circulating side by side with the standard money in the British market, before it might be possible to demonetize and withdraw such standard money.

"These are the chief precautions for assuring the safety of the measure. There are other minor matters for which it is proposed to provide. For example, the device on both sides of the coin must be different from that on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and further such design must be first approved by the Government of India. Moreover, on all such coins the value in our money must be inscribed in the English language, a provision required to secure its ready recognition in British markets.

"The measure thus guarded will, it is believed, be perfectly safe, and it will be effective in so far as Native States will agree to co-operate with us in adopting it. But the extent and efficiency of its action will of course be entirely dependent upon their willingness to co-operate.

"It will naturally be asked whether we have any reason to anticipate that they will co-operate. We trust that they gradually will do so. And we have already received adhesions to the measure. The small State of Alwár has the honour of being the first which signified its readiness to fall in with such a scheme. And now Holkar has entered into negociations with the Government of India for the same purpose. His Highness has in this matter shown his usual wisdom and perception of economic benefits, and his ready and loyal appreciation of the common advantages which will accrue from the measure both to his own dominions and ours; and has accordingly signified his willingness to adopt the new coinage in supersession of his own.

"Thus there are two States with which we can commence at once; and when the benefits of a uniform and standard coinage come to be seen, as it may be confidently hoped they will in these instances be seen, we may reasonably expect that other States will follow their example. The progress may be slow; we trust that it will not; but even if it be gradual, the object to be secured is so large and so important that we can afford to wait and to keep it patiently in view. Meanwhile, every Native State which gives in its adhesion to the project will close one of the springs from which the varied currencies flow, and in so far diminish the mischief. And eventually we may cherish the hope that the sources of the evil will all be removed, and that a uniform currency will prevail over every part of the Peninsula and Continent of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Sindh.

Leave was granted.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th February 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1876.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate J. R. Bullen Smith, Esq., C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate F. R. Cockerell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 18th February 1876.

No. 88.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. W. Lane ...	Covenanted Civil Service.	Magistrate and Collector, N. W. Provinces.	5 months and 25 days—Furlough.

MEDICAL.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 97.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Major J. Elliot, M.D., Principal Medical Store-keeper, Bengal Presidency, to officiate as Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major J. Ewart, M.D., or until further orders.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 106.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Major H. Cayley, Officiating Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, to officiate also as Marine Surgeon, Calcutta.

SANITARY.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 34.—Surgeon Major G. S. Sutherland, M.D., received charge of the office of Statistical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India from Surgeon Major L. Kidd, M.B., on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 15th February 1876.

No. 472*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. T. Simson as Acting Consul for Germany at Coconada during the absence of Mr. J. A. Will.

No. 476*P.*—With reference to Notifications No. 2778 P., dated 11th December 1873, and No. 672 P., dated 22nd February 1875, Mr. J. O. Hay, Consul-General for Denmark at Akyab, assumed charge of his office on the 14th January 1876.

No. 477*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 2775 P., dated 11th December 1873, Mr. J. O. Hay, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 14th January 1876.

No. 478*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 2781 P., dated 11th December 1873, Mr. J. O. Hay, Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 14th January 1876.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 486*P.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information:—

Friday, February 4, 1876.—At 9 A.M. the Prince of Wales and suite left Agra for Jeypoor by special train. On the arrival of the train at Bhurtpoor the Prince was met at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, who conducted His Royal Highness to the Palace. After partaking of breakfast, His Royal Highness continued his journey to Jeypoor arriving at that place about 5-30 P.M. His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor was present at the Railway Station to receive the Prince of Wales on arrival, and conducted His Royal Highness and suite in carriages to the Sanganeer Gate of the city. Thence the Royal party proceeded in elephant procession through the main streets of the city to the Ajmere Gate, and from there in carriages to the Residency which had been prepared for His Royal Highness' reception.

Shortly after arrival of the Prince at the Residency, the Maharaja paid a formal visit to His Royal Highness.

Saturday, February 5, 1876.—His Royal Highness spent the day in shooting near Jeypoor. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by his suite, returned the visit of the Maharaja at His Highness' Palace with the customary formalities. After the visit, His Royal Highness dined with the Maharaja. A large party of guests were invited to meet His Royal Highness.

Sunday, February 6, 1876.—The Prince of Wales attended Divine Service at the Residency in the forenoon, and afterwards drove to the Palace where the Maharaja was in waiting to show His Royal Highness over the building. A large collection of the manufactures of Jeypoor were submitted for His Royal Highness' inspection. At 2 P.M. His Royal Highness drove to Amber and returned in the evening.

Monday, February 7, 1876.—The Prince of Wales left Jeypoor at 10 A.M., and reached Agra at 5 P.M. The Maharaja of Jeypoor took leave of His Royal Highness at the Railway Station.

GENERAL.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 353*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain R. H. F. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of receiving charge, during the absence of Captain Conolly, or until further orders.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 387*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, attached to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, officiated as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, from the 9th December 1875 to the 4th January 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 388*G.*—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple reverted to his substantive appointment of Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st February 1876, on which date Colonel W. D. Dickson resumed the duties of Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 15th February 1876.

No. 947.—Leave on medical certificate for one year, from the 13th March 1876, under Section 3 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 1014.—Mr. J. Westland received charge of the office of Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpúr Circle, from Mr. F. de H. Larpent, after noon, on the 5th February 1876.

No. 1016.—Mr. F. de H. Larpent is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

The 17th February 1876.

No. 1025.—Furlough for nineteen months, without medical certificate, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. J. Westland, Accountant General, Central Provinces.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 1038.—The following Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 14, dated 20th January 1876, is published for general information:—

"I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1876-77 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and nine pence three farthings (1*s.* 9¾*d.*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 1037.—*Statement of Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in January* 1876.

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In January 1876 ...	205	5,72,960	13,49,288	4	6,34,113	19,13,089

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 943.—Mr. W. Alpin is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. C. George, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 1040.—Mr. Turton Smith is temporarily appointed to be Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February 1876.

No. 145 *of* 1876.—Havildar Rampersaud, No. 1154, of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a pension of Rs. 4-15-4 per mensem, as a Naick, from 16th January 1876, to be paid in the North-Western Provinces' pension circle.

No. 146 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Colonel H. Hyde, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1249 of 1875,—*Deccan*, 31st January 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 4 of 1876,—*Sirius*, 23rd January 1876, from Calcutta.

Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1119 of 1875,—*Malwa*, 13th January 1876, from Calcutta.

No. 147 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Patrick Joseph Heffernan, of the Medical Department,—for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 148 *of* 1876.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 605 of 1875, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, that Officers of the Indian Service in receipt of Colonel's allowances, who while residing out of India are appointed to Brigade Commands in India, will be placed on the same footing as regards passage as General Officers selected for Divisional Commands; Officers succeeding to Colonel's allowances during their tenure of Brigade Commands in India will be entitled to passage home in like manner, at the expiration of their tour of service.

No. 149 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon-Major James Lumsdaine Bryden, M.D., of the Medical Department, Statistical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,—for fifteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 11th October 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Steam Ship *Bokhara*.

No. 150 *of* 1876.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 10th February 1876, the services of Surgeon L. R. Dawson, of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 151 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Gerard Noel Money, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 152 *of* 1876.—The furlough on private affairs granted to Surgeon-Major J. J. Clarke, M.D., in medical charge, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, by G. G. O. No. 48 of 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 153 *of* 1876.—The services of Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 154 *of* 1876.—The services of Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 13th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 155 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1206 of 1875, notifying an exchange between Captain J. B. B. Dickson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain R. G. Kennedy, 1st Dragoons, Captain Kennedy is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 23rd October 1875, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

No. 156 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major-General Robert Maclagan, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Agnew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner of Assam,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Weston Peile, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Public Works Department,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major George Cochet Chesnaye, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 157 *of* 1876.—The following native medical pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868 on the dates specified:—

General Number.	Names.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
549	Emam Khan	January 13, 1876.
1005	Deedhar Bux	Ditto 13, 1876.
933	Muhammud Habibullah ...	Ditto 27, 1876.

No. 158 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned passed medical pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant from the dates specified:—

Names.	Date of appointment to a permanent post.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Abdool Kurreem ...	Feb. 2, 1876	...
Naiz Oodeen Ahmed ...	Jan. 7, 1876	...
Mookund Ram ...	Jan. 15, 1876	...
Gobind Ram ...	Jan. 16, 1876	...
Lushkari Prasad ...	Jan. 19, 1876	June 1, 1871.

No. 159 *of* 1876.—The following additions are to be made to the scale of hospital equipment published in G. G. O. No. 830 of 1871, under the Head "Diet and Table Requisites," in the proportion specified:—

Plates, Butter, small ...	Per Regiment of Infantry 50. „ Wing do. 30. „ Regiment of Cavalry 30. „ Battery of Artillery 15.
Ditto ditto	For Depôts, to be regulated according to their size.

No. 160 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years, commencing from the dates of the casualties:—

Name.	Rank, Name, and Corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class and rate of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Kurreem Bebee.	Kote Duffadar Bahadoor Sing *alias* Rahamut Ali *alias* Bahadoor Khán, 11th Bengal Lancers, and formerly of the 1st Regiment, Hodson's Horse.	Jan. 7, 1874	Third Class, as a Sowar, Rs. 2-10-8 per mensem.	Punjab.
Sadha .	Pensioned Sepoy Rajah Ram Doobey, late 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Jan. 20, 1875	Third Class, Rs. 1-13-4 per mensem.	N. W. P.

No. 161 *of* 1876.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Dewa Singh, to be Jemadar, from the 6th September 1875, *vice* Saon Singh, deceased.

The 17th February 1876.

No. 162 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major Neil Benjamin Baillie, of the Medical Department,—for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 163 *of* 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that whenever a vacancy occurs in the Command of a Brigade of Artillery, the next senior Officer of the Brigade, in the performance of regimental duty in any Presidency, whether commanding any portion of the Brigade or not, will draw the Brigade Command Allowance.

Whilst drawing this allowance, he will cease to draw any allowance of which he may have been in receipt for the command of the Artillery in a station, district or division.

No. 164 *of* 1876.—Subadar Dirgulla, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is admitted to an invalid pension of Rs. 10 per mensem as Jemadar, from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps.

The pension to be paid in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 165 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut Division,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Major Scott in G. G. O. No. 1144 of 1875.

No. 166 *of* 1876.—With reference to the Notification in the Home Department, No. 97, dated the 14th February 1876, the services of Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M.D., Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of that Department, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Surgeon-Major J. Ewart, M.D., as Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital.

No. 167 *of* 1876.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 27, *dated the 28th January* 1876.—Granting Lieutenant W. H. Salmon, Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, two months' leave of absence in India on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, from the 20th December 1875.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 168 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is pro-

moted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Turner Hill, Bombay Staff Corps,—18th February 1876.

No. 169 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Brigadier-General T. F. Wilson, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), G. G. O. No. 119 of 1876,—*Deccan*, 31st January 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. L. Fisher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1114 of 1875,—*Deccan*, 31st January 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. H. Hanmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 56 of 1876,—*Khiva*, 3rd January 1876, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1260 of 1875,—*Venitia*, 6th December 1875, from Bombay.

Captain H. P. P. Nash, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G.G.O. No. 1035 of 1875,—*Euphrates*, 3rd December 1875, from Bombay.

Lieutenant D. A. Johnston, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 133 of 1876,—*Zambesi*, 24th January 1876, from Bombay.

Surgeon H. D. S. Compigné, M.D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1205 of 1875,—*Khedive*, 17th January 1876, from Bombay.

Surgeon P. J. Heffernan, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 147 of 1876,—*Deccan*, 31st January 1876, from Bombay.

No. 170 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Thomas Norgate, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Sialkot,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald William Graham, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Examiner, Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, Bombay,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Richard Swanne Robinson, of the Royal Artillery, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint,—for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Edmund John Hoskins, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 171 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon Charles Washington Shirley Deakin, M.B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eight months, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note II).

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 18*th February* 1876.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 12*th to* 18*th February* 1876.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
H. M.'s British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
William James Home Logan Home (*a*).	Lieutenant ..	Royal Engineers.	Sept. 29, 1875	No Will found.	1,817 11 8	...	April 18, 1876
Thos. White, M.B. (*b*) ...	Surgeon ...	1-5th Fusiliers.	Oct. 19, 1875	Intestate	705 9 5	...	...

(*a*) Next-of-kin—Mother, Mrs. Annie Logan Home.
(*b*) Next-of-kin—Mother, Mrs. White, Abbey House, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Ireland.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17*th February* 1876.

No. 4 *of* 1876.—Mr. E. G. Wells, Commander of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, is appointed Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim* from the date of his joining that vessel in England.

Mr. R. B. Lungley, Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Nemesis*, Officiating Commander of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Mr. Wells.

No. 5 *of* 1876.—Mr. R. B. Stevenson is at his own request permitted to resign his appointment as 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*.

No. 6 *of* 1876.—Mr. Edmund Good, 3rd Officer, Indian Government Marine, in charge of the Indian Government Steamer *Gemini* and Viceroy's boat establishment, is promoted to 2nd Officer in the Indian Government Marine, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Good will retain his present appointment until relieved.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February 1876.

No. 71.—The appointment of Lieutenant E. C. Fanshawe, R.E., as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Public Works Department Notification No. 469 of 17th November 1875), is with effect from 15th October 1875.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 72.—Sergeant R. Madams, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted to revert to Military duty.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 73.—Captain T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st March 1876, or any subsequent date that he may avail himself of it.

No. 74.—Mr. H. Prince, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, is promoted to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 18th October 1875, *vice* Mr. Nethersole.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major F. S. Stanton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 28th October 1875, the following reversions will take effect from that date:—

Mr. M. Rayne, to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. Prince, to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 75.—Baboo Womesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 76.—Mr. (late Sergeant) P. Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from date of discharge.

No. 77.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having approved of the substitution of the title of Examiner of Public Works Accounts for that of Controller of Public Works Accounts, it is hereby notified that the former designation shall henceforth be adopted in all official correspondence, with the usual modifications for the several ranks.

The 17th February 1876.

No. 78.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, with effect from such date as Colonel Gulliver may avail himself of privilege leave.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 79.—Mr. E. Marval is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

No. 80.—The following Engineer Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 21st September 1875:—

Mr. W. P. Milne.

Baboo Krith Chunder Chowdry.

No. 81.—Major A. J. Filgate, R. E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from 4th March 1876 or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1876.

No. 46.—Mr. F. W. F. Wiese, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1876.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 11th February 1876.

No. 113.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, in medical charge of the Bhopal Battalion and Sehore Political Agency, is granted twelve days' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th February 1876.

The 12th February 1876.

No. 116.—With reference to Notification No. 110, dated 24th January 1876, in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Captain G. F. Blowers was in charge of the current duties of the Bhopal Agency from the forenoon of the 30th December 1875 to the forenoon of the 4th February 1876, on which day Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby-Osborne, C. B., returned to Sehore.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd February 1876.

No. 2.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment in Central India, with effect from the 27th December 1875 :—

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, *vice* Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, deceased.

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. E. Nelson, *vice* Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, promoted.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 11th February 1876.

No. 166.—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, has been granted leave on private affairs for fifteen days, *viz.*, from the 12th to 26th July 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr. Sajudeen Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, officiated in the 1st Class during Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee's absence.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 31st January 1876.

No. 102.—Dr. J. Dougall, Madras Army, reported his arrival at Port Blair on the afternoon of the 31st January (this day), and took over charge of the duties of Senior Medical Officer from Dr. Rean.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-General,*
Offg. Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

No. 5.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Notification No. 4, dated 6th January 1876, to Mr. William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is cancelled, with effect from the 29th idem, the date on which he resumed his duties.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

Calcutta, the 17th February 1876.

No. 6.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Joseph Lincoln, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for two months, from the 10th instant, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st February 1876.

No. 14.—Babu Matta Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, where he reported his arrival on 24th January 1876 before noon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1876.

No. 528.—Privilege leave for fifty days is granted to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. W. H. King, C. E., at present attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works.

The Assistant Engineer availed himself of the leave from the forenoon of 11th February 1876.

Major D. C. Walker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, resumed executive charge of the Dinapore Division on the forenoon of 10th February 1876.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 11th February 1876.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated the 11th January 1876, Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on his return from the Camp of Exercise at Dehli, received over charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 8th instant.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 12th February 1876.

No. 7.—Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the Agra Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant Turner reported his departure from Meerut on the afternoon of 8th February 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Umballa, the 15th February 1876.

No. 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1 of the 21st ultimo, Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over and Raja Lall, Overseer, received over charge of the Mooltan Sub-Division, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the 6th February 1876.

J. P. L. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 2.—Lieutenant F. Moore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur Division, Military Works, to the Lahore Division, Military Works, and Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the latter to the former division.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1876.

No. 1519.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per rupee. A Supplementary Tariff Table is under preparation and will be circulated with the least possible delay, whereof Schedule 14 will be in force until further notice.

The 15th February 1876.

Notice is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices in Denmark can be obtained on and after 1st April next, through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges, and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which Orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made will be determined from time to time by the authorities of the Danish Post Office.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1531.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first six months of the year 1875-76, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874-75.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Sept. 1874.	April to Sept. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	8,507,914	8,678,848	170,934	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	333,675	336,527	2,852	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	208,793	222,127	13,334	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,161,283	1,226,964	65,681	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,319	250	...	2,069
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	1,179,048	1,305,484	126,436	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	2,813,917	2,944,940	131,023	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	4,162,284	4,071,390	...	90,894
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	1,471,717	1,513,662	41,945	...
X.—Mint ...	72,000	110,701	63,003	...	47,698
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	356,121	384,139	28,018	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	92,125	65,885	...	26,240
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	170,675	164,560	...	6,115
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	85,491	74,134	...	11,357
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	248,812	288,537	39,725	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	542,400	82,973	88,370	5,397	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	325,000	181,763	134,931	...	46,832
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	70,111	60,403	...	9,708
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	21,239,722	21,624,154	384,432	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	381,412	455,602	74,190	...
Public Works (Ordinary) ...	75,200	21,441	21,038	...	403
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	222,877	255,417	32,540	...
State Railways ...	230,000	41,993	114,550	72,557	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	3,901,501	3,214,241	...	687,260
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	25,808,946	25,685,002	...	123,944
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	187,209	161,048	...	26,161
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	25,996,155	25,846,050	...	150,105

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Sept. 1874.	April to Sept. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	1,356,387	1,466,577	110,190	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	178,087	183,999	5,912	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	156,907	155,551	...	1,356
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,447,700	1,172,726	1,187,041	14,315	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	208,325	168,712	...	39,613
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	41,157	41,935	778	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	179,000	86,086	91,883	5,797	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	218,077	259,374	41,297	...
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	1,967,236	1,853,121	...	114,115
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	33,539	37,453	3,914	...
12.—Mint ...	73,600	79,265	41,516	...	37,749
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	381,466	395,954	14,488	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	395,000	128,114	145,955	17,841	...
15.—Administration ...	1,247,400	594,075	615,562	21,487	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	124,691	114,527	...	10,164
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	1,127,308	1,138,936	11,628	...
18.—Marine ...	402,600	194,307	170,443	...	23,864
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	78,605	76,762	...	1,843
20.—Medical Services ...	180,200	91,844	90,065	...	1,779
21.—Political Agencies ...	303,000	151,884	161,663	9,779	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,675,600	638,817	624,008	...	14,809
24.—Superannuation ...	695,500	331,052	342,874	11,822	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,390,000	322,989	781,318	458,329	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	35,219	18,383	...	16,836
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,058,400	2,515,064	2,541,610	26,546	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	269	269	...
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	12,213,227	12,705,491	492,264	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	5,597,517	5,696,678	99,161	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	953,428	1,120,596	167,168	...
Ditto, Extraordinary ...	3,600,200	1,345,330	1,451,456	106,126	...
Land and Supervision ...	91,000	37,667	34,758	...	2,909
Guaranteed Interest in India ...	35,000	18,740	17,833	...	907
State Railways ...	180,000	45,809	100,120	54,311	...
Working Expenses Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	1,538,585	1,580,096	41,511	...
TOTAL ...	47,446,600	21,750,303	22,707,028	956,725	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	13,617,300	6,700,550	6,343,591	...	356,959
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	28,450,853	29,050,619	599,766	...

* { Indian including Ceylon up to August. Indo-European up to July.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE; CALCUTTA, *The 16th February 1876.*

E. GAY, *Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller General.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 15th February 1876.

Babu Karna Maya Banerjee, 3rd Grade Accountant, attached to the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th February 1876 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification dated 18th December 1875.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th February 1876.

No. 27.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 16th December 1875.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. W. H. Duval, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th February 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Ogden, Accountant, 4th Grade, was granted privilege leave on the 3rd January 1876, and reported his return on 23rd idem.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 10th instant, from the leave on medical certificate to Europe for six months (subsequently extended to nine months by the Secretary of State), granted under Government of India Gazette Notification, Part II, No. 466, dated 2nd April 1875, and is granted subsidiary leave from 1st to 10th current inclusive.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 28th January 1876.

No. 8.—Mr. W. R. Hussey, Accountant, 4th rade, Store-keeper's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half from 17th January 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 17th April 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Fatehabad Division to the Barnagar Division.

No. 11.—Babu Bhootnath Dass, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Deputy Controller, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to the Office of Store-keeper, Neemuch State Railway, Depôt Stores, Indore.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 12.—Babu Chooney Lall Dass, Assistant Surgeon, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for thirty-five days from 31st January 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 13.—Babu Kundun Lall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th February 1876.

No. 14.—Babu Denonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Barnagar Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 1st February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 330.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 466, dated 15th November 1875, Sergeant F. Allen, late Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the 3rd January 1876.

No. 331.—Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 300, dated 6th December 1875, on the 29th January 1876.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 334.—Mr. J. A. Edwards, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No. 310, dated 4th January 1876.

No. 335.—Mr. T. C. Marshall, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Larkhana Division, is granted thirty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from August 23rd. This cancels this Office Notification No. 221 of 20th September 1875.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 336.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

Lieutenant J. F. Hewson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District.

Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Mehur Division to Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, as a temporary measure.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 151.—Referring to Gazette Notification No. 16, dated 4th January 1876, Babu Shyamlall Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return, on the forenoon of 1st February 1876, from one month's privilege leave.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 153.—Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 10th January 1876, has reported his departure from Ajmere to have been on the forenoon of the 11th January 1876.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 15th February 1876.

No. 4.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 12 of 19th January 1876, Mr. J. E. Phipps Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 6th ultimo, and is posted to this office as Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 11 of the 18th January 1876, Mr. J. T. Fernandez, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1876, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

No. 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 2240 E. of 25th October 1875, Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure on 26th December 1875 for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi and returned on the afternoon of the 29th January 1876, and is re-posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 172 of 26th January 1876, Mr. T. Concannon, Engineer Apprentice, reported himself at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 31st January 1876, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

No. 8.—Mr. V. Righy, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Durbhunga Division to the Kosee Extension Surveys, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 2 of 3rd January 1876, Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 218 E., of 5th February 1876, Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Engineer Apprentice, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, Parbatipur, the 15th February 1876.

No. 133.—The following Engineers, transferred to this Railway by the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6 of 10th January 1876, reported their arrival on the dates named:—

Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 26th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of 24th January 1876.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of 26th January.

No. 134.—The under-mentioned Engineers are posted to the Assam Extension Survey:—

Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Goalpara Survey Party.

Mr. J. Watkin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Goalpara Survey Party.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Goalpara Survey Party.

Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Cooch Behar Survey Party.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Cooch Behar Survey Party.

Mr. G. F. Beyts, Surveyor, transferred from No. 1, Nator Division, to Cooch Behar Survey Party.

No. 135.—Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B. S. C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, No. 4, Haldibari Division, availed himself of one month's preparatory leave, granted in Director's Notification, No. 15 of 25th January 1876, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

No. 136.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 191 of 29th November 1875, by the Director of State Railways, and rejoined this line on the forenoon of the 18th January 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 7th, 1876 ...	...	...	..	7,47,020	26,73,487
" 8th " ...	1,11,690	...	1,11,690	7,48,457	26,73,487
" 9th " ...	..	..	1,11,690	7,49,991	26,73,487
" 10th " ...	...	.	1,11,690	7,50,448	26,73,487
" 11th " ...	..	.	1,11,685	7,52,391	25,73,487
" 12th " ...	...	.	1,11,685	7,52,451	25,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th Feb. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Devendranath	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
Govindacharan	...	Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	...	Ditto.
David, Ismail	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Gnanendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhuttacharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Nandakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Das, Bipinvihari	...	Teacher.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
Munshilal	...	Delhi College.
Ray, Kedarnath	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Kalikumar	...	Presidency College.
Sriram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 18th February 1876.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,66,700	1,68,23,300	1,10,28,900	1,58,92,300	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,16,[illegible],800	83,800	5,24,92,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,34,13,285
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	500	5,500	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	9,000	88,000	42,500	1,60,900	...	...	68,300	...	1,41,900	...	...	5,10,600
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,75,700	1,69,21,300	1,10,71,900	1,62,05,700	38,50,300	2,53,000	3,17,37,100	83,800	5,26,34,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,88,885
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	17,200	36,400	39,100	25,800	...	2,000	3,70,000	...	78,000	...	...	5,68,500
Balance on 15th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,58,500	1,68,84,900	1,10,32,800	1,61,79,900	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,258 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,156 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1875 to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 3 "
" 1st January 1876 to 15th January 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "
" 1st February " to 15th February " " " 6 " " " 5 "
2,277 — 2,177 lakhs.
2,177
Balance against India ... 100

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th Feb. 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,805	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,39,97,914 15 10 (Rs. A. P.)	3,16,08,493	1	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,76,10,578 1 4 (Rs. A. P.)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,51,73,396	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,97,919	4	4
Sundries	4,93,144	0	11
TOTAL ...	8,19,75,759	2	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,68,20,735	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	68,94,919	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	37,24,062	14	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,60,82,609	7	8
Dead Stock	10,67,172	3	0
Stamps	13,076	4	0
Balances with other Banks ...	6,18,844	11	5
Sundries	4,34,835	9	11
Bullion	20,168	13	7
	4,56,46,424	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,19,77,065 7 6 (Rs. A. P.)	3,63,29,334	5	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,43,52,268 14 3 (Rs. A. P.)			
TOTAL ...	8,19,75,759	2	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th February 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
316	... B 44—50961 ...	100	... Mr. S. Brewty, Punrooty.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
266	... B 39—59463 } wrongly joined. } „ —59464 }	5	... C. Casee Chetty & Co., Govindapa Naick Street, Madras.
304	... B 44—52632 ...	100	... T. Venkiah, Kurnool.
	„ —56558 ...	100	...
	„ —57105 ...	100	...
	B 28—75161 ...	500	...
310	... B 39—63739 ...	5	... A. Theroovengadasawmy Moodalier, Bangalore.
311	... B 41—46254 ...	10	... Mahomed Ali, Chief Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.
312	... B 43—27586 } wrongly joined. } „ —27589 }	50	... M. Panpiah Chetty, 47, Vurda Mootheapen Street, Madras.
313	... B 49—30524 ...	10	... T. Thegasoondrum Pillay, Tanjore.
314	... B 49—26766 } wrongly joined. } „ —26765 }	10	... Zillah Rungiah Chetty, Madras.
319	... B 36—95116 } ditto ... B 39—42754 }	5	... Y. Ramiah Naidu, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th February 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
152	... M 16—87466 ...	10	... Moonshi Ahmedun Khan, Manager, "Ususain Press," Ander Kote, Meerut.
153	... C 84—64573 ...	20	... Mr. A. Gordon, Student, Elphinstone College, 2, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.
154	... C 99—10239 ...	20	... Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, No. 88, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
146	... C 93—85980 ...	100	... Surgeon J. McCloghey, Indian Medical Department, Sholapur.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th February 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
745	D 4—30317	50	Brigadier General Browne, Agra.
	„ —47209	50	
	L 49—83307	50	
	„ —89459	50	
	„ —89460	50	
	„ —89461	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
746	D 10—44624	5	P. Philpott, Esq., Narora.
	„ —44625	5	
	D 5—63643	20	
	L 47—10133	20	
748	D 10—69762 } wrongly joined. „ —69757 }	5	Messrs. D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay.
749	D 6—26542 } ditto F 7—55042 }	10	Messrs. Kerrtarruck & Co., Calcutta.
750	L 51—19919	100	Girdhari Lall Manohar Lall, Mainporie.
751	D 11—25083 mutilated	10	Boodh Singh, Jullundur.
	L 49—77447 ditto	50	
752	D 7—74357	100	Govind Dass, Banda.
754	D 10—63109	5	Mrs. Thomason, Bareilly.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 11th February* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
33	E 10—06204	10	Mr. E. M. Bareiro, Apothecary, Dalhousie.
34	L 19—92067	50	Kenehya, Manasan, Tehsil Zufferwal, *vid* Sealkote.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7	E 4—14712 } wrongly joined. „ —14713 }	50	Mit Sing, Daffadar, X Regiment, Bengal Lancers, Camp Dehli.
14	E 3—81143	100	Messrs. Dut, Bhur & Co., Calcutta.
	„ —81145	100	
22	E 4—76846	50	The Manager, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Calcutta.
	E 12—00525	20	
	E 7—45325	5	
26	E 6—67186 } wrongly joined. „ —63904 }	10	Babu T. C. Banerje, Booking Clerk, East Indian Railway, Ghazeeabad.
30	E 5—72613 } ditto „ —91189 }	20	R. Ballard, Esq., Palampore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 12th February* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 3—08305	100	Mundalika Ramachendrudu, of Coconada.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office; *The 4th February* 1876.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTES.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 8—43948 } „ —43949 }	20	Mr. Laxuman Govind, Great Indian Peninsular Railway Munmar.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 14th February* 1876.

H. KEENE.
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
351	L 69—42251	100	Babu Haran Chunder Biswas.
	„ —33311	100	
352	L 64—84543	20	Turton Smith, Esq.
	„ —84546	20	
	L 65—28400	20	
353	L 69—48904	100	Babu Radhika Nath Khan.
357	L 53—23957	1,000	Syud Buckht.
359	L 67—28973	50	Sharafutoollah Hajee.
	L 66—99951	50	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
223	L 2—56307	10	Bunseedhur Khettry.
	„ —56309		
224	L 4—31746	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —31749		
	L 1—83825	10	
	L 4—88366		
	L 45—67963	20	
	„ —67965		
	L 44—27046	10	
	„ —27045		
	L 45—47407	20	
	„ —47405		
	L 22—14737	5	
	„ —14732		
	„ —12246	5	
	„ —12245		
	„ —14665	5	
	„ —14664		
225	L 60—81379	10	Shaik Mohibboollah.
	L 57—38699		
226	L 20—95240	5	F. J. L. Lyell, Esq.
	„ —77634		
227	L 20—38761	5	Babu Hurry Mohun Ghall.
	„ —38762		
228	L 20—37449	5	L. C. Vogel, Esq.
	„ —37448		
229	L 63—07063	20	E. W. S. Login, Esq.
	„ —07064		
470	L 44—61909	10	Babu Dhonunjoy Jana.
471	L 64—65592	20	Babu Raj Coomar Mookerjee.
	„ —60670	20	
	„ —16217	20	
	„ —42884	20	
	L 23—33826	5	
	„ —33825	5	
472	A 27—83957	20	J. Maxwell, Esq.
	„ —63458	20	
473	L 45—02153	20	G. T. Peppe, Esq.
474	L 46—73181	20	Babu Mohendro Nath Bose.
475	L 23—47915	5	Babu Umes Chunder Ganguly.
476	L 43—88819	10	Messrs. K. N. Mitter & Co.
	L 60—34341	10	
	L 42—39272	10	
	L 60—58208	10	
	„ —15799	10	
	L 44—09179	10	
	L 5—78667	10	
	L 57—28211	10	
	L 6—78544	10	
	L 42—35718	10	
	L 59—67438	10	
	L 65—67577	20	
	„ —58871	20	
	L 64—05706	20	
	L 43—41845	10	
	„ —23112	10	
	L 61—23831	10	
477	L 44—39701	10	Babu Ram Gopaul Bagchi.
478	L 40—09311	10	Captain A. P. Garnett.
479	L 23—55463	5	Jotoo Sing.
480	A 96—45357	10	Babu Gopaul Chunder Dass.
	„ —45354	10	
	L 23—36775	5	
481	L 65—15732	20	Babu Atol Chunder Shah.
482	L 23—03343	5	Babu Rakhal Das Mookerjee.
483	L 49—05118	50	Jowaher Lal.
484	L 77—51773	20	G. R. Clarke, Esq.
	L 34—52625	10	
	L 61—65684	10	
	L 61—05423	10	
485	L 20—21349	5	C. N. Jefferies, Esq.
486	A 8—23399	10	Babu Deno Nath Roy.
487	L 41—27229	10	R. deDombal, Esq.
	L 65—94152	20	
488	L 61—46213	10	E. F. May, Esq.
	„ —59530	10	
	L 12—27869	20	
489	L 3—58733	10	W. M. Taylor, Esq.
490	A 50—17206	10	G. G. Smith, Esq.
	„ —29849	10	

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 18th February 1876.*

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *H. Apcar* and *Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 24th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th February 1876.

Agent, Mofussil Trading Agency.
Allpress, Mrs.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baines, Capt. J. E.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barnett, H. O.
Barrett, M.
Bedmiles, H. S.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Berkely, W.
Biscaccianti, A.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackshaw, C.
Blackwell, J. W.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs., and Co.
Bolton, H.
Bowles, C. D.
Burrage, Mrs. Anne.
Burton, James.
Caddy, P. J.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Chatterjee and Co.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surg.-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Creper, W.
Currie, R.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Douglas, Capt.
Duke, Oliver.
Duval, W. H. D.
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Frost, Miss T.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, Capt. G.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Grobb, Julius.
H. H. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chunder Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Henderson, A. C.
Hewertt, W.
Hill, Lt. Col. G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Hoskins, Mrs. M.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Capt. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacob, M. J.
Johns, Miss.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg.-Major W. H.
Jordan, J. C.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddell, Mrs.
Liddle, Mrs.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Mawson, W. P.
McEven, A. N.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Mohun Ch. Roychowdry.
Monty, Charles.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Murray, Major A. H.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Norville, Geo.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Price & Young, Messrs.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Reid, Monsieur.
Richardson, James.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Shouldham, Miss.
Slater, J.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiggles, J. H.
Storks, Sidney.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Testar, Mrs. C.
Townsend, E. S.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Welsh, J. W.
White, C. Æ.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
"B."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Byrnes, J.
Carpenter, W. J.
Carter, Bonham.
Cottam, Henry.
Danison, Co.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Field, Miss Clara.
Field, Rev. H. M. (D.D.)
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hastings, Lord.
Henderson, Dr. J. D.
Henderson, W.
Henderson, Dr.
Henty, G. A.
Hoare, H. E.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Macbean, J.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
McWilliams.
Mourity, J. J.
Nash, G. S.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ribur, D.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Snow, J. T.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Wardle, J. L.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Wheeler, C.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Mooney, L. H.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Wardle, T. L.

Papers.

Aubinash Chunder Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Money, Miss F.
Wardle, T. L.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

No. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	As.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, 4 fasci.	2	0
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	0
Chitanyá Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Márkandeya Purána, 7 fasci.	4	6
Kámandaki, 3 fasci.	1	14
Srauta sutra, Asvaláyanna, 11 fasci.	6	14
——— Látyána, fasci. 9	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Nyáya Darsana, 3 fasci.	1	14
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	1	14
Nárada Pancharátra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmana Upanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Kávyádarsa, 5 fasci.	3	2
Sánkhyysára, 1 fasciculus	0	10
Brihat Sanhitá, 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara, 5 fasci.	3	2
Taittiriya Bráhman, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiriya Sanhitá, 28 fasci.	17	8
Taittiriya Aranyaka, 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1	14
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Mimánsá Drasana, 12 fasci.	7	8
Tándya Bráhmana, 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Bráhmana, 2 fasci.	1	10
Atharvana Upanishad, 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Purána, 8 fasci.	5	0
Sáma Veda Sanhitá, 15 fasci.	9	6
Gopála Tápani, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisinha Tápani, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 13 fasci.	8	2
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 5 fasci.	3	2
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiriya Prátisakhiya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Rájatarangini	4	0
Mahábhárata, vols. 3rd and 4th	40	0
Purána Sangraha	1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci.	1	4
Brihadáranyaka Upanishad, English, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sánkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáhitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci.	2	8
Brahma Sutra, English	1	0
Kátantra Vyákarana, 4 fasci.	4	0
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. ...	25	0
Risala-i-Shamshiyah	1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci.	3	0
Nukhbat-ul Fikr	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci.	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Ismail, 4 fasci.	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci.	3	2
Suyuti's Itqan, 10 fasci.	8	0
Isabah, 23 fasci., with supplement	17	14
Tarikh Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci.	4	6
Tarikh-i-Baibaki, 9 fasci.	5	10
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J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

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No. IV, for February 1876.

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CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In the Sub-Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan five Government Securities belonging to me:—

1 Note No. 033134 / 325379 } of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 2,000.
1 Ditto 032989 of do. do. for Rs. 500.
1 Ditto 035850 / 3105 } of the 4 per cent loan of 1st February 1843, for Rs. 500.
1 Ditto 035851 / 13612 } of do. do. for Rs. 1,000.
1 Ditto 029381 / 27855 } of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000.

DEJOPROSUNNO. SIRKER.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 037506 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally purchased by the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

COMUL CHURN ENDRO.

Stolen

At Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, Compt. No. 10927 of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500.

M. JOHNSTONE.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India ;

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

When such power may be exercised.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal ;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language ;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction ;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State ;

(g) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them; and

(h) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be a legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(a). The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal:

(b). They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its Mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government:

(c). The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India;

(d). Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English:

(e). The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction:

(f). Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State:

(g). Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them:

(h). Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognized by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27th January 1876. W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate of Egmore, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate of Egmore, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11th February 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Saving of powers under local laws.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

Definitions.

"Special law." "Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law." "Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Investigation." "Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Inquiry." "Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquired into." "Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Trial." "Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender:

"Written." "Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

"Presidency-town." "Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"District." "District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"High Court." "High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"Cognizable offence or case." "Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case." "Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Bailable offence or case." "Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Non-bailable offence or case." "Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 7, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b*.) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c*.) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dákáits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Service of summons at distant places.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

Form of warrant.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Force of warrant of arrest.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate sitting at one of the Police Courts of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to several persons.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

Proclamation for person absconding.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of forfeited property.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Right of accused to be defended.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Criminal Courts to be open.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

64. Cases triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Further list.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

74. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

In every such case the Magistrate shall enter in a register the following particulars:

(a) the serial number,

(b) the date of the commission of the offence,

(c) the name of the complainant,

(d) the name of the accused person,

(e) the offence complained of or proved,

(f) the prisoner's plea,

(g) the final order,

(h) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

75. The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Object and effect of complaint.

76. No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

77. No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

78. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall dea with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

79. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

80. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

81. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

82. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation to person informed or complained against.

83. In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Withdrawal of complaint.

84. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of appeal.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer em-

powered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

High Court may reduce punishment.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue ; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment :

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance ; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto ; nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him ; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine :

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court : but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Report of chemical examiner.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or in-

directly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

Witnesses.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

In cases tried upon summons.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

In cases tried upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

Search-warrant when grantable.

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Direction of search-warrant.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Endorsement.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-wararnt to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may attend personally.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When bail not to be taken.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

158. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge of sureties.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

Release of lunatic on security given.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

187. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 478 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code;

but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 193, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his

appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

Binding of sentenced person.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad liyelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Contents of order for security.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of bond.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Imprisonment in default of security.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

Discharge of surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Power to award costs.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

Reference to High Court.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFICES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonmentfor 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of Police.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - .	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant. -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing appenhension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court of Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance. - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons .	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death - - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both -	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto . -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto,
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
	If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas, of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 106).

To the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be,* to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 229).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* "within my cognizance" *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE LARVA OR BOT OF THE ŒSTRUS OVIS OR GADFLY OF SHEEP, AND THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP AFFECTED WITH THE LARVA.

From J. H. B. HALLEN, ESQ., Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, to Colonel H. K. BURNE, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William,—(No. 84H, *Agricultural*, dated Camp Hissar, the 20th January 1875.)

IN reply to your docket No. 1010, dated the 19th October last,* which I have deferred answering before, in order that after due enquiry my report may be as complete as possible, I have the honor to state that the *larva* or bot of the *œstrus ovis* or gadfly of sheep is known in most parts of the world as causing great annoyance to them, but I am inclined to believe its presence is seldom or ever attended with fatal results.

*With accompaniments herewith returned.

2. In inspecting the sheep of the Hissar cattle farm yesterday, I found many affected, but on enquiry was informed, as is generally allowed, that deaths are never known to occur from the presence of the *larva*. Most shepherds and all butchers are fully aware of the nature of the symptoms. Indeed it is rare to find all sheep of even a very small flock without some suffering from the presence of the *larva*.

Persons who are fond of sheep's head are generally aware of the necessity of carefully removing "the grubs" from the nostrils and sinuses of the head prior to cooking.

3. The late Mr. Bracy Clark's Essay on the *œstrus* in the 3rd Volume of the Linnœan Transactions affords the best English account of these bots; and Reaumur, a French writer in the *Memoires pour servir á l. Histoire des Insectes*, Volume IV., page 556, has written another interesting account.

In a conversation I recently had in Bombay with Mr. Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of that presidency, he showed me in a French Veterinary periodical a paper by Professor Roll, of Vienna, fully discussing the subject, and I suggested his forwarding a copy when giving his opinion, which he informed me he was about recording.

Professor Roll's account is the latest published.

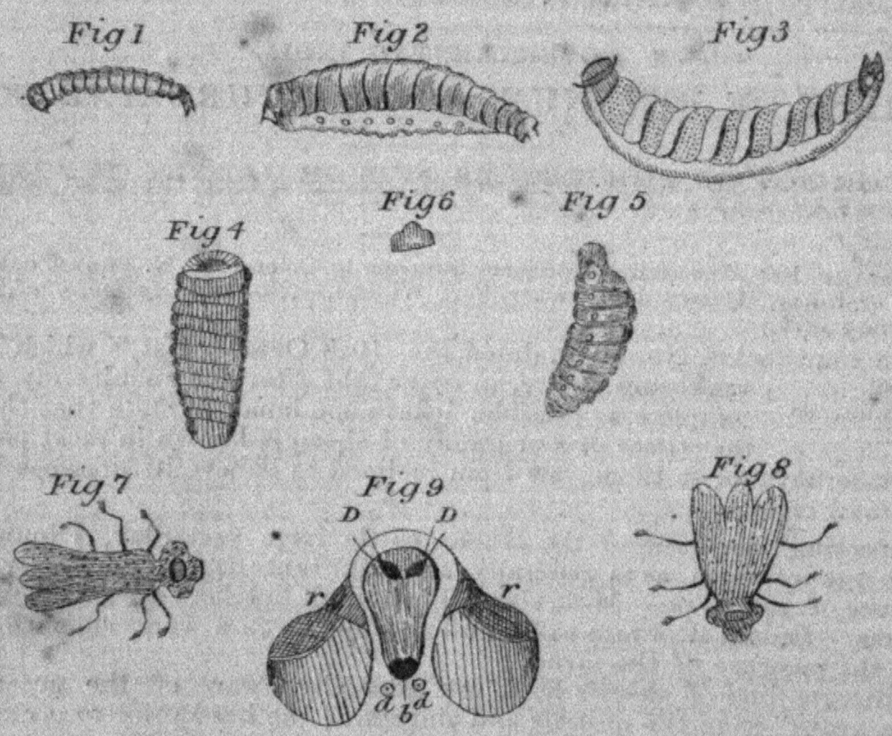
I take the following extract from a description recorded by Youatt in his work on sheep, new edition, 1866:—

"Even in horned sheep the plates of the frontal bones are not so far separated from each other as in the ox, nor are the frontal sinuses so offensive (page 384), yet the sheep is subject to an excessive annoyance from which the ox is comparatively exempt. There is a fly of the Diptera order (flies with two wings and behind them two globular bodies supported on slender pedicles, called, and properly so, poisers) the *œstrus ovis* or gadfly of the sheep. It assumes its perfect winged form in some uncertain period from May

to July, and then is an intolerable nuisance to the sheep, especially in woody countries, and in the neighbourhood of copses. If only one appears, the whole flock is in the greatest agitation. They gather together with their heads in the centre, and their muzzles buried in the sand, if they can find any, and are in continual motion, stamping with their feet, and snorting, in order to guard their noses against the assault of their puny enemy; then one of them, who is more especially attacked, will burst from his companions and gallop across the field, looking fearfully behind him at every step."

"The *œstrus* impelled by powerful instinct, endeavours to deposit its eggs on the inner margin of the nose. By the warmth and moisture of the part they are almost immediately hatched, and the *larvae* or little maggots crawl up the nose, and find their way to the residence which Nature designed for them. In the act of passing up the nose, they seem to give great annoyance; for the sheep gallop furiously hither and thither, and seem almost mad."

"Having traced their circuitous course through an aperture under the turbinated bone into the maxillary sinus, they sometimes lodge there, others proceed thence into the frontal sinus, and some reach the cavity of the bone of the horn (p. 384). They are found occasionally in every cavity with which that of the nose communicates. When it has arrived at, or selected, its place of residence, the *larva* fixes itself on the membrane of the sinus by means of two tentacula or hooks which grow from the side of the mouth, and there it remains, feeding on the mucus secreted by this membrane from June or July to May or June."



1. The *larva* or bot of the *œstrus ovis* half grown. All these figures, except the last, are of the natural size.
2. The same at its full growth.
3. The under part of the *larva* showing the tentacula and the mode of progression.
4. The *œstrus ovis* in the pupa state.
5-6. The shell after the fly has escaped, and the manner in which it was effected.
7-8. The *œstrus* giving a side and a full length view of it.
9. The head of the *œstrus*, magnified, showing particularly the tentacula, and the apparent want of a mouth.

(Youatt on Sheep, new edition, 1866, page 365.)

"The *larva* is composed of eleven rings, which form a species of cone a little flattened. Figure 1 represents it having attained about one-half of its growth. It is white, with the exception of two small brown patches by the side of each other at its tail; these are the posterior stigmata which are sometimes erect, but generally enclosed within the last ring as in a purse. Below and in the same ring is the anus, concealed by some fleshy folds. On either side, as seen at figure 3, is a fleshy appendage, the use of which is not known. In figure 2, it is represented at its full size, and it will be seen that it is larger than the bot of the horse, but smaller than that which is sometimes found in the warbles on the backs of cattle. The head is armed with two crotchets (see figures 3 and 9,) they are strong, and of a brown color, and have the appearance of little horns. By means of them the bot attaches itself to the membrane of the cavity in which it is contained. The whiteness of the young bot has now partially disappeared. The most elevated of the rings, and particularly of those reaching from the middle of the back to the tail, have gradually changed to a pale, and afterwards to a dark brown; and on each ring are three or four round spots of a still darker colour. At the edge of each of the rings are a few short stems or bristles, and below them (see figure 2) are some small rounded spots of a darker colour."

"The fleshy portions between the rings on the belly of the *larva* are covered with small red spines, the points of which turn backward. They may be felt by drawing the finger lightly over the bot from the tail to the head. These spines probably assist in progression."

"At some time between the middle of April and the end of July, these *larva* have attained their full growth, and seek to escape from their prison. They give great annoyance to the sheep while this is taking place, who again are continually stamping with their feet, and violently sneezing. It is rarely that the exit of the grub from the nose is seen, owing to the impatience of the sheep, and his tossing of the head and continual sneezing."

"They who would make themselves acquainted with the appearance of the bot must purchase some sheep's heads at this time of the year, and saw them open. A great many will be found without any bots; a great many others will have one bot, some will have two, and a few will have three. It is not often that that number is exceeded, although, in a few instances, the head of the sheep has contained nearly a dozen of them."

"When the worms are caught in the act of expulsion from the nose, or are taken in their perfect state from the cavities of a newly killed sheep, they are very restless, and are continually marching, or rather dragging themselves rapidly along. When placed upon the hand, they find their way to the division of the fingers, and, using the points of their crotchets, they endeavour to force them apart. They soon get to the bottom of the loose earth or powder in the usual insect box; and if they are placed on the ground, and the soil is tolerably light, they very speedily bury themselves in it and are lost. Those however that are not arrived at maturity will quickly perish for want of the nutriment from which they were too soon taken. Those that survive in order to undergo their pupa state form to themselves no artificial covering, but their skin gradually contracts and hardens around them. In twenty-four hours it begins to resist the pressure of the finger, and at the expiration of the second day the *larva* has become a perfect chrysalis."

"Figure 4 gives an accurate representation of it. It is smaller than in its first stage of existence, but retains much of the same appearance, except that it has become of a more uniform brown black colour."

"According as the season is more or less favorable, or in proportion to the warmth of the bed or the box in which the insect has taken refuge, the time of the pupa stage of existence is lengthened or shortened. M. Valisnieri states that a worm which he took on July the 5th underwent its final change at the expiration of forty days; but sixty-three days passed before one that he found in April became a perfect fly. Notwithstanding the hardness of the chrysalis, they seemed to escape from their prison with perfect ease. A small part of the head of the pupa becomes detached, and the fly creeps out. Figures 5 and 6 give a sufficiently accurate idea of this."

"The fly is considerably smaller than the size of the *larva* would indicate, Its head and corslet, taken together, are as long as the body; and that is composed of five rings, tiger-coloured on the back, with some small points and larger patches of a deep brown colour. The belly is of nearly the same colour, but has only one large circular spot on the centre of each of the rings—See figures 7 and 8, which represent the *œstrus* of the natural size and appearance. The length of the wings is nearly equal to that of the body, which they almost entirely cover. They are prettily striped and marked. The poisers are concealed by the small and shelly portion of the wings."

"The head of the fly is singularly formed. It is large in proportion to the general bulk of the insect. The eyes have the appearance of net work, and are of a deep and changeable green colour. They occupy less space upon the head than those of most

other flies. In the small space between them are placed three other minute eyes in the form of a triangle. They may be discovered in a tolerable light, or by a lens of small power. The rest of the head is yellow and seemingly hollow. It appears as if it were perforated by a great number of small holes like a piece of sponge, and at the bottom of each of these cavities a small black spot appears. On the anterior and under part of the head are two short antennæ with large bulbous bases—see figure 9. There are very few hairs on the head, but many on the body, sides and legs. A little beneath and towards the throat are three little brown spots or projections in the form of a triangle."

The habitat of sheep is no doubt in mountainous districts, and I think it may be conjectured that only in their domesticated condition in the plains they become subject to the attack of the *œstrus*. The wild sheep of the Cashmere hills are I believe never found attacked, and probably from the fly not being in those regions.

With reference to the treatment of sheep affected, I am induced to think that if a solution of alum were poured down the nostrils morning and evening for a few days, it would cause the *larva* to let go their hold of the living membrane of the nostrils and sinuses of the head, and they would then be easily expelled, but I have in conversation with the officer in charge of the Hissar cattle farm arranged that medicinal remedies, for which I will give him prescriptions, shall be fairly tested, and I will in due course do myself the honor to report whether the results of the several kinds of treatment be attended with benefit or not.

From J. H. B. HALLEN, ESQ., Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon. and Member, Special Stud Commission, to Colonel H. K. BURNE, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Fort William,—(No. 92, "Gadfly of Sheep" / Treatment, dated Camp Saharunpore, the 15th January 1876.)

In continuation of my letter No. 53, dated the 16th August last, and with reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I have now the honor to report, for the information of Government, with regard to the several kinds of treatment I have since adopted from time to time with sheep affected with the *larva* of the "*œstrus ovis*" or "gadfly of sheep."

2. During the months of August and September 1875, I obtained the heads of recently killed sheep affected with bots, and on removing the latter, carried out experiments as to the power of many likely kinds of mineral and vegetable drugs to kill them, noting particularly the strength of each solution or mixture in which the bots were placed. By these means I was enabled to judge of the lowest strength of the several kinds of drugs which affected more or less the *larvae*. These measures were necessary, because the drugs to be employed with the hope of causing the bots to let go their hold of the membrane lining the nasal chambers and sinuses, should be of a strength sufficient to effect the above, but not to damage the membrane of the nose or endanger the life of a sheep in the event of any being swallowed by the animal.

3. I found that it was not difficult to destroy the bots by solutions of a strength which would not endanger the life of a sheep; and after carefully watching the effects of different strengths of different medicines on living bots, placed in small glasses, I was enabled to arrive at an opinion as to which particular drug that could be easily obtained in the bazar, might be employed with a fair chance of success.

I then obtained living sheep affected with bots, and continued my experiments with them, making the different preparations and administering them myself, and I found after several days careful administering of, and watching the effects of the several preparations, that the remedy which had the best effect was that of a solution of alum of the strength of one part to twenty (20) to sixteen (16) parts of boiling water, administered when cold, and carefully poured into the nostrils of the sheep, morning and evening.

The sheep were kept tied on a clean pavement, and a boy was placed to watch them and secure any bots that might escape from their nostrils. Several *larvae* were picked up during the course of the day, and they were found to escape generally after the sheep sneezed.

4. Great care is requisite while administering the alum solution, so as to allow of the sheep at once stooping his head, sneeze, and cough, when the larynx became irritated by the alum. One sheep, after two or three days' treatment, showed symptoms of bronchial inflammation, which was doubtless caused by the irritating action of the medicine on the larynx and bronchial tubes.

5. Though the results were in a measure satisfactory as showing that a solution of alum will cause bots to let go their hold and become dislodged, still the care that is necessary in dosing the sheep is such that it can hardly be expected to be used by ordinary shepherds, and I fear the plan cannot be safely adopted with ordinary sheep, but might with advantage be employed with sheep of great value and worth the trouble and care that must be given in adopting the treatment.

6. I beg to add, with reference to paragraph 3 of my letter No. 84H, dated 20th January 1875, that I was informed by one of the European farmers of Dera Dun that hill sheep at Mussoorie are not affected, but that if they are removed from the Himalayas to the plains, and kept there for a time, they do become affected with bots.

I took opportunities of inspecting hill sheep that I saw in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie, and did not find any showing symptoms of having bots.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th FEBRUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The only rain reported during the week is a light fall in Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawulpindi in the Punjab, slight showers in Bhurtpore, Ajmere and Jeypore, and a few drops in Sylhet. In Madras and Mysore prospects continue unimproved. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress: the outturn is expected to be fair. The *rabi* harvest has also commenced in the Central Provinces and Berar: prospects are good. In Rajputana and Central India the crops promise well. In Bengal the rice crop is now all reaped, and the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun: rain is much required for such crops as remain on the ground. Rain is said to be urgently wanted in Upper Assam. Prospects are reported good from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but rain is required, and in the Punjab more rain would also be beneficial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 17th)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; gram, pulse, and chillies harvested; outturn about half; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; cholera 114 seizures, 54 deaths, in 5 taluks; fever in 7, and small-pox in 4 taluks; mild epizoötic aphtha continues; pasture scanty.
Kurnool („ 16th)	*Nil*	Season generally good; horse gram and *cholum* harvested in some, and being harvested in other taluks; other crops thriving; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera in Cumbum and Nundial, 11 seizures, 5 deaths; diarrhœa in Cumbum; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, except in Markapur, Nundial and Pattikonda; pasture and water abundant.
Tanjore („ 17th)	*Nil*	River almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops; standing crops not thriving in several localities for want of rain; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 254 seizures, 207 deaths; cattle disease in many places, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly („ 16th)	*Nil*	No change in water-supply since last report; crops suffering from want of rain; outturn generally below average; markets well supplied; prices rising; cholera prevailing in all taluks, 153 seizures, 76 deaths; 59 cases of small-pox in Kulitallai; foot and mouth disease prevailing among cattle.
Malabar („ 17th)	*Nil*	Harvesting second crop almost completed; outturn not very good owing to want of seasonable rain; markets well supplied; prices tending to rise; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 1,046 seizures, 930 deaths; small-pox in North Malabar; cattle disease slight in Wynaad and Ernad. *General Remarks.*—General prospects same as last week.
Bombay— (Feb. 17th)		
Sind. (Feb. 16th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	*Rabi* crops coming into ear; *kharif* preparations progressing; heavy dews at night in southern talukas; weather getting warmer.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather much warmer; crops well; river high for time of year.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Crops progressing; weather mild.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Wheat in Parántij has suffered from frost; other crops continue well everywhere.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking progressing.
Kaira ...		Gram reaped in some places; cotton being picked.
Broach ...	...	Wheat and *jawar* being reaped; other crops good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas; prospects favourable; fever decreasing.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* middling; fever prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* thriving; prospects fair; reaping commenced in Panwel taluka; small-pox continues in Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	*Rabi* crops being generally reaped; climate and public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Makratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change in state of crops; a few cases of cholera still in five talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	Estimated outturn of wheat, gram, *jawari* and native cotton in Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and Ron middling, in other talukas unfavourable; cholera increasing; fever and cattle disease decreasing.
Kaladgi ...	...	No change; 22 deaths from cholera in Bádámi taluka.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	No change; cholera in Morvi decreasing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather moderate; cotton picking continues.
		General Remarks.—Crops generally fair; cholera still prevalent in Morvi and Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; rain is wanted; cholera is decreasing; small-pox is still prevalent.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; the winter crops are promising well, but little rain would do much good; cases of cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold at night during the last part of the week; mustard is being gathered; the hillmen have begun to cut jungle for their joom.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is wanted.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually cold during early part of the week, but towards its close somewhat warmer weather set in; still complaints of want of rain for *rabi* crops; health of the district is good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather was cool up to last three days; state and prospects of the crops are very fair.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather colder than last week; mornings cloudy; no crop of any consequence is on the ground at present; rain is much needed for tobacco and *khesari*.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	No change in the weather since last week; the cold weather crops are all nearly harvested, and are pretty fair; *boro dhan* is now being planted out, and is suffering from want of rain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold in the beginning of the week, getting warmer since; the harvest of *amun* or the late rice is all but completed; cold weather crops are doing well; cholera and fever have much abated throughout the district.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and clear; the cutting of winter crops continues; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; rain is wanted.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather is becoming sensibly warmer; there is nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; the harvest is going on, but the outturn is generally poor.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather fairly cool and seasonable; prospects of crops are fair; *boro dhan* is still being sown and transplanted; a full harvest of cold weather crops not expected owing to absence of rain; indigo is fair; mustard is being reaped, and sugarcane is cut and crushed; public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine, and unseasonably cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; a fresh outbreak of cholera has occurred near Oronkola; 25 deaths are reported.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold, but no appearance of rain; the *rabi* crops are suffering much from continued absence of rain, which is very much wanted for all kinds of crops.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear, days warmer, nights still cold; transplantation of the early spring rice is progressing and in places is completed; *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; their outturn does not appear to be very good at present; on the average a 9 to 10 anna yield is expected; rain is still wanted for the early winter crops.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops on the whole are fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; mustard has yielded a good average crop, in some places it is still being reaped; sugarcane and ginger crops are good; potatoe crop is larger than the average; wheat and pulses are poor for want of rain; tobacco is promising; *aous* being sown.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; the prospects of the tobacco crop have not improved, as there was no rain during the week.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	Weather has been cold and pleasant; no sign of rain, which is greatly needed; nothing special to report as to the crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather milder, with a little more sunshine; the few unimportant crops on the ground now are doing well; land is being prepared for sowing.
Midnapore ...	Return not received.	Weather fine and dry, *rabi* crops have been sown over a larger area than usual, but the outturn will only be moderate; there is sporadic cholera in many places.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather is still fine; state and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very cold on the 4th and 5th February but getting warmer subsequently; *boro* rice in the south is going on well; transplanting of *boro* rice into swamp lands from nurseries is going on well, but water is shallow; sugarcane being cut and pressed; sugarcane cuttings are being planted out; banking up of potatoe lands is closed, but irrigation is still carried on in late potatoe lands; early potatoes are being dug up, mangoe trees are now in flower; *rabi* crops are doing well, and a good outturn is expected; very late *amun* rice (*kalesh* and *maghi*) is still being harvested from swamp lands in the south; gram, pulses, *motur* and *musooree*, are being cut; yield is very good; vegetables are abundant, except brinjals.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The oil-seed crops are nearly all got in, and the outturn is fair. The later cold weather crops, pulses, barley, and sugarcane, are looking better than could be expected in the absence of the usual rain at this season; rain is much wanted; the tanks are getting very low, and cholera is beginning to appear in Culna and Jehanabad.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; health of the district is good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; in some parts the want of rain is damaging the winter crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Nights cold; days getting warmer; prospects of *rabi* are not improved; general health is good.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Owing to continued drought the *rabi* is drying up on high lands; it is still very good in many places, especially near the *Kosi*; prices of rice and *murwah* are not rising in Soopool, though the sub-divisional officer reports the condition of the people in Naradigur, outside Court of Wards' jurisdiction, to be getting very bad; the Collector leaves for Soopool this week; in Mudehpoorah, where grain is just as dear, the sub-divisional officer says he hears of no complaints of prices, and the condition of the people is very good; general health of the district is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; state and prospects are much the same as last week.
Purneah ...	"	Weather was very cold during the first part of the week, but to-day the wind has changed to the east, and it has become warmer; the gram and pulses are still looking fair; wheat and barley are in ear, but the crop is a poor one; ploughing for *bhadoi* sowings is going on; prices continue the same as last week.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold, with west wind during the early parts of the week; much warmer the last two days; no change in the prospects of crops; prices are stationary for the most part, with slight decline here and there; relief officers employed in the Madhobani sub-division report several cases of distress, but the markets are still well supplied with grain, though the means of purchasing it are beginning to fail.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather is getting rather warmer; there is no material change in the prospects of the crop throughout the district.
Sarun ..	*Nil*	Weather cold; sky clear, with west wind prevailing; cold weather crops are generally very fair, and a good outturn may be expected; mustard and peas are being harvested; wheat, barley, and *ruhur* pulse are doing well, and fast reaching maturity; poppy is flowering; indigo prospects indifferent; slight injury to peas and *ruhur* from frost within the jurisdiction of thana Buraghon, in the Sewan sub-division, has been reported by the police; prices are favourable; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	There is no change from previous week; the crops are flourishing, though except in the north, where the land has been irrigated, there will not be a full *rabi* crop if rain does not fall shortly.
Patna ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are favourable; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer; high westerly winds during the day; highest reading of thermometer 89° 4' in the shade; *rabi* crops are fair throughout the district; very little injury from want of rain; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Strong westerly winds in the south; oil seeds, poppy and tobacco are promising; but the *rabi* requires rain; a few cases of small-pox reported in Sasseram.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with high very drying west winds; there can be no change in the state and prospects of the crops till some rain falls; the *rabi* crops will be very short; the high winds are damaging the opium, and while the ground continues in its present hardened condition, the ryots cannot plough; *mahua* and mangoe are coming into blossom.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than last week; high west winds; no rain; the gram and *makai* crops have suffered to some extent in some parts of the sudder division for want of rain; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports that the outturn will be short owing to no rain; the westerly winds still continue to blow; general health is good; a few cases of small-pox still reported from Palamow.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather is still extremely dry, with scarcely any dew; reports from all parts of the district are to the effect that the crops promise well; but the reservoirs of water for cattle and irrigation are getting low.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather is seasonable; state and prospects of the crops, &c., in every respect the same as last week.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and dry throughout the district; the rice harvest is finished, and agricultural operations are for the most part at a standstill; health of the district is somewhat improved.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather is drier than usual at this season, and occasionally warm; cold weather crops are being reaped with good outturn; public health is good; price of food-grain is low.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and very little cold; harvesting of the *sarad* or the main rice crop is completed; sugarcane is being gathered; some pulses are in pods and some are ripe; mustard seeds are being harvested; tobacco, cotton, and *dalwa* paddy crops are fairly progressing.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported in any of the districts for the week under review. The paddy crops are all off the ground and harvested. The harvesting of *rabi* crops in some places has begun, but those that are still on the ground require rain. Relief officers employed in the Madhobani sub-division report cases of distress; but the markets are still well supplied with grain, though the means of purchasing it are apparently beginning to fail.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 14th)	*Nil*	Crop prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ 16th)	...	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 17th)	...	
Agra („ 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Meerut „	...	Rain wanted; cloudy weather.
Bareilly „	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Feb. 16th)	·1	
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops suffering from want of rain; health good.
Umballa „	·1	Crops withered; health good.
Jullundur „	·9	More rain wanted; health good.
Lahore „	Slight shower.	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Rain wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Rawalpindi „	·1	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar „	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects so far good, but more rain needed; health of province good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 16th)		Public health good; agricultural prospects generally favourable; rain wanted.
Sitapur „		
Fyzabad „		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Feb. 12th)	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear and cool; sugarcane pressing continues; health good.
Raipur ...	...	Clear; prospects excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara (Feb. 13th)	...	Clear; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Betul („ 14th)	...	Prospects continue good; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Warm; *rabi* cutting; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (Feb. 15th)	...	*Rabi* continues favourable; fever continues; prices easy.
Nagpur („ 16th)	...	Warm; prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices risen.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; *rabi* cutting.
Nimar ...	...	Warm; cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Hoshangabad ..	...	Hot; *rabi* promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* promising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Warm, cloudy; prospects of *rabi* good; hooping cough and small-pox prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Cool; minor *rabi* crops injured by frost in places.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma (Feb. 17th)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight fever in Pegu and Hpounglen; slight cattle disease.
Bassein ...	...	Small-pox continues.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera continues; 25 deaths since last report.
Shwedoung ...	...	Small-pox continues, but less fatal.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	No report received.	
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 17th) ...	*Nil*	Mornings cold and more or less misty, days becoming warm; south-west wind prevails; rain very urgently wanted; tea seeds being sown; public health good.
Sylhet	...	Few drops of rain; weather cloudy.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 17th)	...	Cutting of *rabi* just commenced; expected outturn good: public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 17th)	*Nil*	Prospects of season unimproved; cholera still prevails in 4 districts of the province; 59 fatal cases reported during the week.
Rajputana—		
Haraotee (Feb. 5th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; tanks unusually low.
Tonk (" 5th)		
Bhurtpore (" 17th)	...	Slight shower on the 15th; clear, sunshiny weather.
Ajmere (" 17th)	...	High winds; cloudy; some light rain; fever, influenza and small-pox prevalent; crops promise well.
Jeypore (" 17th)	A few drops	Agricultural prospects continue promising, public health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 16th)	...	No change in Central India; health and prospects good.

In the report for the week ending the 20th January, published in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 22nd idem, in the remark column, opposite Malabar, for 16 deaths read 161 deaths.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 9.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1876.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 7.—Mr. L. A. Goodeve, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta, for the Indian Law Reports, is granted a further extension of leave up to 15th November 1876 inclusive.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 237.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Fort William, the 18*th February* 1876.

RESOLUTION.—A pamphlet purporting to give a "Verbatim Report of "the Debate on the Indian Civil Service in the House of Commons, June "29th, 1875," printed in London in August last, has been circulated in India, and contains a speech attributed to Mr. Robert Lowe.

2. The subject of the discussion was the position of certain members of the Bengal Civil Service employed in the North-Western Provinces as regards their salaries and prospects of promotion.

3. The Governor General in Council is fully aware that a serious block has arisen in the promotion of the junior Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces. The remedy which should be applied to meet the case has been considered by a Committee composed of the highest officers of the Government, before whom those who are interested have had an opportunity of stating their case; and the Government of India have made certain recommendations on the subject to the Secretary of State.

Those who have paid attention to the matter are agreed that this block has arisen from the excessive number of Civil Servants allotted to the North-Western Provinces in certain years prior to 1863. Mr. Lowe has not been content with this explanation, and has endeavoured to show that the block has been caused by the improper distribution of patronage in India since the year 1861. The Government of India feel called upon to take notice of these grave charges against themselves and their predecessors which the publication of Mr. Lowe's speech has introduced into the discussion.

4. The following extracts from the pamphlet show the nature of these charges. Quoting from a speech made by Lord Macaulay in 1853 when discussing a different subject, Mr. Lowe is reported to have read these words—

"Before long when a son or a brother of some active member of the House went out to "Calcutta carrying with him a strong letter of recommendation from the Prime Minister to "the Governor General, that letter would be really a bill of exchange drawn on the revenues "of India for value received in Parliamentary support in this House." * * and added—

"I beg the House to remember these words, because making some allowance for times "and circumstances *they really are prophetic of what has actually taken place in India.*"*

Further on, Mr. Lowe observed—

* * * "You have selected men by competition, tested them in every way "you could, and then you have set them aside in favor of some untried man. It entirely bears "out all that Lord Macaulay said on the subject."

"The Government of India," Mr. Lowe said, "has taken Military men and others "possessed of good influence, possessed of friends among those who had the distribution of the "patronage or of influence among those who had it—men of good family and connections in "India; and these men have been placed in the Civil Service to the exclusion of those "for whom Lord Dalhousie by resolution declared that the service should be reserved."

and again—

"And that is not all. These gentlemen when once put into the service, where they had no "right to be, having good interest and being well befriended rose rapidly in the service. "Civilians, as a general rule, who went out to India by merit, and were men not so well be-"friended, and who had not the same command of patronage, found that over and over again "others were put over their heads until almost all the best posts in the Civil Service in these "Provinces were filled, and the Civilians were kept in the lowest grade."

Again—

"For the Government of India to select their own friends and relations and put them into the "best places while they say to the men to whom they are pledged,* '*your salaries must be reduced* "'*one-half, and you must be kept in positions in which you will be mere subordinates instead* "'*of rulers and governors;*' and to be allowed to do this with impunity seems to me to be "contrary to every principle of justice." * * * "In these Non-Regulation Provinces it "has been one great job from beginning to end."

There is more language of the same description scattered throughout Mr. Lowe's speech; but these extracts are sufficient to show that he does not accuse the Government of India of mere errors of judgment, but of wilful misconduct. In support of his accusations Mr. Lowe has brought forward certain particular appointments which he considers to have been improper. A list of these appointments is placed in the margin.

Major James.
Mr. Kiernander.
" Kempson.
" R. A. Lloyd.
" Macdonald.
" W. H. Gibson.
" H. H. Butts.
" P. J. White.

5. The Governor General in Council will endeavour to examine upon what foundation these charges rest. With respect to those passages quoted from Mr. Lowe's speech which must, if any meaning is to be attached to the words used, be held to imply that the Governor General of the day is habitually impelled by pressure from the Home Government to make improper appointments and that patronage in India is made subservient to English party

* This passage is printed in italics in the pamphlet.

considerations, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that no foundation in fact exists for any such imputations. His Excellency the Viceroy is certain from his personal knowledge of the conduct of three Secretaries of State for India—Lord Halifax, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury—whose term of office together extends over a period of 14 years out of the 17 years that have expired since the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, that no such pressure has been exercised by them upon the distribution of patronage in India. In his own case His Excellency desires to say that no appointments whatever have been pressed upon him by the Duke of Argyll or Lord Salisbury, who have filled the office of Secretary of State during the four years that he has been in India; and he has every reason to believe that other Secretaries of State have similarly abstained from exerting any such pressure. The blame then, if any be justly due for the manner in which patronage has been exercised in India, must rest upon the Indian authorities alone, and this is the sense in which the charges advanced by Mr. Lowe will be examined.

6. The appointments to which the charges refer may be divided into three classes—

1st.—Appointments made to certain offices under the Imperial Act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vic., C. 54).

2nd.—Appointments made to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions, and to the other Provinces commonly called "Non-Regulation."

3rd.—Certain appointments not included under the two preceding classes.

The distinction between these classes of appointments is well known to those who are conversant with the law of India. The offices placed in the first class were, previous to the Act of 1861, reserved by law to members of the Civil Service, and were only opened to others under the provisions of that Act. The offices comprised under the second and third classes have never been, and are not now, reserved by law to members of the Civil Service. In the words of Sir Charles Wood's despatch to the Government of India of the 9th of August 1861—

"For all other situations without any restriction, Europeans and Natives, subjects of Her "Majesty, are equally eligible under the general rules laid down by the several Governments in "India for the supply of those offices which the law does not require to be filled by members "of the Civil Service."

7. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain after a considerable lapse of time the precise reasons for every appointment which has been made in India during a series of years; but the charges made by Mr. Lowe are capable of some examination in detail, and for this purpose the three classes of appointments will be considered successively, and the particular appointments of which Mr. Lowe has complained will be noticed in their proper places.

8. It is first alleged that the Act of 1861 has been abused. Mr. Lowe is reported to have said that there was—

"a point up to which everything went fair with the Civil Service. * * The period in which "the decline of the system took place was 1861. In that year an Act was passed enabling "the Indian Government, under certain very stringent safeguards, as they were considered, to "appoint persons other than Civil Servants to offices which had hitherto been appropriated to "members of the Civil Service of India." * * * "Those evil consequences which I am "about to describe as having taken place in India did occur in consequence of this Act."

Mr. Lowe then quoted extracts from opinions given before the Act was passed by Mr. Ross Donelly, Mangles and Lord Lawrence stating their apprehensions that the Act would be abused. These opinions, Mr. Lowe added,—

"seem to me to be absolutely prophetic when one comes to consider what has happened."

9. The object of the Act was correctly stated by Mr. Lowe, and was briefly described by Sir Charles Wood in his despatch to the Government of India of the 9th of August 1861 to be—

"to make such provision for the future that, whilst due regard was paid to the claims of the "Covenanted Servants of the Government, no absolute bar should remain against the employ-"ment of any person who might be the best fitted to fill any particular situation."

The question for present consideration is, whether the experience of 15 years shows that the securities provided in the Act against improper appointments have been sufficient, or Mr. Lowe's assertion that the powers given to the Government of India and the Home Government conjointly have been abused is correct.

10. The appointments that have been made under the provisions of the Act of 1861 up to the present time are—

(1.)—Colonel (afterwards Sir Henry) Durand was appointed in 1861 Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Colonel Durand's qualifications for this post are well known.

(2.)—Mr. Wylie was appointed in 1862 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department. Mr. Wylie was the Clerk of the Legislative Council constituted under the 16th and 17th Vic., Cap. 95, and was selected for that office by reason of his legal training and experience. When the constitution of the Legislative Council was changed by the Act of 1861, his services were retained in the discharge of similar duties under a different title.

(3.)—Captain St. George was appointed in 1862 Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department. Captain St. George was selected for this office in consequence of his qualifications as an Orientalist, it being the special duty of the Assistant Secretary to explain papers to the Native Members of the Council who are unacquainted with the English language, and otherwise to assist them in such manner as they may require.

(4.)—Mr. A. G. Macpherson (Barrister-at-Law) was appointed in 1862 to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department. In this office, as in the corresponding office under the Government of India, special qualifications as a draughtsman are required.

The three last mentioned appointments only technically came under the provisions of the Act.

(5.)—Baboo Tarucknath Sen was appointed in 1862 to officiate for six months as Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, because there was no Covenanted Civil Servant whose services could be spared.

(6.)—Mr. H. L. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court in Nuddea, was appointed in 1862 to officiate for eight months as Additional Judge at Backergunge, because there was no Covenanted Civil Servant available.

(7.)—Mr. Whitley Stokes was appointed in 1870 Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The post is one demanding the qualifications and experience of a draughtsman of Acts of Parliament, which no members of the Civil Service had then acquired.

(8.)—Captain Henderson was appointed in 1872 Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Captain Henderson's advancement was entirely due to his ability, especially in Oriental languages. He is an officer of the Madras Army, and possessed no other interest than the strong recommendations of the officers under whom he had served, and the personal experience of the Viceroy in regard to his qualifications.

(9.)—Mr. Gay was appointed in 1869 to officiate as Accountant-General in Bengal. Mr. Gay was a Clerk in the Treasury in England, and was selected for service in the Indian Financial Department in consequence of his knowledge of accounts.

11. Besides the above, 11 Uncovenanted Officers of the Financial Department have since the year 1861 been appointed from time to time to perform the duties of Accountants-General for short periods varying from 1 to 8 months, whilst the permanent incumbents were on leave. It was not considered that these latter appointments came under the Act of 1861. Whether

this was a correct construction of the Act may be open to question; but the Government of India of the time acted under the most competent advice, and the appointments themselves were both justifiable and necessary. It would have been improper to have placed an untrained Civilian to perform the duty of Accountant-General, which requires special training. Moreover, the short periods for which the appointments were made render them of slight importance in so far as the interests of the Civil Service are concerned. One of these temporary appointments, that of Mr. Kiernander, was alluded to by Mr. Lowe, who stated that Mr. Kiernander was gazetted—

"to be in charge of the Office of Accountant-General instead of being Accountant-"General, although he draws the full pay and performs all the duties."

The facts are that the appointment was only an officiating one for 35 days, and that the pay Mr. Kiernander drew was not much more than half that of the Civil Servant who held the permanent appointment.

12. The appointments made under the Act of 1861 show that the safeguards against its abuse have been amply sufficient. When only six permanent appointments have been made under that Act in 15 years, the interests of the Civil Service can hardly have been seriously prejudiced. The imputation that advantage has been taken of the Act to make improper appointments falls to the ground by the mere statement of the names and qualifications of the officers who have been appointed under its provisions.

13. The Government of India will next examine the charges which are contained in Mr. Lowe's speech against the appointments which have been made to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions. These charges are based upon a Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1856, which will be found among the papers presented to Parliament previous to Mr. Lowe's motion. When that Resolution was issued, the pay of the higher appointments in the Punjab and Oudh was much lower than the pay of similar appointments in the North-Western Provinces; and the Civil Servants employed in the Punjab and Oudh, who had originally been taken from the North-Western Provinces, complained that they had been treated hardly, and that all the more lucrative appointments fell to the share of their fellows who had remained in the North-West. The main object of the Resolution, as explained in the correspondence laid before Parliament and as appears upon the face of the Resolution itself, was to secure for the officers serving in the Punjab and Oudh a proper share of the more lucrative appointments of the North-Western Provinces, and it was laid down that the claims of those officers should always be taken into consideration when vacancies occurred in such appointments. The Resolution therefore was primarily intended to withdraw Civilians from the Punjab and Oudh as their length of service increased, and to bring them back to the North-Western Provinces; and it actually had that effect.

14. Lord Dalhousie, as a supplement to these orders, desiring that the military element should not predominate in the Non-Regulation Provinces, directed—(1) that first appointments to the Punjab and Oudh should be so filled as gradually to secure an equal number of Civilians to that of Military and Uncovenanted Officers; and (2)—

"that when a Civilian was promoted out of the Punjab and Oudh to the North-Western "Provinces, a Civilian should be selected by the Government of India from the North-Western "Provinces and posted to either Commission as an Assistant Commissioner or as a Deputy "Commissioner of any grade, as the Government might think fit, such vacancies being "considered as exceptional and the consequent arrangements discretionary with the Gov-"ernment."

It was not intended that these orders should be injurious to the Military Officers serving on the Commissions; it is expressly stated in the letter written under Lord Dalhousie's instructions to the Punjab Government in explanation of the Resolution that—

"it is obvious that the promotions of the Civilians to Collectorships in the North-"Western Provinces will open the way for the promotion in the Commission of the Military "men no less than of the Civilians remaining in it, so that the former will have no cause "of complaint; they will have the same chances of advancement to the higher posts of the "Commission as the Civil Servants belonging to it;"

and this was repeated by Lord Lawrence in 1864, when he carried Lord Dalhousie's orders further, and decided that two-thirds of the appointments in those provinces should be filled by Civil Servants. Lord Lawrence said that it was—

"not desired that any Military Officer now in civil employ in the Punjab, who is entitled "to promotion, should in any case be superseded by a Covenanted Civil Servant, who is junior "in the Commission, and who has not otherwise stronger claim for promotion, merely for the "object of restoring the prescribed proportion of Civil and Military Officers in the upper "grades."

15. Mr. Lowe says that up to the year 1861 no complaint can be brought against the manner in which appointments were made in India, but he complains in the strongest language of the appointments and promotions that have been made since that time, describing them as "one great job from beginning to end."

16. It is, however, to the appointments made before 1861 that the present condition of the higher ranks of those Commissions is almost entirely due. Owing to the loss of life in the Mutiny and other causes, there was not up to the year 1862 a sufficient number of Civil Servants available to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Civil Servants from the Punjab and Oudh into the North-Western Provinces, or to supply enough Civil Servants to secure the proper proportion in filling first appointments to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions. This is proved by the correspondence of the time, and it appears from the papers which were presented to Parliament previous to Mr. Lowe's motion, in which it will be found that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in May 1862 declined to spare Civilians from those Provinces. The Government of India requested the Home Government then and before to reinforce the ranks of the Civil Service; but in the meantime it was impossible to arrive at the proportion contemplated in the Resolution of 1856 between Civil Servants and Military and Uncovenanted Officers. The failure did not arise from favoritism, or from neglect of the interests of the Civil Servants, but simply because their numbers were not sufficient to fill the vacancies. It was not until an increased supply of Civilians had arrived in India in 1861 and afterwards, and they had qualified themselves for service, that there were enough Civilians to admit of their extensive employment in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

17. So much misconception has existed upon this subject that the history and condition of the Punjab and Oudh Commissions will be more fully explained.

18. In the Punjab, when junior Civilians were available, the higher ranks of the Commission had gradually by the force of circumstances become filled by a large proportion of Military Officers. This was mainly owing to the fact that many Civilians left the Punjab in order to secure the comparatively high rates of pay which obtained in the Regulation Provinces. The Government of India would have been guilty of injustice if they had superseded the Military Officers who remained by young Civil Servants. Mr. Lowe does not suggest that this should have been done, and the Civil Servants of the North-Western Provinces in their memorial expressly state that they do not advocate any such measure. Yet this was the only way in which the proportion of Civilians in the higher ranks contemplated in the resolution of 1856 could have been secured.

19. The present condition of the Punjab Commission is as follows:—

There are 10 Commissioners, of whom 6 are Military Officers and 4 are Civil Servants. All these Officers, both Civil and Military, were posted to the Province between the years 1846 and 1855, that is to say, before the issue of Lord Dalhousie's Resolution in 1856.

There are 11 Deputy Commissioners of the 1st class, of whom 8 are Military Officers, 2 are Civil Servants, and 1 is an Uncovenanted Officer. All these Officers were appointed before 1856.

There are 11 Deputy Commissioners of the 2nd class. Of these, 7 are Military Officers, and 4 are Civil Servants. Of the 7 Military Officers, 5 were appointed to the Punjab Commission before the issue of Lord Dalhousie's

Resolution of 1856; the other 2 Military Officers and the 4 Civil Servants were appointed in the years 1857-58-59.

There are 10 Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd class. Of these, 2 are Civil Servants appointed after 1856, one is an Uncovenanted Officer, and 7 are Military Officers. Of these, the Uncovenanted Officer and one of the Military Officers were appointed before the issue of the Resolution of 1856; the remaining 6 Military Officers were appointed in the years 1858-59-60—all were appointed before 1861, up to which date Mr. Lowe has no complaint to make.

20. In these ranks, therefore, which constitute all the higher grades of the Punjab Commission, no ground exists to support Mr. Lowe's assertion that—

"men of good family and connections have been placed in the Civil Service to the exclu-
"sion of those for whom Lord Dalhousie's Resolution declared that the service should be
"reserved;"

and Mr. Lowe has made no attempt to support by proofs his further assertion that "over and over again" Civilians found—

"others put over their heads until almost all the best posts in these Provinces were filled,
"and the Civilians were kept in the lowest grades."

It is almost unnecessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for this assertion.

21. From returns received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, it appears that the following appointments have been made to the Punjab Commission in and after the year 1862 :—

69	Civilians.
30	Military Officers.
5	Uncovenanted Officers.
TOTAL 104	

The proportion of Civilians appointed has been considerably more than that laid down by Lord Dalhousie, and equal to that laid down by Lord Lawrence.

22. In order to understand the causes of the present condition of the Oudh Commission, it is necessary to remember its history. It was first constituted early in the year 1856. The Mutiny broke out in 1857, and the Commission was re-constituted in April 1858, after the Province had been re-occupied.

23. Up to the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, 50 appointments had been made to the Commission, comprising 25 Civil Servants, 20 Officers of the Army, and 5 Uncovenanted Officers.

Of the 25 Civil Servants, 11 were killed or died during the Mutiny, and 12 had left Oudh before the Commission was re-constituted. So that only two Officers, Sir George Couper and Mr. Capper, out of the 25 Civil Servants who had been appointed since 1856, actually took their place upon the Commission of 1858.

Of the 20 Officers of the Army, 6 were killed or died during the Mutiny, and 7 had left Oudh, so that 7 Officers of the Army who belonged to the old Commission took their places upon the Commission of 1858.

Of the 5 Uncovenanted Officers, 2 died or were killed during the mutiny, one had left Oudh, and 2 took their places upon the Commission of 1858.

24. Thus it arose that in the early days of the re-constituted Commission, the number of the Military and Uncovenanted Officers who had belonged to the old Commission exceeded that of the Civilians. At that time, owing to the loss of life in the Mutiny, there was a great want of Civil Servants in Upper India; it was necessary to fill the ranks of the Oudh Commission, and the deficiency of Civil Servants was supplied from Officers of the Army, many of whom owing to the mutiny of the regiments to which they belonged were available, and from Uncovenanted Officers some of whom had distinguished themselves in the Mutiny while others had filled subordinate situations in the Administration.

25. It has thus occurred that in the higher grades of the Commission the number of Military and Uncovenanted Officers is now unduly large as

compared with that of Civil Servants. This has arisen not only from the dearth of Civil Servants before the year 1861, but also because, as in the case of the Punjab, many of the Civil Servants who were appointed to Oudh have chosen to leave the Province in order to take advantage of the better prospects which were then open to them in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere. Of the 16 Civil Servants appointed to Oudh on the re-constitution of the Commission, only 4 now remain in Oudh; the remaining 12 left for their own advantage at a time when it was difficult, if not impossible, to replace them by other Civil Servants of experience.

26. From returns received from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, it appears that the following appointments have been made to the Oudh Commission in and after 1862:—

	42 Civilians.
	33 Military Officers.
	10 Uncovenanted Officers.
TOTAL	85

The proportion of Civilians appointed has been equal to that laid down by Lord Dalhousie, but is less than that laid down by Lord Lawrence. It is impossible to say precisely what led to a larger proportion of Military and Uncovenanted Officers having been appointed in Oudh than in the Punjab. But it is obvious, from 13 Civilians having been appointed in 1865, that as soon as young Civil Servants were available they were freely appointed to the junior ranks. As in the case of the Punjab, it would have been both unjust and contrary to the public interests to have placed young Civil Servants in the higher ranks over the heads of Officers who had done good service on the Commission. The present condition of the Oudh Commission is, that while in the lower ranks the proportion of Civil Servants is ample, the higher ranks have, by the force of circumstances, become filled in more than due proportion with Officers of the Army and Uncovenanted Officers who, especially the latter, found it to be to their interest to remain in Oudh.

27. Mr. Lowe has alluded to two appointments of Uncovenanted Officers to the Oudh Commission which he considered to have been improper—those of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Butts. He complains that Mr. Gibson

"was appointed to the post of Assistant Commissioner in 1864, when 240 Civilians had just "been sent to India in the three preceding years, and there was a surplus of them in "every province."

The facts are that Mr. Gibson having served in 1857 as a volunteer in the Meerut Light Horse was appointed Adjutant of the Moradabad Battalion. That appointment was abolished in 1861, when he was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the Oudh Police. In 1864 he was permitted to exchange his appointment with Major (now Colonel) MacGregor, who was then an Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, and whose place Mr. Gibson occupies on the Commission. The arrangement was obviously one which did not affect the prospects of employment of young Civilians. Mr. Butts was one of the Officers engaged upon the Oudh settlement operations who were absorbed in the Oudh Commission in 1873, when he was appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, his position on the list being determined by the same rules that were applied to other Settlement Officers. The following notice of his service and appointment is taken from the letter of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh of the 9th of January 1873:—

"Mr. Butts was appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, on "Rs. 250 on the 3rd July 1863, and stood 5th in this grade, when, in November 1865, "he was transferred to the Settlement Department as an Assistant Settlement Officer on "Rs. 600; his name has therefore been entered in the list of 3rd grade Assistant Com-"missioners from the date of his transfer."

28. Mr. Lowe has also referred to the appointment in 1872 of Major James, who was then serving in the Central India Horse, to a Deputy Commissionership of the 4th class in the Central Provinces. This appointment was made by Lord Mayo on the recommendation of Sir Henry Daly, the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, entirely upon public grounds, which are described by him in a letter annexed to this Resolution.

29. One other particular appointment to a Non-Regulation Province has been complained of by Mr. Lowe—that of Mr. P. J. White, who is Assistant Commissioner of Jhansie. This gentleman, who had been for some time in the Government service, was appointed to the Jhansie Commission by Mr. Edmonstone, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to do some settlement work of importance, for which

"no Civil Servant of sufficient experience was available, who, looking to the scale of the "allowances and the unpopularity of the district, could be expected to go there."

This was placed on record at the time in a Minute of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces.

30. Sufficient has been said to show that there is no foundation for Mr. Lowe's charges against the Government of India in regard to the second class of appointments upon which he has commented, *viz.*, those made to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions; and that the assertion attributed to him that promotion in the Non-Regulation Provinces has been "one great job from beginning to end" is grossly incorrect. These appointments are not reserved by law to the Civil Service; the policy of the Government of India has been to preserve, so far as is practicable and just, a due proportion of Civil Servants in all ranks of the Non-Regulation Commissions, and when the facts are fully set forth it will be obvious that neither in their general treatment of the Punjab and Oudh Commissions, nor in the particular instances cited by Mr. Lowe, are the authorities in India open to the grave charges that have been brought against them.

31. It only remains to notice the third class of appointments to which Mr. Lowe has referred, namely, those which, equally with the last class, are not reserved by law to members of the Civil Service, but which do not belong to the Non-Regulation Provinces. They are of a miscellaneous character, and most of them appertain to branches of the Administration in which special departments have been created, manned by Military or Uncovenanted Officers upon a lower scale of pay than that enjoyed by Civil Servants. In the majority of these appointments it would be unjust to pass over the claims of men who have served long in the departments in favour of a Civil Servant.

32. Mr. Lowe has mentioned three cases, in which he conceives that improper appointments of this kind have been made:—

1*st*, that of Mr. Kempson, who was appointed Director of Public Instruction; 2*nd*, that of Mr. R. A. Lloyd, who was appointed a Professor of Literature and an Inspector of Schools; and 3*rd*, that of Mr. Macdonald, who was appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of the Terai Pergunnahs. All these appointments were made in the North-Western Provinces.

33. As regards the two appointments in the Educational Department, Mr. Lowe is reported to have stated that his attention had been directed to the claims of the Civil Servants of the North-Western Provinces in consequence of his having filled the office of Secretary to the Board of Control in the years from 1853 to 1855. He might before attacking these appointments at least have recalled to his recollection the educational policy which was adopted at that time. The well known Educational despatch of 1854 from the Court of Directors contains the following passage:—

"It may, perhaps, be advisable that the first Heads of the Educational Department, "as well as some of the Inspectors, should be members of our Civil Service, as such appointments, in the first instance, would tend to raise the estimation in which these offices "will be held, and to show the importance we attach to the subject of education, and also "as amongst them you will probably find the persons best qualified for the performance of the "duty. But we desire that neither these offices, nor any others connected with education, "shall be considered as necessarily to be filled by members of that service to the exclusion "of others, Europeans or Natives, who may be better fitted for them."

Again, in a despatch from the Secretary of State of April 7th, 1859, the following passage occurs:—

"After a full consideration of the grounds on which the Court of Directors formerly "gave their sanction, as a temporary arrangement, to the employment of Covenanted Civil "Servants in the Department of Education, Her Majesty's Government are, on the whole, "of opinion that, as a general rule, all appointments in the Department of Education should "be filled by individuals unconnected with the service of Government, either Civil or "Military."

34. It will be seen from these despatches that the appointment of Uncovenanted Officers to the two educational posts in question was in complete accord with the policy laid down by the Secretary of State. This policy is well known in India: only two years ago a Civil Servant in Bengal was appointed to an educational post. The Officers of the Educational Department memorialised the Viceroy, protesting against the appointment as unfair to them. Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, justified the appointment on the ground that there did not happen to be an Officer of the Educational Department qualified for the particular post in question. The Government of India supported the Lieutenant-Governor, but at the same time fully recognised

"the preferential claim of the Officers of the Educational Department to all posts in their "Department."

35. The third appointment, that of Mr. Macdonald, only remains. Mr. Macdonald was engaged from 1855 to 1858 in the Railway Survey Department at Melbourne; from 1858 to 1860 he was employed in Kumaon, when the appointment he held was reduced; in 1861 he was appointed to be Assistant Magistrate in the Terai; and in 1871 he was promoted to be Superintendent of the Terai. The principal duty he has had to perform has been to carry out the admirable system of irrigation which Major-General Ramsay has introduced into the pestilential tract below the Kumaon Mountains. For this purpose the qualifications of an Engineer which Mr. Macdonald possessed were necessary, and no young Civil Servant could have suitably filled the appointment.

36. These observations will suffice to show with how little consideration grave charges have been brought by Mr. Lowe against appointments of this class made by the Local Governments. The Government of India entirely concur with the following observations which have been made by Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on this subject:—

"Mr. Lowe, in bringing the case of the Civilians before Parliament on the 29th June 1875, "spoke as if these grievances had arisen from deliberate misconduct and breach of faith on "the part of the Government of India and the Local Governments. With the first part of "this charge, the Government of India will deal as it thinks right. The Lieutenant-"Governor will say nothing regarding it except this, that he knows that it is unfounded. "But he cannot remain silent on the latter part of the charge, which concerns Local "Governments, and this Government in particular.

"'The whole cause of the matter,' Mr. Lowe said, 'is simply this, that the Local "'Governments have taken the patronage and appropriated it to themselves, instead of "'giving it to those to whom by law it belonged. Here you have the most complete ad-"'mission that the rules of the Government have been broken, and that it has been done "'through the misconduct of the Local Governments.'

"Sir John Strachey has no personal interest in this question. He has never, he be-"lieves, been charged with taking away from the Civil Service a single appointment which "properly belonged to it, and it is in justice to his predecessors in this Government, and not to "himself, that he notices these statements.

"The Lieutenant-Governor does not assert that the best possible course was followed "in every case during the last ten or fifteen years in which an appointment which might "have been given by the Local Government to a Civilian was given to a Military or "an Uncovenanted Officer. But this he asserts, as a fact which cannot be contradicted, "that if every appointment of the kind made during the last fifteen years by this Gov-"ernment had been given to a Civilian, the present difficulty would, for all practical "purposes, have been exactly what it is now. The grievances of the Civilians in these "Provinces are too real and serious to require to be bolstered up by charges of favouritism "and jobbery. Jobs are of course perpetrated occasionally in India as elsewhere, but "jobbery is not one of the ordinary sins of Indian Governments.

"The real cause of the existing difficulties in regard to promotion is obvious. In "1856, 1857, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, a far larger number of men were appointed to the "service than was actually required. Other causes have undoubtedly tended to aggravate "the evil, but in comparison with this main cause they have been of quite secondary "importance."

37. To conclude. The appointments made under the Act of 1861 have been so few in number that they cannot have had any prejudicial effect on the prospects of Civil Servants, and none of them are open to the imputation of improper motives on the part of the Government of India. It has not

been found possible to give full effect to the intentions of Lord Dalhousie and of Lord Lawrence with regard to appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces, because the dearth of Civilians rendered it impossible for a considerable time to establish the prescribed proportions in the higher ranks. The instances brought forward by Mr. Lowe to support his allegation that improper appointments have been made to the Non-Regulation Provinces or elsewhere entirely fail when the facts are examined.

38. The Government of India desire to repeat that, in dealing with the statements attributed to Mr. Lowe in the publication which has been circulated in India, they have abstained altogether from discussing the present position of the Civil Servants of the North-Western Provinces or elsewhere. They have confined themselves to examining whether there is any foundation for the charges of breach of faith, corruption and favouritism, brought by Mr. Lowe against the authorities in India; and they believe that the facts described in this Resolution will suffice to show that these grave charges are entirely destitute of foundation. It is a matter of great regret to the Governor General in Council that a statesman of Mr. Lowe's distinction and abilities should have been misled into making statements calculated to bring into undeserved discredit the character of Her Majesty's servants who have formerly been and now are employed in the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Territories.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX.

No. $\frac{8G.}{14}$, dated 7th February 1876.

From—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K. C. S. I., *Agent to the Governor General for Central India.*

To—C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., C. S. I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.*

I HAVE the honor to submit, in reply to your No. 2566 of 21st ultimo, respecting the appointment by the late Viceroy of Major James, Central India Horse, to a Deputy Commissionership, Central Provinces, the following.

2. The Central India Horse was embodied in 1858-59 under the orders of the Government of India to supply the place of the Cavalry of the Gwalior, Malwa, and Bhopal Contingents swept away during the Mutiny. As the force was for service within Native States without defined boundaries and with daily conflicting interests, it was essential that its officers should be linguists and men of tact. Application in this spirit was made by Government to each Presidency for two or three selected officers. Major (then Lieutenant) James was one thus sent by the Commander-in-Chief of Madras (Sir P. Grant).

3. My own connection with the Central India Horse began in 1861, when I was appointed Commandant by Lord Canning. On joining I found Lieutenant James, Staff Officer of the force and Assistant in charge of the civil duties at Goona, the head-quarters.

4. In 1863-64 application was made to me for the services of an officer for boundary settlement work in Bundlekund,—questions of intricacy between Native States themselves and between the British Government and Native States. I selected Captain James, knowing that he was a rare linguist and possessed of the patient temper and knowledge requisite in dealing with points of custom and tradition.

5. Captain James so successfully fulfilled the task that during two years' labor there was not, I believe, a single appeal from his decisions. After completion of the duty Captain James resumed his place in the Central India Horse.

6. In 1865-66 Major James (he had now become Major) was offered by the Agent, Governor General, Central India, the appointment of Officiating First Assistant, a position of much responsibility, in consequence of his success in settlement work. Between 1866 and 1870 Major James on several occasions officiated as Political Agent in Western Malwa, and was employed from time to time on boundary work. His substantive appointment in the Central India Horse was Squadron Officer and 2nd in Command, though he had repeatedly held temporary command of a Corps. It was on the ground of Major James's special fitness for civil employment thus established that I submitted a recommendation to Lord Mayo for his transfer from the Military Branch.

7. Lord Mayo had no acquaintance of any sort with Major James, nor with Captain Buller, 2nd Squadron Officer in 11th Bengal Cavalry, appointed to succeed him in the Central India Horse. The late Viceroy had seen neither officer. Bearing in mind the peculiarity of services required of officers in the Central India Horse to maintain the force in the efficiency which has won special acknowledgments from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier, on occasions when regiments have been associated with the army, a roll of eligible officers was submitted to Lord Mayo through his Military Secretary.

8. He selected Captain Buller. Captain Buller was not even aware of his nomination, which was solely on the grounds of his merits as an officer.

9. So far from the appointment being wanted for any one officer, there were doubts of Captain Buller's acceptance, and as events have turned out, it would have been better for him had he remained with the 11th Bengal Cavalry: he would now have been Commandant.

Major James received a Deputy Commissionership, 4th class, Rs. 1,000 per mensem, in 1871, after 25 years' service. In emolument there was little difference between his appointment in the Central India Horse and the Deputy Commissionership. In 1872 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, when, without advancement in the grade of Deputy Commissioner, in income he became a loser.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 21st February 1876.

No. 93.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. W. Hastings, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. M. King, C.S., or until further orders.

The 23rd February 1876.

No. 99.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. F. Baker ...	Covenanted Civil Service.	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, N. W. Provinces.	6 months—Medical Certificate.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 102.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. J. S. Drummond.	Covenanted Civil Service.	Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.	6 months—Furlough.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1876.

No. 26 *J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, in charge of the Burnuggur Division of the Neemuch (State) Railway, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in Section 20 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), to be exercised within the limits of the Neemuch (State) Railway.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 24th February 1876.

No. 1106.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments consequent on the grant of furlough and leave on medical certificate to Messrs. J. Westland, E. Rule, and R. A. Sterndale:—

Mr. W. Donald to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. D. Kishn Singh to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Mr. H. G. Cowie to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle.

Mr. C. J. O. Mayne to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.

No. 1133.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Comptroller General.

No. 1160.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of January* 1876, *compared with those on the same date in* 1875 *and* 1874:—

	January 1874.	January 1875.	January 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	8,10,22,831	2,44,66,864	2,23,78,302
Bengal ...	1,99,04,940	2,38,61,922	1,93,04,592
Assam ...		26,18,846	24,27,139
British Burmah ...	23,38,260	30,74,204	26,34,568
N. W. Provinces ...	2,49,13,572	2,30,15,253	2,62,45,037
Oudh ...	58,17,896	64,68,786	74,37,485
Punjab ...	1,20,15,630	1,43,76,284	1,17,81,207
Bombay ...	2,77,49,766	2,29,60,889	2,36,11,977
Central Provinces...	74,89,818	50,20,585	48,56,797
Madras ...	2,46,77,160	2,30,41,214	2,19,51,525
TOTAL ...	15,59,29,873	14,89,04,847	14,36,28,629

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 1157.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the cancellation of the words "subject to the confirmation of the Government of India" in exception 2, and the words "subject to the confirmation of the Government of India in the Public Works Department" in exception 3 to Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February 1876.

No. 172 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 114 of 1876, Surgeon-General S. Currie, M.D., C.B., of Her Majesty's British Forces, has been allowed a further extension of leave in Europe from the 1st to the 4th January 1876.

No. 173 *of* 1876.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Radford, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 174 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Mhairwarra Battalion are transferred to the Invalid Establishment on the pensions specified, with effect from the date they may be struck off the strength of the Battalion:—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.	Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
				Rs.						Rs.	
	Subadar...	Rama ...	Subadar...	25	N. W. P.		Naick ...	Jeyta ...	Naick ...	7	N. W. P.
	Havildar..	Jodha ...	Havildar..	7	"		" ...	Loomba ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Kessra ...	" ...	7	"		Sepoy ...	Uckha ...	Sepoy ...	4	"
	" ...	Unwar Khan ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Ramzan Khan ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Dowla ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Jhalla ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Bhow ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Kulla ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Bucktawar ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Soorta ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Lackha ...	Naick ...	7	"		" ...	Khoomun ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Sudda ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Doorsa ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Roopa ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Bhowana ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Behary Lall ...	" ...	7	Punjab.		" ...	Sewdeen Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	Naick ...	Moha Singa ...	" ...	7	N. W. P.		" ...	Ramgolam ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ooma ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Mootie ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Neemba ...	" ...	7	"		" ...	Beharee Loll ...	" ...	4	"

No. 175 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1876.

Surgeon-Major C. P. Costella, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1876.

Surgeon-Major J. Picthall, M.D., of the Medical Department, Examiner of Medical Accounts,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th February 1876.

Surgeon-Major G. W. Jameson, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th November 1875.

Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1876.

Captain B. P. Hodgson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1876.

Captain C. E. Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st December 1875.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary S. Saxon, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 9th February 1874).

No. 176 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are allowed extensions of leave to the following dates on which they reported their return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to them by G. G. Orders Nos. 141 and 550 of 1875, respectively:—

Captain C. E. Macaulay, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—to the 1st December 1875.

Surgeon-Major G. W. Jameson, of the Medical Department,—to the 17th November 1875.

No. 177 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		10th Hussars.		Rs.	
	Syce ...	Sookram ...	Syce ...	3	Allahabad.
	" ...	Jurrink ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Mowla Khan ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Peer Khan ...	" ...	3	"
	" ..	Deen Dial ...	" ...	3	Presidency.
	" ...	Sewumber ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Doommun ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Bodee ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Davie, 1st ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Davie, 2nd ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Juggun ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Allee Bux ...	" ...	3	Allahabad.
	" ...	Bhowaniedeen ...	" ...	3	Presidency.
	" ...	Dussowut ...	" ...	3	Allahabad.
	" ...	Davie, 3rd ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Jirbundun ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Jahullie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Lolie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Roopa ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Rosai ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Kadairoo ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Basunta ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Davie, 4th ...	" ...	3	Presidency.
	" ...	Matadeen ...	" ...	3	Allahabad.
	" ...	Beeput ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Chand ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Doorgah ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Orie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Kadir ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Madarbuccus ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Punchum ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Narainjun ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Chaidi ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Roopa, 2nd ...	" ...	3	"
	Grass-cutter	Nundah ...	Grass-cutter	3	Punjab.
	" ...	Sewumber ...	" ...	3	Allahabad.
	" ...	Munna ...	" ...	3	"

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		10th Hussars, —contd.		Rs.	
	Grass-cutter	Mohun ...	Grass-cutter	3	Allahabad
	" ...	Kassie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Nunkoo ...	" ...	3	Presidency
	" ...	Dhurrumjeet ...	" ...	3	Allahabad
	" ...	Gassectah ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Lodha ...	" ...	3	"
	"	Kassie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Jahullie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Doorga Churrun..	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Chotoo ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Pultun ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Matadeen ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Suddasookh ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Bhowanie ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Chundee ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Bhowan ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Safferee ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Muttaiee ...	" ...	3	"
	" ...	Davie, 5th ...	" ...	3	"
		35th Regiment, Native Infantry.			
	Havildar...	Chaitram ...	Naick ...	7	N. W. P.
	Naick ...	Mognauth ...	" ...	7	"
		5th Goorkha Regiment.			
	Jemadar ..	Bucktawur Sing Bora.	Jemadar ..	12	Allahabad
	Havildar	Bhan Daib Jaicie	Havildar	7	"
	" ...	Munnee Ram Goorung.	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Cheit Ram Bisht	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Goomanee Chund	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Hust Dull Khuttree.	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Sham Sing Khuttree,	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Dowlut Sing Bhundari.	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Dauie Sing Bhutt	" ...	7	"
	Naick ...	Sibram Raot ...	Naick ...	7	"
	" ...	Sobha Raot ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Ruttunbeer Alea	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Rajnarain Nuggerkotie.	" ...	7	"

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		5th Goorkha Regiment—contd.		Rs.	
	Naick ...	Kurbeer Thapa ...	Naick ...	7	Allahabad.
	" ...	Ramchund Chund	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Bullbeer Kwass ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Gunnessa Raot ...	" ...	7	"
	Sepoy Musician.	Koottub Din Sheikh	Sepoy Musician.	4	"
	Sepoy ...	Luchman Jaicie...	Sepoy ...	4	"
	" ...	Bishram Jaicie ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ruttun Sing Mohar	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Punchum Sing Bhundaric.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Hurree Sing Dewa	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Daivie Sing Sahie	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Beerbhan Khunka	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Soommairoo Kunaith.	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Jowahir Sing Raot	" ...	4	Allahabad.
	" ...	Roop Sing Thucooruti.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Khoda Bux Sheikh	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Munoruth Jaicie	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Dhean Sing Sahie	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Nurput Bisht ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Chundderbeer Khuttree.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Gungaram Durjee	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Dulleep Sing Putwall.	" ...	4	"
		5th Goorkha Regiment—contd.		Rs.	
	Sepoy ...	Ramnath Jaicie ...	Sepoy ...	4	Allahabad.
	" ...	Bhuj Ram Maher	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Gunesha Rana ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Poona Ram Jaicie	" ...	4	Presidency.
	" ...	Bharuth Goorung	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Amrit Karki ...	" ...	4	Allahabad.
	" ...	Dusmoo Raot ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Sibboo Jaicie ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ummer Sing Dholie.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Nowrotum Jaicie	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Doorgman Khunka	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Poossoo Aggurwal	" ...	4	Allahabad.
	" ...	Maun Sing Punth	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Prem Sing Megwall	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Daivie Sing Poowar	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Uttum Sing Raot	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Puddum Sing Bisht	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jeet Sing Roka ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Bahader Sing Rowthan.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Lall Sing Rana ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Kishna Mull ...	" ...	4	"

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 178 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Dumbleton, of Cavalry, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works, Bareilly Division, Public Works Department,—for one year: eight days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 179 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. J. Brander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 180 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Dempster, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain L. C. de L. Daniell, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Captain C. F. Powell may officiate in the 5th Goorkha Regiment, or until further orders.

No. 181 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, of the General List, Cavalry,—Judicial Assistant, Mooltan, Punjab, for one year two months and one day, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 182 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination, according to the test laid down in

G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified :—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
1st Class Hospital Assistant.		
Shaikh Coreem Bux ...	Dec. 17, 1853	Dec. 18, 1875
3rd Class Hospital Assistant.		
Shaikh Mohamed Abdoollah ...	Oct. 13, 1870	Dec. 1, 1875

No. 183 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on furlough to Europe on medical certificate of Brigadier-General T. F. Wilson, C.B., or until further orders.

No. 184 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate :—

Captain Archibald Lewis Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—under the Regulations of 1854.

The 23*rd February* 1876.

No. 185 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Major George Cadogan Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 186 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Surgeon Alfred Henry Williams, M.B., of the Medical Department,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 187 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—

Colonel A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Military Department during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel B. E. Bacon, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Colonel Johnson.

Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen, 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Lees.

These promotions will have effect from the date of Colonel Bacon's departure on furlough.

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant Collen.

No. 188 *of* 1876.—The following promotion and alteration of rank are made in the list of Warrant Officers attached to different Departments :—

Serjeant Thomas Jameson, of the Office of Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery in India, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 7th December 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor Gleeson, promoted.

Sub-Conductor James Rogers will rank from the 29th September 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. Finch, deceased.

No. 189 *of* 1876.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary H. I. Finnamore, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 190 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Major-General *The Hon'ble* A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Her Majesty's Service (Unattached), Commanding the Meerut Division,—for four months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

The 24*th February* 1876.

No. 191 *of* 1876.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 18th January 1876, page 198, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
18*th January* 1876.

Brevet.

* * * *

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service to be Colonels :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George R. Westmacott, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 25th July 1875.

* * * *

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th December 1875, of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry William Stisted, K.C.B., Colonel of the 93rd Foot :—

Major-General Henry Frederick Dunsford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General,—dated 11th December 1875.

* * * *

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of General Alexander Dick, Bengal Infantry, on 25th November 1875 :—

Lieutenant-General Walter Nugent Thomas Smee, Bombay Infantry, to be General,—dated 26th November 1875.

Colonel William Vine, Madras Cavalry, to be Major-General in the East Indies,—dated 26th November 1875.

No. 192 *of* 1876.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of General A. Dick, Bengal Infantry, on the 25th November 1875, the name of—

Major-General C. Birdwood, Bombay Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; that of—

Colonel H. D. Innes, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of—

Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

No. 193 *of* 1876.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

RANK, NAME, AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Augustus Frederick Curtis, Madras Cavalry.	Major	26th Nov. 1875	General A. Dick, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

No. 194 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Arthur Dwyer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Shahpur District, Punjab,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major William Henry Adley, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Oliver Wingate, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works, Agra Division, Public Works Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 19th March 1876.

Lieutenant William Hill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 195 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. E. Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 115 of 1876,—*Tibre*, 16th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. C. Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 113 of 1876,—*Tibre*, 16th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Chowne, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1221 of 1875,—*Pleiades*, 17th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Major G. N. Money, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 151 of 1876,—*Pleiades*, 17th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Major A. M. Brandreth, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1268 of 1875,—*Deccan*, 31st January 1876, from Bombay.

Captain H. Trotter, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1321 of 1875,—20th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 70 of 1876,—*Batavia*, 1st February 1876, from Bombay.

No. 196 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps,—20th February 1876.

No. 197 *of* 1876.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet to be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Jenkins, Bengal Cavalry,—20th February 1876.

No. 198 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Charles William Robert Chester.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Francis Edward Archibald Chamier.
Major Charles William Fletcher ...
} 20th Feb. 1876.

No. 199 *of* 1876.—That part of G. G. O. No. 467 of 1875, permitting Martin Twoomy, late of the 39th Foot, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to reside and draw his stipend in India, is cancelled, he having proceeded to Melbourne.

No. 200 *of* 1876.—Sub-Conductor William Kane, Army Commissariat Department, retires on the pension of his rank under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in England.

No. 201 *of* 1876.—The following extract from list No. 2, dated the 28th January 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Sub-Conductor J. Corbett, Commissariat Department.
Captain C. O'Donel, S. C.
Captain J. E. W. Howey, Infantry.
Surgeon-Major W. Eddowes.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Cunliffe, S. C.
Lieutenant E. H. Wilson, S. C.
Colonel J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain H. A. Fletcher, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.
Captain R. G. Birch, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate.

No. 202 *of* 1876.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Futteh Ally, admitted by G. G. O. No. 891 of 1868, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 11th October 1875, the date on which he absconded.

No. 203 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quarter Master General, No. 2109 of the 15th February 1876, reporting the result of the operations of the recent Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

It is with great satisfaction that the Governor General in Council has received this report testifying, as it does, to the good conduct and high efficiency of the troops assembled at Delhi; and it has been peculiarly gratifying to the Government of India, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief, that Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should have had the opportunity of inspecting and witnessing the movements of so fine a body of Her Majesty's Army in India.

The Governor General in Council desires to convey to Lord Napier of Magdala, the cordial thanks of the Government of India, for his unceasing efforts to advance the welfare and efficiency of the Army and for the measures which he has taken to make this and former Camps of Exercise useful for the instruction of Officers and men. The Government of India congratulate the Commander-in-Chief on the fine appearance and efficient condition of the troops assembled at the Camp, and upon the approbation which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to convey through His Excellency to the Army.

During the operations Lord Napier of Magdala met with a severe accident; but with that devotion to duty which is so characteristic of His Lordship, this did not interfere with his continued personal command of the troops.

The Governor General in Council further desires to convey the thanks of the Government of India to all those Officers and Departments mentioned by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, for the exertions which have contributed to the gratifying results which have been brought to the notice of the Government.

No. 2109C., dated 15th February 1876.

From—MAJOR-GENL. F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V. C., *Quartermaster General.*,

To—*The Secy. to the Govt. of India*, MILITARY DEPT.

Camps of Exercise.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that the troops assembled to take part in the Camp of Exercise left Delhi for their respective stations by the 2nd February 1876.

2. Out of the 22 Regiments of British and Native Infantry under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief collected at Delhi, 13 were arrested in their route of relief, and it was desirable to release them in time to admit of their reaching their destinations before the setting in of the hot weather.

3. The distribution of the force and its strength in detail are given in G. O. C. C., dated 14th October 1875, and Camp G. O. No. 173, dated 31st January 1876, copies of which are attached.

4. With the exceptions marginally noted, the assembly of the Infantry in divisions and of the Artillery and Cavalry under their respective Commanders was completed by the 15th December.

2nd Battalion 12th foot, detained at Ferozepore on account of cholera, arrived in Camp 20th December 1875.

A. Battery, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, detained at Agra on account of glanders, arrived in Camp 23rd December 1875.

F. Battery, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, delayed on account of dengue fever, arrived in Camp 18th December 1875.

5. The Camps were formed at the following places in the vicinity of Delhi, *vide* map annexed.—

1st Infantry Division ...	Old Cantonment.
2nd " " ...	Naryna.
3rd " " ...	Bussai.
4th " " ...	Sufdar Jung.
Artillery	Bussunt.
Cavalry	Near the old cantonment.

The Camp of Army Head Quarters was established in the old cantonment.

6. From the dates of arrival of the several corps until 22nd December, the Infantry regiments were distributed in four camps under Generals Sir C. Reid, Hardinge, Macdonnell and Stewart, each of whom had two full brigades with a company of Sappers and Miners, an Electric Telegraph and Signalling party.

In the first period the Brigadiers instructed their brigades in Infantry tactics; during the 2nd period the brigades of the several divisions were united under the Generals in Command for more extended infantry manœuvres.

7. During the whole of this time the Cavalry and Artillery were exercised under Colonel Watson, Central India Horse, and Colonel Light, Royal Horse Artillery, first in Brigades under their respective Brigadiers, and subsequently *en masse* under the superior Commanders in the special tactics of their respective arms. 73 guns were manœuvred and practised under Colonel Light, and 39 Squadrons of Cavalry under Colonel Watson.

8. This preliminary period is very valuable for bringing the several regiments to work harmoniously in Brigade together, and for accustoming the troops, as well as the superior officers, to the movements of much larger bodies than can ever be found in the ordinary cantonments.

9. On the 22nd and 23rd December the Cavalry and Artillery were distributed among the Divisions, so as to give the Divisional Commanders opportunities of exercising the three arms together. This could be practised only on a limited scale at the largest military stations, and the advantages afforded by the Camp of giving complete Divisional Commands was specially valuable.

10. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was summoned to Calcutta on 19th December, and did not return to Camp till the 3rd January 1876.

11. On the 3rd January the troops marginally detailed were moved with light equipment to the neighbourhood of the Kootub, Major-General D. M. Stewart, C. B., being in Command, in view to the attack of a carefully selected position with live shell and ball cartridge. As far as practicable, the troops and guns which would have held the ground marked out for defence were represented by screens and dummies made up under the superintendence of Colonel Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry: the shelter trenches and batteries being constructed by the Sappers and Miners and 32nd Pioneers, under the orders of Colonel Maunsell, C.B., Royal Engineers.

A-A., R. H. A. C-A., R. H. A. A-C., R. H. A.	Lt.-Col. Campbell, R. H. A.	Col. Evans, R. A., Comdg.
A-8th R. A. B-8th R. A. C-19th R. A.	Lt. Col. Cordner, R. A.	
6th Ben. Cavy. 7th " 11th " 15th "	Brigdr. Hankin.	
Infantry. 2-12th Regt. 15th N. I. 45th N. I.	Brigdr. Appleyard, C. B.	
8th Regt. 85th "	Brigdr. Basden.	
62nd Regiment 28th N. I. 31st N. I.	Brigdr. Genl. Payne, C.B.	
6th Regiment 5th Punjab I. 26th N. I.	Brigdr. Genl. Ross.	

12. As Government will hereafter learn from the full reports now being compiled, the result of this experiment has been most instructive in elucidating to such portions of the force as have never actually been under fire, the practical application of the modern system of attack, and the cover which even the slightest shelter affords from the heaviest fire which can be brought by direct attack to bear upon any given point.

13. On the 6th January the 1st and 2nd divisions, as detailed in Camp General Order No. 67, copy annexed, representing the advanced guard of an army destined to effect a passage from the west to the east bank of the Jumna, were placed under the orders of Major-General Macdonnell, C. B.; the operation was carried out, under the idea that the passage of the river would be opposed by a force advancing from the north-east.

14. On the 7th a concentration of the entire force north of the ridge was effected, the camps extending from Daheerpore near the Jumna across the Kurnaul road towards the Western Jumna Canal.

15. On the 8th His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the troops.

16. Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached Delhi at 9 A. M. on the 11th January, and rode in procession from the railway station through the principal streets of the city, and along the ridge to His Royal Highness' camp on the parade ground in front of the old cantonment, the entire route being lined by troops.

17. The 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, the 2nd Goorkhas and the 1st Punjab Infantry were drawn up on the ridge, the position so gallantly held during the siege by the force, of which these Regiments formed a part. On reaching Hindoo Rao's house His Royal Highness was pleased to compliment the 2nd Goorkhas for its good service at Delhi in 1857.

18. His Royal Highness afterwards held a levee when the European and native officers of the army assembled at Delhi were presented.

19. On the 12th January the Field Marshal reviewed the force under the Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards presented new colors to the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

20. The general idea of the field manœuvre in which the troops were engaged on the 14th and 15th January is given in the annexed Camp General Order No. 78A. of the 3rd ultimo. The manner in which the manœuvre was executed could leave no doubt as to the excellent marching powers of the Infantry of the Army, while the freedom and intelligence exhibited by the troops, both in the attack and defence, in taking up ground, elicited special commendation from His Royal Highness.

21. On the 17th January the Prince of Wales inspected the 10th Hussars and then attended a parade of the Cavalry force under the command of Colonel Watson, C. B., V. C. His Royal Highness afterwards minutely inspected 6-13 Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery.

22. On the afternoon of the 17th there was an assault at arms at which His Royal Highness was pleased to be present.

23. The Prince of Wales left Delhi for Lahore by special train at 9-30 P. M. on the same day.

24. Previous to His Royal Highness' departure, the Prince of Wales was pleased to convey his complete satisfaction with the appearance, discipline and efficiency of the troops reviewed by His Royal Highness in the accompanying order* which the Commander-in-Chief has had the honor of publishing to the force.

* No. 135.

25. The Government of India will be gratified by the expression of His Royal Highness' approbation, which will be ever regarded with pride and pleasure by the Commander-in-Chief and the troops under his command.

26. Subsequent field manœuvres are detailed in Camp General Orders Nos. 130 of the 18th and 156 of 22nd January; on both of the occasions referred to, the command of the attack was entrusted to Major General D. M. Stewart, C. B., and of the defence to Brigadier General Sir Charles Brownlow, K. C. B., the general idea was carried out by these two officers to the satisfaction of His Excellency, while the handling of Brigades in the attack and the careful defences prepared, indicated that close attention had been paid by the Commanders of Brigades and Regiments engaged to the instructions issued since the formation of the Camp of Exercise.

27. Previous to the manœuvres last noticed, some of the troops and officers in command and on the staff had been ordered to their respective cantonments. The 10th Hussars, A and F Batteries, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery, with the Band and 100 men of the Rifle Brigade, had been forwarded by rail to Agra, in anticipation of His Royal Highness' visit to that station. A-C Royal Horse Artillery had proceeded to the same place by route march with the 7th Bengal Cavalry, the latter being destined to escort His Royal Highness from Agra to Morar.

28. During the time that the troops have been assembled in camp, opportunity has been found for the consideration of the following various questions in connection with equipment:—

1st.—The carriage of reserve ammunition upon mules with Infantry in the field has been tested, and the reports on this subject will be duly submitted.

2nd.—The question of supplying a proportion of light entrenching tools with Cavalry for pioneering purposes has been considered and tried by experiment. The result, while showing slight alteration to be necessary, was very satisfactory as regards the value of the measure.

3rd.—The important question of the best description of boots and shoes for the Native Army; and

4th.—The carriage of the valises of British Cavalry and the value of the best kind of lassoes have been considered and reported on by competent officers.

5th.—A field telegraph, carried on mules, has for the first time, it is believed, accompanied troops in the field. This invaluable equipment worked extremely well and was able to keep pace with the troops in their advance; it has been brought to its state of efficiency through the intelligence and zeal of Lieutenant Savage, Royal Engineers.

6th.—Ambulances of the new standard pattern have been made use of, and doolies submitted for trial have been thoroughly tried.

7th.—Valuable suggestions have been made regarding the improvement of pontoon and light bridging equipment. This latter subject, as well as the general question of transport for the Sappers and Miners, are now being reported on by a Committee whose proceedings will, on receipt, be forwarded for the consideration and orders of Government.

29. The Special Committee, of which Sir Charles Reid is President, is till engaged in considering the best means of rendering railway stock in India available both for civil and military transport, but His Excellency is sanguine that the result of the Committee will enable the Government of India to determine what steps it may be desirable to adopt in this important matter.

30. The civil authorities at Delhi have throughout cordially co-operated in all matters connected with the camp; the Commander-in-Chief feels much indebted to them, especially to Colonel Cracroft, the Commissioner and Superintendent, whose intimate acquaintance with the country and active assistance have tended materially to the general success of the Camp of Exercise.

31. His Excellency desires to acknowledge the valuable aid afforded to him by Colonel Thuillier, C. S. I., the Surveyor General of India, and also by Captain Waterhouse, in charge of the Photo-zincographic Branch of that Office, both these officers responded most willingly to the heavy demand for maps.

32. General hospitals were established in the fort for British, and at Hindoo Rao's house for Native troops, and the Commander-in-Chief gladly avails himself of this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the sick by the Administrative Medical Department in the several hospitals and camps.

33. The health of the troops has from the first been excellent, but as the previous season had been somewhat sickly, it was necessary to adopt very stringent sanitary precautions.

34. The Commander-in-Chief has the greatest pleasure in stating that the conduct of the troops has been admirable, there has been virtually a total absence of crime, and the relations between the camp and the civil population have been especially satisfactory. Much credit is due to the Provost Marshal Major P. FitzRoy, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, for the judicious and effective manner in which his duties have been carried out.

35. It is due to the Police Department under Colonel Baillie to acknowledge the good arrangements by which theft has been almost unknown.

36. The Postal Service under Mr. LeBreton has been carried out most satisfactorily.

37. The Telegraph Department established a line connecting Army Head Quarters with the Telegraph Station at Delhi, while the several divisions were connected with each other and with the Head Quarters Camp by lines laid down by Lieutenant Bagot, R. E., under the direction of Colonel Maunsell, C. B. The employment of soldier-signallers has thoroughly answered.

In addition to the electric signalling, communication was from the first established between the several camps by means of flags and heliographs.

38. The Commissariat arrangements under Colonel A. D. Dickens, C. B., Deputy Commissary General, and Colonel G. R. Roberts, Principal Executive Commissariat Officer, have left nothing to be desired.

39. Conductor Burns, in charge of the Ordnance Department at Delhi, deserves credit for the manner in which his duties have been performed under difficulties regarding establishment.

40. The officers of the Madras and Bombay armies deputed to attend the camp were good enough to join the umpire staff, and to all of these officers the Commander-in-Chief is much indebted for the manner in which they performed their rather difficult duties.

41. In conclusion, Lord Napier of Magdāla would desire to record his opinion of the great advantages derived by officers and men from Camps of Exercise, similar to this which has now been brought to conclusion. His Excellency observes with satisfaction that a very remarkable advance has been made in the efficiency of the troops and manœuvres generally since the camp at Delhi in 1871-72.

42. It is not only that the superior officers and the rank and file learn lessons that they cannot often learn in cantonments, but every department has in some degree to exercise the functions that would devolve on it in real warfare.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 204 *of* 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve the application to India of War Office Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Circular dated February 3rd, 1875, with the modification that, on the recommendation of Commanding Officers, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to consider the claims of Officers of the Volunteer Forces in India, retiring after 15 years' volunteer service, 10 of which have been as Commissioned Officers, and 3 in the rank they hold on retirement, to retain their rank and wear the uniform of the Corps on such retirement.

2. The Commanding Officer's recommendation will be accompanied by a certified statement in detail of the Officer's services.

3. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

No. 205 *of* 1876.—Captain C. Cowie, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for twenty days, from the 12th March 1876, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 206 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major William George Cubitt, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Crombie Cowie, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edward George Wace, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Settlement Officer, 1st Grade, Jhelum and Jhang Settlement, Punjab,—for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th February 1876.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 12th to 25th February 1876 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment ...	Lieut. T. F. C. Armstrong ...	23rd January 1876 ...	Penang.	
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Colonel Sir Edward Leeds, *Bart.* ...	16th February 1876 ...	Kalka.	
Ditto ...	Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Packe ...	17th ditto ...	Cawnpore.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1876.

No. 7.—Mr. Anthony Gwyn, Royal Navy (Retired List), is appointed Acting Commander, on probation, for six months, of the Indian Government River Gunboat "Irrawaddy," with effect from the 5th instant.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th February 1876.

No. 82.—Mr. G. R. Smith is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 83.—The following Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 1st Grade, and posted as follows :—

Corporal P. Ross, to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

Corporal W. Watson and 2nd Corporal J. Walker, to British Burmah, Provincial.

No. 84T.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following revised wording of para. 8, Rule 30, for the corresponding portion of the Rules for Foreign Messages, published in Notification No. 508 T. of the 7th December 1875, and in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem :—

"Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, and bars of division *used with figures*, are each counted as a figure and signalled."

As also the substitution of the following for the 5th example given with Rule 30 :—

"Aixlachapelle (12* letters) . . . 2 words 'ch* counted as 1 letter."

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 85.—Mr. G. J. Sherman is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on probation, with effect from 3rd February 1876, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 86.—Mr. C. A. Stephenson is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, in Class IV of the State Railway Traffic Establishment, and placed on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 87.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 23rd December 1875.

The 23rd February 1876.

No. 88.—Mr. G. Law, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 89.—Major F. S. Stanton, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed as Extra Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, and appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Tirhoot State Railway, *vice* Campbell, proceeding on leave.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 90.—The services of Captain W. H. Browne, S.C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 91.—Babu Hera Lall, temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is brought on the permanent Establishment in the same grade, with effect from 1st April 1875.

No. 92.—Mr. E. Murray, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st August 1873.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 93.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 94.—The following Assistant Engineers attached to the Punjab Irrigation Branch are transferred to the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch:—

Mr. H. G. McKinney, 1st Grade.
" A. C. Newcombe, B.A. } 2nd Grade.
" T. W. Scott }

No. 95.—Mr. J. T. Hardy is appointed to the Public Works Department, temporarily as a Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1876.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne has been appointed Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice, with a lien on his former appointment of Head Assistant in the English Office of the Court on the Appellate Side.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. K. Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 6th to 10th February 1876, inclusive, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 15th February 1876.

No. 167.—Captain C. T. Lane, Officiating Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th March 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 18th February 1876.

No. $\frac{268}{100}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, in medical charge, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 19th January 1876, to enable him to join his appointment.

No. $\frac{270}{100}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel J. A. Wright, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, is granted sixteen days' preparatory leave from the 15th of March next, to enable him to embark from Bombay, on the 1st of April 1876, on the two years' furlough granted him in Government General Orders, No. 1319, dated 31st December 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 21st February 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 7th February 1876.

No. 4.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghoshall, Accountant, 4th Grade, has been granted forty-two days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 9th February 1876.

No. 5.—Hari Ramchunder Agashe, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th February 1876.

No. 16.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, as required by Public Works Department Code II. iv. 25, on 15th January 1876.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 18.—Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 19.—Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

No. 20.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Leeds, *Bart.*, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from 6th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 3rd January 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted 11 months' furlough; also one month's preparatory leave from 27th February 1876, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Lieutenant R. J. B. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, as required by Public Works Code II. iv. 21, on 2nd February 1876.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, returned from the 2 months and 20 days' sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 3, dated 11th January 1876, on the forenoon of 4th February 1876. The unexpired portion of his leave (20 days) is hereby cancelled.

No. 26.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from 2nd to 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 27.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 35, dated 24th January 1876, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, as required by Public Works Code II. iv. 24, on 3rd January 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 18th February 1876.

No. 8.—Honorary Lieutenant H. Smith, Barrack Master, temporarily employed in the Meerut Division, Military Works, reported his departure from Meerut on the 14th February 1876, in order to rejoin the 4th Circle, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 432.—Major John Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer, II Ranikhet Special Military Works Division, returned on the afternoon of the 7th February from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 265 of 31st January 1876, and took over charge of the Division from Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R. E., Assistant Engineer.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 248.—Mr. W. B. Harington, C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Mooltan Division, Special Military Works, to Mr. J. E. Hilton, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of 11th instant.

No. 249.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received over charge of the Mooltan Division, Special Military Works, from Mr. W. B. Harington, C.E., Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of 11th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 18th February 1876.

Babu Debendra Chundra Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st March 1876.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th February 1876.

No. 29.—Doctor R. Willmot, in medical charg of the Rajputana State Railway, is granted twent months' leave on medical certificate and fourtee days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date h may avail himself of the same.

The 19th February 1876.

No. 30.—Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executiv Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 62 of the 7th February 1876, Mr. A. Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 32.—Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave without allowances, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 23 of the 28th January 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 12th February 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the late Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, to Mr. A. C. Cregoen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway, on the 2nd December 1875.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 16.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 30th August 1875, Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival on the 14th February 1876, and is posted to the Survey Division.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18.—Mr. J. E. Howe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 20th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 18th February 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. J. M. Ferrell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to Tirhoot State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 19, dated 2nd February 1876, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 7.—Doctor R. Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 29, dated 17th February 1876, on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 9th February 1876.

No. 162.—Mr. F. W. Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 14, dated 25th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of 20th January 1876.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 337.—Mr. T. Johnston, Brick-maker, late of the Sehwan Division, was granted leave on medical certificate (on full pay) for twenty-seven days, with effect from the 6th September 1875.

No. 338.—Mr. J. H. deRienzi, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kotri Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 18th February 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 46 of 28th January 1876, Mr. C. F. Stevens, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and is posted to the office of the Store-keeper, Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 12.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 161E of 24th January 1876, Mr. J. Jackson, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and is posted to the Somastipoor Division.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 48 of 28th January 1876, Mr. W. H. Brand, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and received charge of the Office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, from Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

No. 14.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification, No. 18 of 28th January 1876, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th February 1876, and at Dinapore, on the afternoon of the 17th idem, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 12th February 1876.

No. 23.—Under orders from the Director of State Railways, the Survey Circle of the Punjab Northern State Railway is abolished, and the Jhelum Section constituted in lieu of it, with effect from the 1st January 1876.

Mr. H. Lambert, temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.

CHENAB DIVISION.

Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in charge.
Mr. H. Johnson, temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Major H. R. Faber, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. W. Millett, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. Wallace, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. N. Robinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. R. Howarth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. T. Russell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. T. MacReddie, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Sub-Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. G. W. Rolfe, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. H. Berry, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. Briston, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. Peter Henry Gorman, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Shekh Edoo, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.
Harrish Chunder Paul, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Mirza Tahir Hussain, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.
Keshub Chander Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. V. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Raj Komar Mokeerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade.
C. W. Thomas, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade.
Issen Chander Chatterjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade.

JHELUM DIVISION.

Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.
Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. Price Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. G. T. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. Alchin, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. W. Halloway, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Tej Roi, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Brady, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Spratt, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

BAKRALA DIVISION.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.
Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Captain W. H. Browne, S.C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Lawson, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

SOHAN DIVISION.

Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in charge.
Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 24.—A new division extending from Rawulpindi to Attock is formed, to be called the "Indus Division," and the following Officers are posted to it:—

Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in charge.
Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 25.—Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Covenanted Mechanic, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Jhelum Division. Mr. Clutterbuck left the former Section on the forenoon of the 7th February 1876 and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of 8th idem.

No. 26.—Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Jhelum Division. Mr. Clutterbuck left the former Section on the forenoon of 7th February 1876 and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of 8th idem.

No. 27.—Under orders from the Director of State Railways, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his departure on transfer for the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of 7th February 1876.

The 19th February 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Division to the Sohan Division. Mr. Parkes left the former on the afternoon of the 2nd February 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief, and Manager,
Punjab Northern State Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, Parbatipur, the 16th February 1876.

No. 137.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 49 of 25th May 1875, on the forenoon of 12th November 1875.

No. 138.—With reference to Notification No. 109 of 13th December 1875, Baboo Kally Kristo Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined No. 2 Division on the forenoon of the 6th idem, and relieved Mr. E. A. Coello of his duties on the afternoon of the 13th.

No. 139.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 131 of 26th January 1876, and is transferred to the Principal Store-keeper's Office, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th February 1876.

No. 140.—Baboo Mohes Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred to No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th December 1875.

No. 141.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 14 of 25th January 1876, Mr. F. W. Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred from Western Rajputana State Railway, joined this line on the afternoon of the 30th idem, and is posted to No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division.

No. 142.—Mr. H. Leonard, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th February 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 143.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Singhi, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred to No. 5, Mahanaddi Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 25th December.

No. 144.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 117 of 31st December 1875, for "Forenoon", read "Afternoon".

No. 145.—Mr. H. E. Gabler, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, on special transport duty at Kushtia, is posted to No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 14th January 1876.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 146.—Mr. H. Leonard, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Controller of Accounts' Office, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 142 of 16th February 1876, on the forenoon of the 16th idem.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 14th, 1876 ...	...	1,18,874	44	8,65,395	25,73,487
" 15th " ...	...	47	...	8,65,843	25,73,487
" 16th " ...	...		...	8,65,807	25,73,487
" 17th " ...	...		...	8,65,685	25,73,487
" 18th " ...	...	...	...	8,65,646	25,73,487
" 19th " ...	...	...	...	8,15,613	25,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st Feb. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,780	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...1,37,06,733 5 11	3,15,81,126	5	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,78,74,392 15 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,55,67,744	0	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,14,450	3	1
Sundries	5,45,530	14	2
TOTAL ...	8,25,11,632	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P
Government Securities	1,67,00,229	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	69,20,682	6	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	31,49,247	6	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,73,83,256	2	0
Dead Stock	10,68,688	11	3
Stamps	12,826	2	0
Balances with other Banks ...	3,45,881	0	5
Sundries	1,72,030	7	3
Bullion	17,866	1	7
	4,57,70,707	13	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,10,98,628 15 0	3 67,40,924	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,47,42,295 8 1			
TOTAL ...	8,25,11,632	4	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th February 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Devendranath	... Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Presidency College.
Govindacharan	... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	... Ditto.
David, Ismail	... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Gnanendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Bhuttacharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan	... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Nandakrishna	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Das, Bipinvihari	... Teacher.
Matilal, Surendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Charuchandra	... Presidency College.
Munshilal	... Delhi College.
Ray, Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
Sen, Kalikumar	... Presidency College.
Sriram	... Canning College, Lucknow.

The following addition is made to the list of successful Entrance candidates published in the *Gazette of India* of 15th January last:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Kasiram	... Lahore Government School.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 18th February 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
329	B 41—96343	10	M. Subba Row, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
	B 49—06349	10	
	„ —08002	10	
	B 35—47641	20	
	„ —76484	20	
	„ —76485	20	
	„ —94023	20	
	„ —94082	20	
	B 44—30386	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
299	B 38—44023	100	Hazarimul Gopilaul, Madras.
305	B 30—59837	20	Mrs. E. de Nantenil, Pondicherry.
307	B 44—26999	100	A. Ananda Row, Pleader, Chickmugloor.
	B 28—71275	500	
320	B 36—71663	5	Mr. G. Perkins, Bangalore.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th February 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
111	C 97—16388	10	Ramchundra Atmaram Olakar, Karkoon, Talooka Dindoree, Zillah Nassick.
118	C 99—13231	20	Mr. P. Gerrard, Sub-Assistant, Government Telegraph Store Department, Bombay.
139	C 99—35327	20	Lieutenant E. Johnson, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Mhow.
	M 17—91148	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th February 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
765	A 34—71622	20	The Post Master, Calcutta.
766	A 44—76749	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
668	D 5—75580 wrongly joined.	20	Anundjee, Calcutta.
	„ —75581		
757	D 5—40456	20	G. H. List, Esq., C. E., Basti.
	„ —41064	20	
	„ —56710	20	
759	D 10—74040	5	Mr. S. J. Naher, Pertabgarh.
762	D 10—46895	5	Mr. D. A. Pinto, Calcutta.
764	L 49—88875	50	Colonel J. A. Angelo, Morar.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th February 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
23	E 6—68568	10	Mr. R. W. Hawkes, 9, Creek Row, Calcutta.
31	E 4—76135	50	Gunga Ram, Station Master, S. P. & D. Railway, Montgomery.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th February 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 2—19184	20	Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, Akola.
K 3—13642	50	
K 4—18821	100	
C 91—05761	10	Kashinath Yadow, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bassim.
K 3—13657	50	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th February 1876.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
360	A 88—56373	1,000	Babu Grish Chunder Ghose.
361	L 77—87763	20	Babu Roma Nath Chuckerbutty.
	„ —87764	20	
	„ —87767	20	
	„ —87766	20	
362	L 68—72232	100	Babu Modhoo Sooden Pattra.
	„ —02095	100	
	L 22—10246	5	
	L 21—96855	5	
363	L 10—79154	5	W. Cousin, Esq.
364	L 68—87789	100	Babu Doorga Prosad Datta Barua.
366	L 70—06936	1,000	Dhurum Narain, Hurruck Narain.
	L 69—27592	100	
	„ —11820	100	
	„ —39515	100	
	„ —54212	100	
	„ —41330	100	
367	L 67—19899	50	Babu Radhagobindo Roy.
368	L 62—04794	10	Babu Govendra Chunder Ghose.
	L 42—13299	10	
	L 59—77333	10	
370	L 69—33433	100	Babu Shosibhoosun Sircar.
371	L 65—98804	20	Babu Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
372	L 60—25851	10	M. Wilcox, Esq.
373	L 61—00870	10	Babu Sreeputty Sen.
374	L 77—79271	20	Babu Behary Lal Audy.
	L 58—16447	10	
375	L 46—69819	20	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
376	L 68—35164	100	Babu Dindoyal Pramanick.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
230	L 58—56932 „ —56930	10	Babu Janoky Nath Chatterjee.
231	L 63—56766 „ —56772	20	Babu Nilmani Ganguli.
232	L 63—93083 „ —93089	20	Koonnee Lal.
233	L 40—62552 „ —62551	10	Hafiz Ali.
234	L 64—47792 „ —47793	20	Babu Nundo Lal Kur.
235	L 62—02287 „ —02286	10	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co.
236	L 22—75558 „ —75559	5	Babu Kally Kissore Mookerjee.
237	L 23—17604 „ —17640	5	Babu Troylucko Nath Paul.
491	L 69—43226	100	Edward Dubois de Saran, Esq.
492	L 43—85557	10	Lieutenant J. C. Kinchant.
493	L 64—96968	20	Babu Radha Nath Bhuttacharjee.
494	L 69—04952	100	R. Haughton, Esq.
	„ —04953	100	
	„ —04954	100	
	„ —04955	100	
	„ —04956	100	
	„ —04957	100	
	„ —04958	100	
	„ —04959	100	
	„ —04960	100	
495	L 53—57877	1,000	Oomer Hajee Hossain.
	L 52—15436	500	
	L 69—23910	100	
496	L 9—37900	5	Babu Huroprosono Tarufdar.
	„ —37901	5	
497	L 36—86716	20	Babu Jogendro Chunder Choudhury.
	L 45—73812	20	
498	A 96—79165	10	Babu Gunga Nath Maulick.
499	L 63—73368	20	Babu Koylas Chunder Mookerjee.
500	L 64—54464	20	Babu Dwarkanath Ganguli.
	L 59—06606	10	
	L 20—45865	5	
501	L 11—43895	5	Babu Rakhal Raj Roy.
	L 16—91165	5	
502	L 15—68076	5	Babu Jogendro Nath Bose.
503	L 66—64645	50	Babu Modhoo Sooden Ghose.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 25th February 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—56217	10	Pragji Valji Katchi, Shop-keeper, Kurrachee.
" —56248	10	
" —58180	10	
" —60947	10	
G 8—27143	20	Boota Shah, Rama Shah, Gooroo Bazar, Amritsur.
G 8—29671	20	Messrs. Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 16th February* 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 5—41187	20	Messrs. Oakes & Co., for Messrs. Abdool Cawder & Co., Ootacamund.
B 34—60035	10	
" —60061	10	
J 7—47573	5	Mrs. M. A. Hodgson, Ootacamund.
" —47574	5	
J 3—66463	100	Thonthee Venkiah, of Kurnool.
" —68536	100	
J 7—44233	5	Mr. G. Perkins, of Bangalore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 14th February* 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Flamingo*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 1st March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 1st March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 3rd March 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 2nd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th March, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th February 1876.

Allpress, Mrs.
Amson, Major-Genl.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Bangh, Lt. G. S.
Baines, Capt. J. E.
Baines, Mrs.
Barnard, Miss.
Barnett, H. O.
Barrett, M.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Biscaccianti, A.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackshaw, C.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs., and Co.
Bolton, H.
Brewer, W. J.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Caddy, P. J.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Chatterjee and Co.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surgeon-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Crowley, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Curranee, Messrs. N. V., and Co.
Currie, R.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Duval, W. H. D.
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Frost, Miss T.
Garrin, T.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, Capt. G.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Grobb, Julius.
Grinzelar, Miss A. M.
H. H. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hewertt, W.
Higgs, W. H.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Capt. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jackson, J. M.
Johns, Miss.

Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg. Major W. H.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genaud.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Madden, Mrs.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Mawson, W. P.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Melesworth, G. L.
Monte, C.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richardson, James.
Roberts, Rev. Eillis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Scott, Dr. J. A.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Sinaes, Miss A. S.
Slater, J.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stainfeld, Col. H. H.
Stevenson, A. J.
Taylor, W V. G.
Testar, Mrs. C.
Timms, Mr. C. H.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Vangrieken, Mrs. S.
White, C. E.
Whitecombe, T. S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
"B."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Danison, Co.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Hastings, Lord.
Hatton, T.
Henderson, Dr. J. D.
Henderson, W.
Henty, G. A.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
James, C. F.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
McWilliams, Miss.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Nash, G. S.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Postlethwaite, G. F.
Ribur, D.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
Tarmer, H. T.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Vice, C. F.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.
Mooney, L. H.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Welner, Capt.

Papers.

Aubinash Chunder Mitter.
Alla Spettabill
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, "Oriental Magazine."
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Fosbery, Major, R.A. (R.A.)
Haslam, F.
Meen Bahadoor Rana.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

Local extent.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876": It extends to the whole of British India ; And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India ;

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

When such power may be exercised.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal ;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language ;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction ;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State ;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them ; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act ; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining ; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be a legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(*a*). The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal :

(*b*). They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its Mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government :

(*c*). The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India :

(*d*). Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English:

(*e*). The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction:

(*f*). Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State :

(*g*). Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them :

(*h*). Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognized by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27th January 1876.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11th February 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.
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THE THIRD SCHEDULE—FORMS.

A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Definitions.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

"Special law."

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Investigation."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender:

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

"Presidency-town."

"Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"District."

"District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"High Court."

"High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Bailable offence or case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Non-bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Service of summons at distant places.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

Form of warrant.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Force of warrant of arrest.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to several persons.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

Proclamation for person absconding.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of forfeited property.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Right of accused to be defended.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Criminal Courts to be open.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

64. Cases, triable exclusively by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction or which in the opinion of a Magistrate ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Further list.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

74. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(a) the serial number,

(b) the date of the commission of the offence,

(c) the name of the complainant,

(d) the name of the accused person,

(e) the offence complained of or proved,

(f) the prisoner's plea,

(g) the final order,

(h) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

75. The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Object and effect of complaint.

76. No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

77. No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

78. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

79. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

80. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

81. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

82. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation to person informed or complained against.

83. In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Withdrawal of complaint.

84. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of appeal.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer em-

powered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

High Court may reduce punishment.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment :

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance ; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto ; nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him ; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine :

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court : but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Report of chemical examiner.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or in-

directly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

Witnesses.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

In cases tried upon summons.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

In cases tried upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

Search-warrant when grantable.

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Direction of search-warrant.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Endorsement.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may attend personally.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail not to be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

158. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

Release of lunatic on security given.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

187. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code;

but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph 111.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 193, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his

appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

Binding of sentenced person.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Contents of order for security.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of bond.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Imprisonment in default of security.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

Discharge of surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Power to award costs.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Reference to High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

Direction as to costs.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
1 5	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons - -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing appenhension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court of Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court o Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin. - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance. - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine. or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death - - - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both -	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity . -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—*]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 106).

To the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be,* to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 229).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance" *for* " within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* " by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. 3 OF 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 (*for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs*) to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely):—"Bengal."

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For the last four years the Criminal Tribes Act has been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh; and the result has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of the offences against which the provisions of that Act are directed. The object of the present Bill is to extend those provisions to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in parts of which there is reason to fear that there are, if not tribes, at least gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

CALCUTTA, *The* 10*th February* 1876. } R. TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 15th February 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswariparshad Naráyan Singh Bahádur of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

CRIMINAL TRIBES (LOWER PROVINCES) ACT EXTENSION BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The object of the Bill which he hoped to have leave to introduce was briefly this.

the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns. He said that although he did not propose to move the Council to take this Report into consideration on the present occasion, yet he thought it might be convenient, considering that the measure had already been some four years under consideration, if he were to state, in as few words as possible, its origin and present scope. Act XXV of 1861 did not apply to the High Courts in their action in the Presidency towns or to Police Magistrates in such towns. When the amendment of that Act, which became law as Act X of 1872, was under consideration, although the principle was fully admitted that the system of procedure for the Mofussil ought, *mutatis mutandis*, to be extended to the Presidency towns, yet it was not thought desirable to incorporate such an extension with the revised Code itself, because that course might have given rise to considerable discussion and have postponed for an indefinite time the improvements in that Code which at the time were urgently required for the Mofussil. At the same time, however, in April 1872, Mr. Stephen obtained permission to introduce a separate Bill to carry out the object in view; and in doing so said of the procedure at that time obtaining, and up to the present time obtaining, in the Presidency towns as regards the Police Courts, that "it was quite impossible to say where it began or what it was," and that it caused "great waste of public time and money about matters of absolutely no importance at all."

In accordance with the permission then granted, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse in July 1873 introduced a Bill which was referred to a Select Committee. In April 1874, he presented the Report of the Select Committee, the principal recommendation of which was that the Bill then before the Council should be divided into two. One portion relating to the High Courts alone was accordingly retained as the main Bill, which became law as Act X of 1875: the other portion was taken out and introduced as a distinct Bill, having reference to Police Magistrates alone; and that was the matter now under consideration.

The principle of the Bill was that it applied to the Presidency towns a variety of sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It, further, allowed the Magistrates of Police to try all cases summarily, and it made no distinction between the powers of Native and European Magistrates over Europeans, because it was considered, as regards both these matters, that the check of the Press and the Bar would prevent irregularities such as might arise in the Mofussil. At the same time the Bill gave no control to the Magistrates over the Police, because it was a large and important body and required a separate head, the Commissioner of Police. The Committee reserved for future consideration a suggestion made by the High Court at Calcutta that the powers of Police Magistrates should be extended in order to save the jurors and the Court from the necessity of trying a variety of trivial cases.

In March 1875, the Committee submitted a Report on this Bill, and, as the result of their communications with the High Court and the Local Governments, they proposed to give to Police Magistrates the powers of Magistrates of the first class in the Mofussil, subject to an appeal to the High Court from the sentences of such Magistrates which exceeded one year's imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine. As to the form of the Bill, it then consisted of a few sections and a large schedule, in which the various sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be applied were quoted by their numbers.

Since the presentation of that Report, the Committee had further considered the matter, and in deference to representations received from various quarters regarding the great inconvenience of a Bill which merely quoted in a schedule the sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure which were applicable to the Courts of Police Magistrates, they had come to the conclusion that it would be more convenient to the Magistrates themselves, to the Bar, and to the public, if they were to re-enact the whole of those sections *in extenso*. This course produced one great advantage, that it brought to light a variety of small anomalies, omissions and superfluities which the schedule contained. At this stage the Committee had to acknowledge the great assistance they had received from some elaborate Minutes by Major Weldon, the Senior Magistrate

of Police at Madras, and also from the attendance in Committee and valuable suggestions of Mr. Dickens, one of the Police Magistrates of Calcutta.

The Bill differed from the previous one only in a few points. It was proposed to alter the designation of "Police Magistrates" to that of "Presidency Magistrates." Theoretically, if there was one thing that Magistrates ought not to be, it was policemen, and practically they had no control over the police; further, the cases tried by them were not merely what were called, in common parlance, police cases, but cases of all degrees of magnitude, including those referred to the High Courts.

Further, the Committee proposed to abolish the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, which had fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1860 had never been availed of; and in 1874 the only work done by it was the hearing of twelve opium cases and thirteen municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and as no such Court existed at Calcutta or Madras, the Committee had provided for its abolition, reserving the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who was "Revenue Judge" for all land matters at the Bombay Presidency.

Another change was a very material improvement in the mode of record, with the view of affording facilities to the High Courts in dealing with all cases which came up before them on appeal or by way of *certiorari*. And the Committee thought that, with these additional provisions and with the check always supplied by the Press, the Bar, and the public, there was no danger of the enlarged powers proposed to be entrusted to Presidency Magistrates being in any way misapplied.

The chapter on local nuisances the Committee proposed to omit, because it was found that the whole of these matters were already provided for by the local Municipal Acts, and the introduction of that chapter might only give rise to questions of conflicting jurisdiction.

The Committee trusted the Bill would be found to be a complete document and useful to all concerned, and that it would remove what the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, had called "that floating undefined English law which rendered the procedure of the Presidency Police Courts altogether uncertain, altogether obscure, and altogether beyond the powers of the public to comprehend."

MR. HOPE had said that he did not propose to make any motion for the consideration of the further Report on this Bill. He would therefore only move that the Bill be republished. It was proposed to wait a short period, about a month, to receive any suggestions that might occur to those acquainted with the subject, and then to take the Bill into consideration with a view to its being passed at an early date.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NAGPUR INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India—The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Bayley, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, His Highness the Mahárájá of Benares and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 22nd February 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 15*th February* 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th Dec. 1874.	For week ending 25th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 26th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 25th Dec. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Feb 1876	East Indian, Main ...	6,01,390	6,27,944	3,43,44,755	2,67,38,415	...	76,06,340
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	51,263	47,870	25,27,425	19,48,280	...	5,79,145
29th Jan 1876	Eastern Bengal ...	55,378	68,472	34,99,268	28,75,236	...	6,24,032
15th Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	46,860	55,499	19,74,127	26,56,045	6,81,918	...
29th Ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,35,743	1,44,609	73,50,485	63,74,724	...	9,75,761
22nd Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,816	1,36,931	56,58,329	62,10,087	5,51,758	...
29th Ditto ...	South Indian ...	20,824	25,073	9,45,467	10,35,592	90,125	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,32,669	4,32,157	1,94,74,534	2,10,84,520	16,09,986	...
5th Feb. 1876	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,461	1,47,180	56,91,557	62,62,465	5,70,908	...
	TOTAL ...	15,79,904	16,85,735	8,14,65,947	7,51,85,364	...	62,80,583
	State.						
12th Feb. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,523	2,226	97,155	1,02,184	5,029	...
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,846	1,694	83,804	78,564	...	5,240
5th Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	23,431	41,109	5,89,033	16,98,609	11,09,576	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,639	8,359	1,01,565*a*	3,63,947	2,62,382	...
First 8 days of Jan. 1876 ..	Khamgaon ...	615	632	26,314*b*	41,330*c*	15,016	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	823	711	29,633*d*	58,659	29,026	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	259	637	20,101*e*	27,127*f*	6,723	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	27,903	11,700	1,05,620*g*	4,87,307	3,81,687	...
25th Dec. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	2,437	...	54,250*h*	54,250	...
First 8 days of Jan. 1876...	Punjab Northern ...	...	5,274	...	1,37,500*k*	1,37,500	...
	TOTAL ...	60,039	74,779	10,53,528	30,49,477	19,95,949	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,39,943	17,60,514	8,25,19,475	7,82,34,841	...	42,84,634

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 26th December 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 26th December 1874.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June, and from 10th to 25th December 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 26th December 1874.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 26th December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 25th December 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th October to 26th December 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 25th December 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th December 1875.

No. LII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 31st Dec. 1874.	For the period ending 31st Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1875.	Total Increase in 1875.	Total Decrease in 1875
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Feb. 1876	East Indian, Main ...	4,29,565	5,38,238	3,47,74,320	2,72,76,653	...	74,97,667
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	36,617	41,032	25,64,042	19,89,312	...	5,74,730
29th Jan. 1876	Eastern Bengal ...	68,280	58,841	35,67,548	29,34,076	...	6,33,472
15th Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,665	50,617	20,08,792	27,06,662	6,97,870	...
29th Ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	96,959	1,12,500	74,47,444	64,87,224	...	9,60,220
22nd Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,50,985	1,12,561	58,09,314	63,22,648	5,13,334	...
29th Ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,136	22,220*a*	9,63,603	10,57,812	94,209	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	4,21,083	3,91,267	1,98,96,618	2,14,75,787	15,80,169	...
5th Feb. 1876	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	91,540	97,317	57,88,097	63,59,782	5,76,685	...
	TOTAL ...	13,47,830	14,24,593	8,28,13,778	7,66,09,956	...	62,03,822
	State.						
12th Feb. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,335	1,593	99,490	1,03,777	4,287	...
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,318	1,488	85,122	80,052	...	5,070
5th Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	29,131	40,726	6,18,164	17,39,335	11,21,171	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,856	6,070	1,03,421*b*	3,70,017	2,66,596	...
First 8 days of Jan. 1876	Khamgaon ...	623	598	26,937*c*	41,928*d*	14,991	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	809	796	30,442*e*	59,455	29,013	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	380	629	20,784*f*	27,756*g*	6,972	...
Ditto	Nizam's ...	8,966	9,369	1,14,586*h*	4,96,676	3,82,090	...
25th Dec. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,590*a*	...	55,840*k*	55,840	...
First 8 days of Jan. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,901	...	1,42,401 *l*	1,42,401	...
	TOTAL ...	45,418	67,760	10,98,946	31,17,237	20,18,291	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,93,248	14,92,353	8,39,12,724	7,97,27,193	...	41,85,531

(*a*) The earnings for the last 6 days of December 1875 are calculated on the basis of those for the past 4 weeks.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st February to 31st December 1874.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 31st December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June, and from 10th to 31st December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 31st December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 31st December 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 31st December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 9th October to 31st December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 31st December 1875.
(*l*) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st December 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during December 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·59	740	729	93,900
Meerut ...	8·30	6 55	969	694	19,726
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	437	12,404
Bulandshah ...	7·35	5 90	972	794	8,252
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·45	994	375	47,735
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·4	771	802	79,259
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·88	958	640	60,997
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	237,673
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·19	1,250	1,212	33,309
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	62	2,660
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	581	34,495
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,684
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·78	...	172	3,728
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	5,011
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	318,560

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	550	...	2,386	...	2,936	...
Gram ...	228	...	...	...	228	...
Rice ...	3,064	...	20	...	3,084	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	1,359	...	222	...	1,581	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	759	...	...	...	759	...
Dál ...	10,891	...	32	...	10,923	...
Juar ...	3,252	...	...	...	3,252	...
Bájra ...	9,695	...	...	...	9,695	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	15,066	...	878	...	15,944	...
Total ...	42,864	...	3,538	...	46,402	...
Cotton ...	...	...	15,446	...	15,446	...
Oil-seeds ...	40	...	8,355	...	8,395	...
Salts ...	265	...	6,025	...	6,290	...
Metals ...	16,572	...	2,164	...	18,736	...
Building Materials ...	3,353	...	12,940	...	16,293	...
Firewood ...	950	...	13,635	...	14,585	...
Bamboos ...	...	3,300	...	35,163	...	38,463
Timber ...	...	890	...	99	...	989
Miscellaneous	3,175	...	11,603	...	14,778	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Grand Total	67,219	4,190	73,706	35,267	140,925	39,457
Total during corresponding period of last year	58,125	6,573	245,355	121,923	303,480	128,496
Increase ...	9,094	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	2,383	171,649	86,656	162,555	89,039

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November to 31st December 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	17,664	...	·5
Muzaffarnagar ...	22,542	·6	·5
Meerut ...	30,474	...	·4
Bulandshahr ...	14,315	·1	·5
Aligarh ...	27,454	·4	·3
Muttra ...	2,864	·6	·3
Agra ...	8,696	1·1	·2
Etah ...	7,588	·7	·1
Mainpuri ...	28,551	·3	·5
Fatehgarh ...	15,363	·2	·3
Etáwah ...	45,826	·1	·3
Cawnpore ...	54,675	·5	·2
Dehra Dún ...	2,660	·2	1·1
Bijnor ...	495	·8	·5
Tarái ...	1,365	...	·4
Bareilly ...	32,635	·1	·3
Jhánsi ...	964	...	·1
Hamírpur ...	720	·1	·3
Delhi ...	9	...	...
Gurgáon ...	3,700	...	...
Total ...	318,560	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	340,621	...	...
Decrease ...	22,061	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing through Solání aqueduct ... ... 4,954 Cub. ft. per sec.

Volume discharged :—

Etáwah Division	Tail ..	2	
"	Escapes	16	
Cawnpore "	Tail .	280	
" "	Escapes	176	
			474

Balance expended ... 4,471 Cub. ft. per sec.

Demands for grain (especially wheat) steady in all divisions throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Several demands for Rabi crops, a large proportion of wheat.

Agra Canal.—No remarks.
Lúni Canals.—Ditto.
Bijnor.—Ditto.
Rohilkhand.—Good demands for grain corps.
Bundelkhand.—No remarks.

Traffic.—The "up" grain traffic is on a steady increase. Decrease in raftage.

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd February 1876.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1875.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	2·70	3073·60	343·73	...	...	Gurdáspur...	1,778	...	...	Wheat ...	13,014	The decrease in comparison is stated to be caused by the country having remained moist for a very long time after the usual floods of August and September.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·55		588·50	...	...	Amritsar ...	15,330	...	...	Barley ...	494	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·15		386·30	...	...	Lahore ...	9,362	...	...	Mixed Grains	1,303	
											Others ...	11,659	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	26,470	...	...	...	26,470	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	98,636	...	...	...	98,636	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·33	2546·00	...	...	69,521 Kurries, logs, &c., and 3,180 mds. of Firewood, &c.	Ambála ...	207	...	...	Wheat ...	9,422	553·54 cubic feet per second passed down the Budhakhera escape. The large decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, is due to the late rains.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·46		636·56	...		Karnál ...	1,464	...	...	Barley ...	525	
Hansi " ...	8·80	6·70		419·00	...		Delhi ...	54	...	...	Mixed Grains	53	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·60		220·00	...		Rohtak ...	1,462	...	...	Others ...	3,620	
							Hissár ...	4,412	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	5,656	...	...			
							Bíkáner ...	68	...	...			
							Kulsia State	297	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	69,521	...	13,620	...	...	...	13,620	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,15,333	...	83,922	...	...	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	10,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		The return for the Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals for November 1875 has not yet been furnished.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	50,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	89,200	...	...			
							Derah Gházi Khán ...	39,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,666	...	...	...	135,666	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	5,411	...	...	Wheat ...	7,245	There is a decrease of 5,913 acres on the Delhi and Gurgáon works, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
							Gurgáon ...	6,988	...	...	Barley ...	3,640	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains	...	
											Others ...	1,514	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,486	...	...	...	6,486	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,090	...	...	...	40,090	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182,558	...	...	...	182,558	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D. Irrig.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	407·75	...	25	25	...	1,402	1,402	...	70	70	...	9	9	1,506	853	...	...	0·9	(a) The details of column 18 are— Acres. Dalwa ... 25; Cotton ... 1,481; Huldee ... 1; Wheat ... 1; Moong ... 10; China ... 1; Onions ... 2; Potatoes ... 1; Chillies ... 2; Garden Produce ... 47; Oil-seeds ... 53; Pulses ... 22; Sugarcane ... 9; Brinjals ... 12; Saru ... 1; Plantains ... 2; Other crops ... 2; Total ... 1,672
		High Level, Section I.	675	188·00	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	3	3	...	1	1	24	21				
		Toldundah	1,300	64·95	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	1	1	...	9	9	88	68				
		Matchgong	650	28·30	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	1	1	...	7	7	54	103				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	25	25	...	1,546	1,546	...	75	75	...	26	26	(a)1,672	1,045	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	9	9	...	954	954	...	77	77	...	5	5	1,045	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	322·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	43	0·01	0·01	0·00	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	20·93	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	1,376	0·00	0·00	0·02	5 years.
	Total of the month		...	...	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,438	1,419	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	...	1,376	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,419	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	3,019	691·50	...	...	...	4,226	379	4,605	23	...	23	63	37	100	4,728	...	...	...	...	
	Ditto	Arrah	1,111	650·66	...	...	...	20,508	4,103	24,611	10	138	148	1,721	...	1,721	26,480	...	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna	Patna	981	104·00	...	...	...	722	380	1,102	19	39	58	13	...	13	1,173	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	25,456	4,862	30,318	52	177	229	1,797	37	1,834	32,381	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	1,433	25	1,458	25,456	6,408	31,864	57	252	309	1,797	63	1,860	35,491	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	9	1,385	28	954	982	14	77	91	1	5	6	2,464	...	...	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 15*th February* 1876.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cholum, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	17 7	17 7	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	17 8	19 4	22 8	26 1	27 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 4	15 8	15 8	15 8	27 0	25 9	25 9	25 7	27 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 8	22 0	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	19 4	19 4	20 4	20 8	20 8	27 3	25 0	29 6	...	...
	Nellore ...	10 8	10 8	12 1	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 9	17 5	17 5	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 5	...	24 4
	Cuddapah ...	12 5	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	14 0	12 9	12 4	14 9	22 1	20 5	20 5	25 4	23 9
	Bellary ...	13 4	13 0	16 3	...	...	...	9 6	11 2	12 8	12 4	13 0	16 2	19 6	20 6	24 7	22 6	22 6
	Kurnool ...	12 4	11 1	14 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 2	11 7	15 4	15 0	15 0	26 0	23 3	21 9	17 5	17 5
	Madras ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 7	11 8	11 8	14 0	21 3	21 3	22 7	17 9	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	15 0	12 1	12 8	18 1	..	...	21 6	...	...
	North Arcot ...	11 0	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	12 1	11 6	16 8	13 2	12 2	17 9	24 6	25 5	26 4	22 3	23 1
	South Arcot ...	9 7	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	15 2	14 0	14 0	16 6	..	...	...	21 0	21 0
	Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 5	13 3	...	..	13 4	25 8	31 8	31 8	23 6	29 0
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	9 2	11 9	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	11 9	14 5	16 7	12 3	19 6	19 6	...	25 4	25 4
	Madura ...	10 9	10 5	12 5	...	...	...	13 9	13 4	12 6	15 2	16 0	14 4	25 9	29 2	21 1	30 9	32 3
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	22 3	21 0
	Coimbatore ...	10 2	9 5	13 1	...	...	...	11 3	10 5	10 5	12 2	11 4	11 4	23 5	20 4	20 4	17 2	24 3
	Nilgiris ...	8 5	8 5	11 4	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 6	8 8	13 1	12 3	19 2	13 3	12 6
	Salem ...	10 4	10 4	14 1	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 7	14 1	14 1	18 3	19 1	19 1	25 4	23 2	23 2
	South Canara ...	11 2	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 4	13 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	13 5	12 9	13 4	18 9	18 9	20 6	8 7	8 7	7 9	11 13	11 15	11 13	21 4	21 10	24 3	16 11	17 8
	Ahmedabad ...	15 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	32 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	29 0	24 0	22 14
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	12 1	32 0	22 14	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 10	33 11	32 0	20 0	20 0
	Surat ...	12 5	12 5	14 13	13 6	13 6	8 3	7 6	7 6	9 4	12 5	12 14	11 5	17 6	17 6	19 12	17 6	16 6
	Broach ...	12 5	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 7	13 0	16 12	16 0	19 0	16 0	16 0
	Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	16 0
	Kolaba ...	11 6	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	15 0	15 3	11 6		19 0	...	15 0	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 14	15 14	20 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 7	11 8	11 8	12 11	27 12	27 12	31 1	21 15	21 15
	Nasik ...	17 14	15 12	15 11	11 1	11 1	6 14	5 15	5 15	6 0	13 0	11 14	12 0	26 10	22 6	22 11	20 13	19 12
	Ahmadnagar ...	16 10½	18 13½	18 4½	...	..	...	9 15	9 9	10 8	10 9	10 9	11 5½	31 10	31 10	40 24	24 2	23 12
	Poona ...	13 13	13 13	13 10	10 3	10 3	9 4	10 7	11 0	10 15	11 10	12 4	12 4	23 15	26 2	30 7	18 6	19 9
	Sholapur ...	19 8	18 9	19 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 9	14 4	14 14	15 12	25 9	23 8	35 0	25 12	25 4
	Kaladgi ...	17 2	16 2	17 5	...	...	...	12 12	13 13	14 14	14 0	14 8	16 1	26 10	30 12	32 12	25 15	31 11
	Satara ...	12 0	13 6	...	...	26 1	...	10 15	10 15	12 5	12 14	12 14	14 5	18 10	21 4	29 4	16 13	18 2
	Belgaum ...	16 3	15 7	19 9	...	...		15 0	15 0	17 7	16 0	16 0	18 6	21 2	21 9	24 0	23 14	23 8
	Dharwar ...	19 4	18 12	22 4	...	...	...	12 2	12 0	14 15	18 4	18 12	22 2	27 0	28 0	30 2	26 11	27 5
	Ratnagiri ...	10 5	10 5	12 15	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	15 1	14 6	15 6	...	15 0	17 8	15 9	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	23 0
	Aden ...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	..	18 10	14 0	...	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	15 0	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
	Baroda ...	11 11	11 11½	12 7	18 4	17 3½	10 11	9 7	9 7	8 13	10 14	10 14	15 0	19 8	19 7	22 8	19 5	20 1
	Disa ...	18 0	18 0	18 14	...	...		6 0	6 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	40 0	37 14	32 8	36 0	36 0
	Nimach ...	...	15 0	14 7	...	25 0	16 13	...	...	..	...	9 0	7 8	...	23 0	17 7	...	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	19 3	19 8	17 13½	29 1	30 1	24 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 15	28 7½	23 5	19 11	25 0
	Rajkot ...	14 8	14 12	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 4	26 8	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 8	21 8	18 8	23 0	22 13	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	27 0	26 10	25 8	29 0	27 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10	22 0	28 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	16 0	16 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 4	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	17 12	26 8	24 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	21 0	20 12	15 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	23 0	22 8
	Western Districts.																	
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	20 0a	18 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 4	19 0	24 4	26 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 0b	20 0	15 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	13 12 to 17 12	22 8	25 0	18 12 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	22 0c	22 0	12 8	26 0	25 0	15 0	18 0	22 8	16 0	25 8	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	19 0d	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	18 8	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta ...	18 8	20 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	18 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	16 8	6 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	15 14	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 12	18 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	45 12	45 12	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	16 0	...
	Jessore ...	18 8f	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	22 0g	22 0 to 23 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	15 0 to 19 0	12 0 to 18 0	24 0	22 0 to 24 0	19 8 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 45 to 52·8 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 seers, rice common 22 to 27·12 seers, and gram 22 to 33 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 19 to 23 seers, rice common 23 to 26 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 3[illegible] and gram 17·4 to 21 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 24 to 29 seers, rice common 28 to 32 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 2nd half of January 1876.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum, Panicum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
9 43	9	46 9	33 3	20 0	40 0	597 8	388 8	327 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
2 26	3	28 3	29 2	30 4	32 8	140 9	140 9	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
2 38	2	41 9	29 4	27 3	35 7	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
3 29	4	38 2	27 4	21 8	34 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
5 25	5	28 2	24 4	22 6	22 6	74 5	69 2	76 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
0 24	0	27 0	25 8	24 9	25 8	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah ...		
3 25	2	33 0	23 5	25 8	30 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	14 3	Bellary ...		
2 23	2	25 8	25 5	24 0	23 2	226 0	226 0	210 4	16 4	16 4	14 8	Kurnool ...		
9 19	9	25 6	19 0	18 8	16 3	92 9	92 9	91 7	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
5 19	2	24 7	18 7	19 5	19 5	89 4	89 4	102 1	19 4	19 4	18 6	Chingleput ...		
9 23	9	29 9	25 6	25 6	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	17 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
3 22	3	31 8	22 4	20 0	21 0	235 7	223 6	226 0	19 8	17 1	16 6	South Arcot ...		
2 30	2	31 9	24 5	21 9	22 7	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 5	17 0	Tanjore ...		
2 26	2	27 5	24 6	21 6	23 1	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
5 32	5	31 0	26 7	25 8	28 5	97 2	114 2	124 4	17 8	17 8	17 8	Madura ...		
7 24	7	23 3	18 7	18 7	17 2	66 6	66 6	76 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
0 22	0	23 5	25 5	25 5	25 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
1 14	4	18 7	17 4	16 6	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris ...		
5 24	0	30 0	24 1	20 6	22 4	150 7	150 7	140 9	18 3	18 3	17 9	Salem ...		
9 17	6	24 6	17 2	16 2	18 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
9 21	9	21 9	20 2	21 0	18 5	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
5 15	5	14 1	20 14	20 6	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	18 14	18 14	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	17 12	16 0	15 4	106 11	106 11	128 0	17 12	17 12	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 6	13 6	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat ...		
...	...	...	6 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Broach ...		
0 18	0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	71 0	71 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	15 3	17 2	13 10	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...		..	21 9	21 9	19 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 4	13 12	13 9	Khandesh (Dhulia) ..		
10 27	10	31 14	24 13	22 11	18 7	125 11	116 1	106 12	14 3	14 3	17 10	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	28 7	27 12	23 8	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	13 14	13 8½	13 14	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 3	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	14 5	Poona ...		
...	...	...	23 4	25 9	19 5	98 0	120 0	140 0	13 14	13 8	14 1	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	20 9	22 9	19 8	110 0	140 0	60 0	12 12	13 11	12 14	Kaladgi ...		
...	25 11	..	17 9	19 8	19 8	145 10	145 10	.	15 4	14 9	16 0	Satara ...		
8 27	3	30 12	20 12	20 8	15 7	160 0	160 0	150 0	17 0	17 5	16 0	Belgaum ...		
0 30	0	34 0	20 0	21 3	18 2	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 0	18 0	17 0	Dharwar ...		
0 24	11	28 9	17 12	16 6	13 11	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	9 Bdls	20 14	20 14	18 4	Ratnagiri ...		
0	...	25 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
0 36	0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	60 4	71 3	..	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	13 12	14 4½	12 15	91 8	90 8	80 0	15 3	15 7	16 0½	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 2	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	...	20 0	15 14	.	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	26 14	27 0½	24 3	93 12	80 0	100 0	48 0	48 0	42 15	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 8	40 0	40 0	45 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	Rajkot ...		
0 16	0	16 0	.. *	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		* 1st sort 15 seers, 2nd sort 20 seers.
0 9	0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	112 0	112 0	129 0	46 8	58 0	54 0	Karachi ...		
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	No re	turn re	ceived.	Haidarabad ...		
0 27	0	27 0	13 4	14 8	20 0	240 0	320 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Shikarpur ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	25 9½	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ..		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 12	360 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	13 8	200 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	16 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0 to 19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	7 12 to 8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32-8 seers, rice best sort 10 to 12 seers, rice common 18-8 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17-5 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9-8 seers, rice common 16 11 to 23 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 13-5 seers, and gram 20 to 21-12 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 17 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 24 seers, rice common 23 to 25 seers, pulrush millet 29 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	Dinagepore ...	16 0h	16 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	21 0	22 0	20 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	22 0 to 23 0	22 8	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24
	Rajshahye ...	21 9i	21 12	16 8 to 18 0	32 0	37 8	...	20 10 to 21 0	19 8 to 22 8	18 12 to 20 10	22 8 to 26 4	23 7 to 26 4	21 9 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	20 0j	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	8 8	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 12	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 8	26 8	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	26 4k	26 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0l	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	13 3m	...	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0n	17 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0o	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	... p	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0q	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	17 8	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	22 0	21 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0r	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... s	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	28 8	28 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	33 0	12 8	12 12	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	24 8t	26 4	17 8	41 4	40 0	25 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	22 12	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	23 0u	23 0	19 0	36 8	35 0 to 36 0	23 0	18 0	17 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	31 8	32 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	23 0v	22 0	19 0	35 11	35 11	27 0	18 4	26 0	25 0	20 4	20 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	22 0w	21 0	14 0	40 0	35 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 8	23 8	17 0	46 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	22 0x	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 12	22 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 1	25 2	19 9	36 7	36 7	23 1	16 8	11 5	12 6	23 1	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 8y	22 12	22 11	37 15	44 5	22 11	18 15	21 7	20 3	22 12	22 12	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	22 0z	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0aa	20 0	12 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	31 8	30 3	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	18 6	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0bb	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh ...	22 0cc	22 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	26 8	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	18 0	18 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	18 12dd	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	16 8	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	16 6	10 10	26 10	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 4	14 8	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpará ...	26 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 4	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	22 0	22 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	30 0	27 0	27
	Saharanpur ...	23 3	23 3	21 9	29 2	29 2	32 5	11 14	11 14	10 12	15 1	17 4	15 1	25 14	25 14	26 15	29 2	29 2	31
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	24 3	20 14	35 3	33 0	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	17 10	17 10	14 5	29 11	30 13	26 6	24 4	27 8	25
	Meerut ...	23 14½	23 12½	21 12	32 14	32 6½	28 10	7 11½	7 8	6 13½	18 0	18 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	27 3	28 8½	28 0	22 14
	Bulandshahr ...	27 8	27 0	24 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 8	30 0	24 0	30 0	29 0	26
	Aligarh ...	27 0	26 8	22 0	36 0	34 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	35 0	34 0	26 8	35 0	34 8	25
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, rice best sort 24 seers, and rice common 26-8 seers.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 33-12 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 26-4 seers.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, rice best sort 11-8 to 21 seers, rice common 20 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 23-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, rice best sort 5 to 14 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 15 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, and rice common 19 to 20 seers.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 19 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.
q In the interior prices range as follows—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 19 seers, and rice common 23 seers.
s In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, and rice common 16 to 22 seers.
t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 47-8 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 21-4 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 36 to 40 seers, and gram 28 to 37-4 seers.

ia for the 2nd half of January 1876—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Cavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum*, *Eleusine*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	*Central Districts*—contd. Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
	...	...	23 0	22 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
	...	...	24 10 to 30 0	24 6 to 30 0	16 0 to 16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye ...		
	...	...	15 0	14 5	12 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	...	...	19 8	19 4	12 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 3	6 3	6 1	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	...	...	19 0	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 4	Mymensing ...		
	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
	...	...	16 0	18 8	13 0	160 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Chittagong ...		
	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
	...	...	34 0	33 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	155 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	45 0	...	32 0	32 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
	...	...	36 8	38 0	19 0	160 0	120 8	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
0	28 9	38 0	27 8	28 8	30 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
0	35 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
0	38 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun ...		
	...	40 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chumparun ...		
	...	...	30 4	31 5	22 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
	...	...	26 8	27 12	21 7	151 8	157 13	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	...	...	24 0	23 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
0	21 0	21 0	30 3	26 4	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	9 2	Cuttack ...		
	...	...	22 5	23 10	15 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	15 12	12 0	Pooree ...		
	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
0	36 0	33 0	26 4	27 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazáribágh ...		
0	50 0	42 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
0	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
	...	...	19 8	20 0	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	...	...	20 13	19 0	13 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar ...		
	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
	...	...	10 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	...	...	5 5	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Nowgong ...		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	5 4	4 8	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	...	...	29 2	30 3	31 5	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 6	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	...	...	27 13½	28 5½	28 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	...	...	32 0	30 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
	...	...	34 0	33 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 24 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, great millet 27 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 32 to 34 seers.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 seers, rice common 18 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize 34 seers, and gram 28 seers.

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22-8 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 to 21 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, lesser millets 30 to 36 seers, maize 36 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 27-8 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 14 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 26 seers, lesser millets 15 to 45 seers, maize 34 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, murhwa 32 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, rice best sort 20 to 21 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers.

aa In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 45 to 47 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 seers, rice common 23 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 50 to 55 seers, maize 33 to 55 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.

ab In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers.

ac In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 27 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 48 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

ad In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 19 to 24 seers, rice common 25 to 32 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 22-4 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	22 8	18 0	29 4	30 8	23 10	14 1	15 12	11 13	17 0	18 0	13 8	25 14	28 2	20 4	23 10	25 4	21
	Moradabad ...	22 8	23 7	17 13	35 0	35 10	26 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 10	20 10	16 14	33 2	35 0	22 8	30 10	31 4	21
	Budaun ...	27 0	27 0	17 12½	40 13	39 9½	22 12½	7 8	12 0	9 9½	20 0	21 9½	18 0	36 0	13 9½	21 9½	34 13	33 0	19
	Bareilly ...	25 0	25 0	17 8	35 0	32 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	20 10	21 14	17 8	37 8	37 8	22 8	35 0	35 0	21
	Sháhjahánpur ..	29 8	31 0	21 0	52 0	50 0	28 4	8 8	8 8	8 4	24 0	25 8	18 8	41 4	43 0	24 8	40 2	42 0	24
	Tarai Pergunnahs ...	25 0	26 4	20 0	50 0	50 0	31 4	11 4	11 4	10 0	21 4	21 4	17 8	37 8	37 8	24 0	31 4	32 8	23
	Muttra ...	24 12	24 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	29 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	28 8	28 0	23
	Agra ...	23 0	23 0	19 3½	30 8	31 0	27 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	30 4	31 0	25 0	29 8½	29 13	23
	Farukhabad ..	28 3	26 2	17 5	38 8	38 8	22 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	24 12	20 10	15 13	37 2	37 2	22 6	37 2	38 8	21
	Mainpuri ...	27 8	28 0	19 12	34 8	35 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	20 0	24 0	12 0	32 4	32 8	22 0	34 8	35 0	23
	Etáwah ...	24 8	24 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	21 0	20 8	13 0	34 0	33 0	23 0	37 0	35 0	22
	Etah ..	29 0	28 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	34 0	33 0	23 0	34 0	33 0	21
	Jalaun ..	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	37 8	36 4	24 0	34 0	34 0	22
	Jhánsi ...	21 2	21 0	20 10	35 0	34 13	28 0	8 8	8 2	9 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	33 8	31 0	25 10	33 8	30 12	26
	Lalitpur ...	21 0	20 8	21 8	35 0	30 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	32 0	27 8	28 0	25 0	...	
	Cawnpore ..	28 0	27 8	19 4	45 0	41 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	43 0	42 0	23 12	43 0	41 0	22
	Fatehpur ...	27 0	26 8	19 0	38 0	36 8	24 0	14 0	14 8	9 8	26 0	27 0	21 8	41 0	41 0	26 0	40 0	38 0	23
	Banda ...	25 8	24 8	19 8	31 0	31 0	23 8	9 4	9 4	10 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	40 0	39 0	27 8	40 0	37 0	23
	Allahabad ...	27 0	25 8	16 1	35 4	33 8	23 8	10 8	8 10	8 10	21 0	21 0	16 2	35 8	34 0	27 2	36 8	33 8	36
	Hámírpur ...	25 8	23 14	19 8	35 10	35 10	21 0	13 8	13 8	9 0	22 8	23 8	18 12	42 0	39 8	24 12	41 8	38 8	24
	Jaunpur ...	28 15	28 15	20 7	42 6	40 15	26 13	8 7	8 7	7 12	26 13	28 4	21 3	40 15	39 8	25 6	33 12	31 1	19
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	19 4	49 0	52 8	24 8	20 2	17 8	15 12	27 2	26 4	21 14	43 12	45 8	36 4	35 0	35 0	2
	Basti .	30 0	30 0	19 11	45 0	45 0	21 14	13 12	13 12	11 4	22 8	21 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 11	36 2	36 14	22 2	13 5	13 5	11 13	24 5	23 9	19 3	36 2	35 12	24 8	...	..	
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	2
	Benares ..	25 3	25 0	16 12	33 10	33 10	22 0	14 11	15 4	8 6	23 2	22 12	14 11	..	30 8	19 13	29 6	30 8	2
	Ghazipur ..	24 7½	24 7½	18 0	34 12	34 12	21 14½	8 6	8 6	7 1½	24 7½	24 7½	18 0	34 12	34 12	20 9½	32 8	32 3	
Panjab	Delhi ...	22 8	23 8	21 8	32 8	32 8	30 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	30 0	29 8	26 0	28 0	28 0	2
	Gurgáon ...	20 8	21 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 0a	33 0	30 0	24 0	25 8	2
	Karnál ...	24 0	23 8	23 0	32 0	32 0	34 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 8	24 0	26 0	2
	Hissár ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	50 0	50 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	45 0a	50 0	31 0	35 0	37 0	2
	Rohtak ...	22 0	23 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	2
	Sirsa ...	22 0	22 8	23 4	45 0a	50 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	16 0	55 0a	59 0	33 12	42 0	43 4	3
	Umballa ...	22 4	24 0	23 8	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	32 0a	36 0	33 0	28 0a	32 0	2
	Ludhiána ..	20 8	21 8	24 8	34 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 8	33 0	34 0	31 8	34 0a	29 0	2
	Simla ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	24 0a	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	..	17 0a	20 0	1
	Jullundur ...	20 0	21 0	24 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 8	25 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	2
	Hushiárpúr ...	21 0	21 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	33 0	24 0	20 0	2
	Kángra ...	19 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	..	..	...	...	..	
	Amritsar ...	19 8	21 8	23 13	31 0	31 8	34 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	24 8	24 8	33 0	32 8	32 8	2
	Siálkot ...	21 1	20 8	23 0	32 0	30 8	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	2
	Gurdáspúr ..	20 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	2
	Lahore ..	19 8	19 8	23 0	30 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	2
	Ferozepore ..	21 8	21 0	24 0	37 0	39 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	32 0	31 0	3
	Gujránwála ..	21 8	21 4	20 12	32 0a	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	2
	Ráwalpindi ..	30 0	30 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	40 0a	44 0	4
	Jhelum ...	28 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	31 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	31 0	31 8	40 0	35 0	35 8	3
	Gujrát ..	24 0	23 0	26 0	35 0	25 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	3
	Shahpúr ..	27 0	26 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	4
	Mooltan ...	18 8	18 8	20 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	2
	Jhang ...	22 0	22 0	21 8	30 0b	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	3
	Montgomery ..	19 8	20 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 0	
	Muzaffargarh ..	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	2
	Dera Ismail Khán ..	36 4	33 12	31 12	50 0b	46 4	50 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	43 12	41 4	4
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	20 0	22 8	28 4	28 4	32 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 8	27 8	35 0	26 4	26 4	4
	Bannú ...	No return received			..	...		...	...	...				..	...	...	...	...	
	Peshawar ...	24 2	22 12	23 1	29 14	32 8	36 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	24 11	29 14	28 9	29 14	32 8	3
	Kohát ...	29 5	29 5	31 4	45 14	45 14	63 12	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	40 13	35 0	48 7	44 3	4
	Hazará ..	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	32a0*	45 0*	38 8*	36 0	36 0	3
Oudh	Lucknow ..	30 8	30 0	21 0	42 8	42 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	42 8	42 8	8
	Unao .	28 12	27 12	19 12	43 0	40 0	23 0	8 9	8 0	9 0	24 12	25 12	19 0	44 0	42 8	23 0	45 0	40 0	2
	Bára Banki ..	29 8	29 0	19 12	38 0	38 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	2
	Sítapur ...	37 0	37 0	23 8	60 0	55 0	..	10 0	11 0	8 0	26 0	24 0	19 4	53 12	55 0	29 0	47 11	51 8	2
	Hardui ..	30 7	30 0	19 8	49 0	49 0	25 1	6 9	6 9	5 10	24 6	24 6	16 7	45 0	46 0	23 4	45 0	45 0	2
	Kheri ...	37 0	37 0	23 0	58 0	58 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	69 0	69 0	34 8	...	...	
	Fyzabad ..	29 0	30 8	20 6	46 4	47 8	29 13	16 0	18 0	14 7	25 0	25 8	21 1	46 4	45 10	28 8	31 12	33 6	1
	Bhurasich ..	36 0	34 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	3
	Gonda ...	30 13	30 8½	22 5	44 0	44 0	28 8	26 0	26 0	20 13	26 8	26 8	21 0	53 0	52 0	30 8	30 0	43 12	3
	Rai Bareli ...	31 0	30 8	22 0	42 8	42 8	25 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	52 8	50 0	27 8	44 0	36 0	3
	Sultánpur ..	30 0	30 0	20 8	46 0	46 0	31 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	31 0	23 8	46 0	44 0	28 0	40 0	55 0	2
	Pratábgarh ..	29 8	29 2	20 7	45 0	55 8	30 1	24 8	24 0	18 7	31 8	31 8	23 1	46 10	44 13	32 4	41 2	55 0	2

ia for the 2nd half of January 1876 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets. Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, wee, Cheena, Coraloo, urhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	6 9	Garhwál ...	N.-W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	
...	...	...	23 10	25 14	21 6	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 8	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	37 3	37 2	21 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	38 12	33 12	21 4	118 12	118 12	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	39 0	40 0	21 12	160 0	155 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	30 0	21 0	250 0	225 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Turái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 11	29 4	28 2	70 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Agra ...		
...	...	...	36 7	37 2	20 10	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	31 8	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	25 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	.	...	..	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	25 2	25 4	24 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	28 4	25 8	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	7 12	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	24 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	36 12	36 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	27 8	163 0	163 0	171 4	11 0	11 0	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 0	25 0	170 0	170 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	35 0	30 6	24 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	39 8	38 0	26 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	36 12	36 12	17 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	18 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	7 3	6 14	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	27 5	27 3	20 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	7 2	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	33 7½	33 7½	20 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6½	7 6½	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	29 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Delhi ...	PANJAB.	
...	...	...	27 0	29 8	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *a* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	32 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	29 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	45 0	47 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	Sirsa *a* ...		
...	...	...	32 8	34 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *a* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 8	33 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 10	Ludhiána *b* ...		
...	...	...	21 4 *a*	26 0	24 0	100 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *a* ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	32 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	29 4	29 4	32 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		*References.*
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Lahore ...		*a.* Barley, bájra, jowár, gram and Indian corn rising
...	...	...	35 8	36 8	38 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore ...		*b.* Barley and bájra falling.
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála *a* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi *a* ...		
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	34 0	120 0	121 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	28 0	25 8	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Jhang *b* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery * ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	43 12	41 4	15 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *b* ..		* Maize or Indian corn.
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	32 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	34 12	34 12	37 8	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	No return received			Bannú ...		
...	...	...	24 11	27 5	33 2	104 0	104 0	91 0	50 11	52 0	53 5	Peshawar ...		
...	...	...	29 5	29 5	44 4	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *b* ...		
...	...	...	20 4	23 0	21 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *a* .		
2 0	50 0	29 0	40 0	36 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	115 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lucknow ...	OUDH.	Juár, small.
5 0	40 0	...	36 8	34 0	23 0	150 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		Ditto.
5 0	55 0	34 0	44 0	40 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Kodon.
	55 0	40 0	47 8	48 6	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 10	8 0	Sítápur ...		
0 10	80 0	30 4	38 8	19 5	19 15	197 8	320 0	192 8	7 9	* ...	7 8	Hardui ...		* Not shown Lahish.
1 8	80 0	50 0	38 0	38 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ..		Marwa.
6 4	41 4	28 0	40 0	40 10	23 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		Ditto.
0 0	80 0	52 0	49 0	45 0	21 0	220 0	200 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharnich ...		Kodon.
9 0	51 5	41 11	42 15	40 10	24 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda .		Lahra, marwa, kodon.
7 8	57 0	40 0	42 0	42 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		Sawan, marwa, kodon.
6 0	56 0	42 0	44 0	42 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sultánpur ..		Sawan.
4 11	52 13	40 4	[illegible] 8	38 11	28 0	113 5	113 5	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Pratábgarh ..		Marwa.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	37 0	36 0	42 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	30 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	21 0	21 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	19 7	30 0	32 2	47 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	9 5	13 0	12 0	12 5	41 4	45 0	58 5	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	28 0	28 8	24 8	20 0	19 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	42 0	40 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	26 ...
	Saugor ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	32 8	27 0	...	...	30 ...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	26 0	27 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	17 12	20 8	...	...	...	12 6	11 0	11 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	26 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 12	17 0	18 0	16 0	36 0	39 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	28 ...
	Nimar ...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	26 4	26 4	...
	Raipur ...	58 0	56 0	46 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	72 0	72 0	48 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	64 0	64 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 8	29 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received				...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	23 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	42 0	52 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Akola ...	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	20 0
	Elichpur ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	44 0	26 0	26 0	32 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	44 0	48 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	36 0
	Woon ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	56 0	13 0	12 0	7 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	64 0	64 0	65 0	36 0	36 0	45 ...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	10 7	10 5	13 5	11 7	10 7	13 0	10 5	10 0	10 5	11 7	11 0	15 5	25 5	25 2	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail	10 2	10 0	13 0	11 2	10 2	12 5	10 0	9 5	10 0	11 2	10 5	15 0	24 5	24 2	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 3	12 4	13 1	17 4	13 1	12 4	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 1	12 2	12 9	17 2	12 9	12 2	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur ... — Wholesale	11 5	11 5	12 5	11 5	11 5	12 5	10 5	10 5	17 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Tumkur ... — Retail	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	8 3	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	9 6	10 2	13 1	10 4	11 2	14 0	17 7	17 7	33 4	...	25 2	...
	Mysore ... — Retail	8 1	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	12 5	10 2	11 0	13 1	17 3	17 3	32 4	...	24 1	...
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail	8 7	10 0	10 5	9 2	11 5	11 5	12 0	11 5	14 7	12 5	12 5	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail	10 5	11 5	12 0	11 5	...	13 5	10 5	10 5	16 0	15 5	14 5	20 0	23 0	21 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	12 5	13 6	15 2	13 8	13 3	16 4	11 1	10 6	17 6	12 1	12 0	20 2	24 4	24 8	45 0	23 6	24 0	32 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail	8 6	8 5	8 3	9 4	9 6	8 6	10 1	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 0	17 0	...	27 0	28 0	...	7 0	8 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	32 0	30 0	...	27 0	26 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	17 8	...	26 0	26 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	21 0	22 0	33 0	31 8	34 0	7 12	7 12	6 10	12 0	12 0	10 8	35 0	33 0	34 0	30 0	26 0	30 8
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...																		
	Ajmir ...	16 12	16 12	16 4	27 8	28 5	23 4	7 8	6 10	5 8	12 13	11 8	7 8	26 8	27 8	20 0	21 13	23 0	20 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	19 8	20 0	18 4	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Sirohi ...	19 0	19 8	18 8	40 0	40 0	34 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	30 0	30 0	37 8
	Aboo ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	22 0	22 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	16 7	17 3	15 0	21 14	23 7	20 5	10 3	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	23 12	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 1	16 4	...	27 8	28 12	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	30 0	27 8	...	25 0	23 12	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	22 0
	Gwalior ...	17 1	16 0	15 8	16 0	17 5	21 0	7 13	7 13	6 15	10 1	10 1	8 4	25 9	25 9	19 7	24 7	23 12	18 5
	Goona ...	19 0	...	20 8	20 0	...	18 0	10 0	...	10 0	12 0	...	10 4	30 0	...	25 0	20 0	...	22 0
	Rutlam ...	15 12	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	16 12	16 8	13 12	24 0	23 0	22 8	19 4	19 4	71 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	40 0	23 0	35 8	32 0	26 0

for the 2nd half of January 1876 —concluded.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragoo, ..., Cheena, Coraloo, ...ws, Nuglee) Panis-Milacetum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	26 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	30 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 12	Bhandara ...		
...	...	20 0	21 2	20 0	400 0	400 0	480 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	320 0	320 0	250 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Balaghat ...		
60 0	38 0	36 8	36 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	32 8	30 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Damoh ...		
32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
40 0	30 0	45 0	55 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
30 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Betul ...		
25 8	24 4	24 0	25 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Chindwara ...		
...	...	30 0	27 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	34 0	33 0	31 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	22 8	21 2	...	120 0	120 0	...	11 12	11 12	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	48 0	48 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	180 0	160 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
125 0	100 0	47 0	47 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	1,440 0	...	9 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
											Bolarum ...		
											Chudderghat ...		
...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	25 0	24 0	14 0	179 0	179 0	87 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Woon ...		
...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
19 0	36 0	22 5	22 2	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
18 0	35 0	22 0	21 7	20 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 5	13 5	13 0	Bangalore — Retail		
20 8	37 6	28 8	27 7	27 7	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 7	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
20 5	37 1	28 5	27 4	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	15 4	Kolar ... — Retail		
33 3	58 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
30 3	56 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail		
17 3	29 7	21 0	21 4	22 0	75 0	72 0	84 0	11 0	11 6	9 6	Mysore .. — Wholesale		
17 0	29 3	20 4	21 0	21 0	72 0	66 0	74 0	10 4	11 4	9 4	Mysore .. — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
20 0	34 7	20 0	17 7	25 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	12 5	Hassan ... — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
22 0	38 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 5	10 5	11 5	Shimoga... — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
14 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail		
26 4	54 1	19 1	20 8	22 4	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
21 5	48 0	16 4	16 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
17 6	25 7	18 2	18 3	20 6	91 6	92 6	110 0	10 3	10 3	10 5	Coorg ... — Retail		
...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	30 8	31 8	34 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	24 0	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bharatpur (City) ...		
											Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	22 0	23 4	21 10	80 0	75 0	95 0	35 0	35 0	36 5	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	21 8	20 12	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	21 0	24 0	19 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	44 0	44 0	80 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	10 Pie*	6 Pie*	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load
...	...	19 8	19 2	16 0	200 0	200 0	165 0	28 0	25 0	29 2	Meywar ...		
...	...	30 0	30 0	16 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 4	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	16 14	16 14	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 0	62 8	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bikaneer ...		
											Bundi ...		
											Kota ...		
											Tonk ...		
											Jhallawar ...		
											Shahpoora ...		
...	...	22 13	20 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 8	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	20 2	19 14	19 5	100 6	100 6	91 4	13 11	13 11	12 2	Gwalior ...		
...	...	23 0	...	24 0	200 0	...	220 0	20 0	...	18 0	Goona ...		
...	...	26 0	25 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 12	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	33 0	34 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 38, 39, 40, 41, 44 AND 45 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 22ND JANUARY 1876.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																				AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bankoora ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-9	7 0 0
Beerbhoom...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-12 to 4-0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-3½ to 11-10	6 0 0	14-1 to 15-8
24-Pergunnahs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-8	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Maldah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-10 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0
Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0
Darjeeling ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-10 to 6-8	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 10-0
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 20-0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of January 1876.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to: United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Arabia.		Ceylon.		Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal	Calcutta	8,307	1,61,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,176	4,97,557	...	...	27,483	6,59,101
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sind	Bombay	117,657	28,50,823	44,268	11,50,885	11,115	3,10,467	22,698	6,12,777	...	...	222	4,900	...	...	1,624	40,155	...	...	197,584	49,70,007
	Kurrachee	6	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,545	4,31,750	...	...	16,551	4,31,950
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,435	5,76,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,435	5,76,900
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadurg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Madras	21,501	4,81,620	27	600	...	...	54	1,200	...	...	...		...	...	937	21,000	...	...	22,519	5,04,420
	Beypore, Malabar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coconada, Godavery District	2,411	48,600	...	...	6,897	1,39,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,308	1,87,650
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Kistna District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" South Arcot District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	1,151	25,750	1,018	23,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	6,013	...	...	...	...	2,437	55,523
B. Burma	Rangoon	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	21,832	2,934	49,486
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		152,642	35,96,191	45,313	11,75,245	18,012	4,49,517	22,752	6,13,977	22,435	5,76,900	222	4,900	268	6,013	38,282	9,90,462	1,325	21,832	301,251	74,35,037

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1876.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	5	3	8	5	3	8	No emigration took place to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	6	7	13	6	7	13	
„ 10 „ 20 „	138	9	147	138	9	147	
„ 20 „ 30 „	226	42	268	226	42	268	
„ 30 „ 40 „	26	4	30	26	4	30	
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	402	65	467	402	65	467	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal	4	1	5	4	1	5	
Central „	7	2	9	7	2	9	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	95	21	116	95	21	116	
N. W. Provinces	191	27	218	191	27	218	
Oudh	89	12	101	89	12	101	
Central India	3	...	3	3	...	3	
Punjab	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Nepal	8	1	9	8	1	9	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	4	1	5	4	1	5	
Grand Total ...	402	65	467	402	65	467	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
Hindoos: Brahmins, High Caste	97	18	115	97	18	115	No emigration took place to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal and Mauritius during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturist	128	12	140	128	12	140	
Hindoos: Artizans	33	8	41	33	8	41	
Hindoos: Low Caste	105	17	122	105	17	122	
Mussulmans	39	10	49	39	10	49	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	402	65	467	402	65	467	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	363	55	418
2. Mussulmans ...	39	10	49
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	402	65	467

Calcutta, *The 24th Feb. 1876.*

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

Year.	From 1st April to 31st January.									
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	247,783	2,196,258	149,509	1,100,714	192,497	952,039	93,246	460,933	683,035	4,709,944
1872-73 ...	255,391	2,263,693	153,758	1,131,985	184,880	915,912	98,368	486,250	692,397	4,797,840
1873-74 ...	246,035	2,180,766	157,844	1,149,379	187,837	931,461	106,418	526,045	698,134	4,787,651
1874-75 ...	256,693	2,235,127	159,844	1,121,959	188,009	936,013	117,309	579,572	721,855	4,872,671
1875-76 ...	248,236	2,134,345	161,568	1,120,348	190,189	953,512	144,599	714,780	743,592	4,922,985
Average ...	250,828	2,202,038	156,505	1,124,877	188,682	937,787	111,988	553,516	708,003	4,818,218

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR 1874-75.

No. 124.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated the 24th February 1876.

[STATISTICS.]

READ—

The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies and Provinces in the year ending the 31st March 1875.

READ also—

A Review of the figures contained in the statement, compiled by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary in the Statistical Branch of this Department.

RESOLUTION.—The publication of these accounts has been somewhat delayed, but the delay was unavoidable, owing to the discovery of serious errors in the accounts of the coasting trade of Madras and Bombay for the year and for previous years. The nature of these errors is explained at page 75 of the review prepared by Mr. O'Connor. The errors in question in the Madras accounts represented the entire omission from all published statements of the value of the coasting trade between British ports in that province, amounting in 1874-75 to no less a sum than £4,974,716. In Bombay the errors consisted of a similar omission up to the year 1873-74 of the value of a trade which amounted in 1874-75 to £13,049,870, and of a discrepancy of over two millions sterling between the annual account of trade and navigation published in that presidency and the annual account (Part II) published by the Government of India compiled from figures furnished monthly by the local authorities, the trade with Cutch, Kattywar, and Foreign Konkan having been omitted from the local monthly returns. It does not appear that any blame is to be attributed to the officers who compiled the accounts in Madras and Bombay, the instructions given for the preparation of the forms prescribed by the Government of India in 1871 having been misunderstood.

2. On the discovery of these errors a complete revision of the figures for the year and for the previous four years became necessary, and much delay ensued in the issue of the volume, which was in the press as long ago as October 1875. The delay, however, has been more than compensated by the rectification of vital errors which had run through successive volumes of statistics published by the Government of India. It is believed that under the strict system of classification which has now been adopted, the recurrence of such mistakes is impossible.

3. The review of the Accounts is so full, that further comment on the results of the trade of the year is unnecessary. The Governor-General in Council wishes it to be understood that the opinions expressed in the review are those of the compiler individually, and that His Excellency in Council is not prepared to endorse them. But whether the facts justify in every case the conclusions drawn from them or not, the facts themselves are clearly set out and the details carefully arranged, and the paper is a useful résumé of the extent and direction of Indian trade in all important particulars for 1874-75 and for various periods preceding that year. Copies will therefore be circulated with copies of this Resolution and of the accounts on which the review is based, for general information.

(True Extract)

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain in Sind, showers, heavy in places, in the Southern Delta districts of Lower Bengal, half an inch of rain in Balasore, a good fall in Sylhet, and showers in the North-Western districts of the Punjab and at Lahore, comprise all the rainfall reported during the week. In Madras no change has taken place. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues: the crops are generally fair. In the Central Provinces and Berar the *rabi* is also being reaped with a good outturn. Prospects are reported good in Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal there are few crops on the ground, and those require rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are favourable. In the Punjab the crops promise well, but more rain is wanted. In Upper Assam rain is urgently required. In Mysore there is no improvement in the condition of the crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Navigation canals closed; standing crops generally good; varagu harvested; outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; cholera, 90 seizures, 30 deaths, during past week in 6 taluks; fever general; small-pox in 4 taluks; mild epizoötic aphtha continues; pasture scanty; dry fodder being used.
Kurnool („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Season generally good; white *cholum* and horse gram harvested; other crops flourishing; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera slight in Cumbum, Markapur, and Nandial; cattle healthy, except in Markapur, Nandial, and Pattikonda; pasture and water abundant.
Tanjore („ 24th)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops withering in several localities; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 310 seizures, 165 deaths; cattle disease in many places, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Water-supply for irrigation purposes deficient; both wet and dry crops suffering from want of water; outturn generally below average; markets well supplied; cholera decreasing, 52 seizures, 28 deaths; foot and mouth disease prevailing slightly among cattle; pasture scanty.
Malabar („ 24th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; prices tending to rise; bowel complaints in 6 taluks, 426 seizures, 366 deaths; small-pox prevalent in North Malabar; cattle disease slight in Wynaad; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—General prospects same as last week.
Bombay— (Feb. 24th)		
Sind. (Feb. 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change in *rabi* prospects; 4 cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Shikarpur ...	...	Insects damaging fenugreek in Ubauro, and gram and rape crops in taluka Labdarya; river falling; slight rain on evening of 20th; public health improving.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather changing; sickness prevalent in consequence.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Drizzling rain on night of 20th; *rabi* crops continue fair; canal-clearing again taken in hand by zamindars, and every effort will be made to keep the floods out.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Preparations for harvesting commenced.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Crops thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; fever in five talukas.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* middling; reaping progressing; fever decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops being reaped in some talukas; prospects fair; small-pox decreasing in the town of Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; climate and public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting finished in two talukas; outturn estimated at ten annas in the rupee.
Sholapur ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* continues; health good.
Satara ...	...	Late crops good; harvesting commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cotton crops indifferent; cholera continues.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop favourable; cholera continues above Ghát.
Kaladgi ...	...	Cotton picking progressing; 7 deaths from cholera in Bádámi taluka.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; fever and cough prevalent; cholera in Morvi taluka; out of 66 cases, 29 fatal.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather warm; cotton picking continues; 24 cholera cases, 15 fatal.
		General Remarks.—Crops generally fair; cholera in Kattywar and Southern Mahratta Country; fever in Khandesh and Nasik.
Bengal—(Feb. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, with strong south-west wind, cloudy; rain is wanted every where; small-pox is the same as last week.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather daily getting warmer; wind generally south; mornings foggy; the last three days of the week were somewhat cloudy; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing; a shower of rain is much wanted; cases of sporadic cholera still prevail in certain stations.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; high wind from south-east this day; the hill-men are busily engaged in cutting jungle for the purpose of jooming.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week; nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; rain is much wanted; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but injured by want of rain.
Furreedpore ...	0·4	In the early part of the week weather was dry, but towards its close it was seasonably warmer; on Friday night there was a little rain which may have been of some benefit to the crops; health of the district is fair.
Dacca ...	0·11	Weather cooler; the rain has been general, but slight; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	Weather has become very much warmer; some days the sky was much overclouded, but the desired rain has not fallen; the *boro* rice crop will be a small one, owing to the great want of rain; the mustard crop is also deficient for the same reason.
Tipperah ...	*Nil.*	Weather moist and warm, with southerly wind, cloudy sky; rain is much wanted for the spring rice; the cold weather crops are in fair condition.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·70	Weather colder than last week since the 19th; harvesting of *amun* is over, and the cutting of winter crops continues; health of the district is generally good.
Jessore ...	(A slight shower on the morning of the 19th instant.)	Weather bright and clear; peas and mustard continue to be gathered spring rice seedlings promise well; rain is generally much wanted.
Nuddea ...	0·01	A few drops of rain fell on the night of the 18th, and the weather, which had become very warm, is rather cooler; indigo is doing pretty well; the harvest is going on; the crops are generally poor, but as there has been no loss from insects or blight, the result will not be greatly below average; general health of the district is good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting warmer; crops are fair; *rabi* being reaped; indigo and mulberry plants thriving; sugarcane is being pressed; mustard and linseed are being harvested; public health is good; two cases of cholera reported from thana Bhurutpore.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Foggy mornings, but the days are warm; the millet seedlings are above the ground, but rain is much wanted; the *choitalli* crops are nearly ripe; two fresh cases of cholera reported; otherwise the general health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	No rain since last report, and at present no appearance of it; the cold weather crops have suffered considerably from the drought, mustard and *musuri dal* perhaps more than others; *boro dhan* is still doing pretty well; there is no sickness reported beyond a very few cases of small-pox about Manda.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fast becoming hot; very cloudy, and rain threatening; there are very small crops on the ground; sugarcane and the late *rabi* crops seem healthy.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	High winds have been prevailing during the last few days; the transplanting of *boro dhan* is still being carried on; the dry weather has caused a decrease of 3 annas in the outturn expected from the *rabi* in thana Sahibgunge; indigo is doing favorably; if no rain falls the heat, which is now daily increasing, will cause damage to the *rabi* crops, which are now beginning to ripen in some parts of the district; one death from cholera is reported to have occurred during the week.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather is generally fine and getting very warm; high winds are frequent; it drizzled a little on the morning of the 18th instant, but the rain drops were scarcely perceptible on the ground; the prospects of the winter crops are on the whole fair; mustard is being reaped in places, and the outturn will be about 8 annas; ground is being prepared for the *bhadoi* rice, but it will suffer a good deal if rain does not fall in time.
Rungpore ...	Return not received.	Weather warmer; rain is much wanted for the wheat crop; at the time of writing there appears a probability of a fall shortly; the other crops are doing fairly well.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather has become somewhat hotter; wind is rising, but no signs of rain as yet; the prospects of the crop continue to be unfavourable from want of rain; general health is good.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	During the early part of the week there were strong westerly winds, which were unusually hot for the time of the year; on Thursday a drop or two of rain (not enough to measure) fell; after this it became much colder, and continues so; rain is greatly needed; the tea gardens in the Duars are suffering much from the long drought; young plants are dying off; the tobacco crop will be very far under mark this year owing to want of rain.
Darjeeling ...	Return not received.	Weather is growing warmer; sunshine during the week with high wind; scarcely any crops of importance on the ground now; what there are, are doing well; land is being prepared for sowing.
Midnapore ...	Return not received. (*Nil* in previous week.)	Weather is getting very hot; rain would be beneficial, but without it the *rabi* crops are fair average crops.
Howrah ...	1·27	A fall of rain occurred on Friday afternoon and the following night; the rain has done good to such crops as are on the ground.
Hooghly ...	·11	Weather is getting warmer; sky overcast on the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th, with slight drizzling on the former date; sowings of sugarcane, onions, and *jali dhan* are going on; want of rain retards indigo and *sessamum* sowings; transplantation of *boro dhan* is going on; *pattal*, cucumbers, and water-melons are doing well still, but stand in immediate need of rain to ensure a full harvest; ploughings of rice lands obstructed for want of rain; very late *amun* on swampy lands is still being gathered; the *rabi* harvest is over in some places; in others, some of the crops, wheat and barley, have not ripened as yet; a 12-anna crop is expected; pressing of sugarcane is going on still; potatoes being dug; other vegetables falling off; tanks are very low; water much in demand, both for irrigation and drinking purposes.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rain is much wanted; a good crop of potatoes in Culna; cases of small-pox near Ajudhya.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather is somewhat warmer than last week; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; health of the district is good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather is seasonable; rain wanted for the winter and spring crops, and for the standing crops of indigo.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather is very dry, but much colder the last two days in Doomka; no change in the prospects of the crops; *rabi* is middling all round.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Very strong west winds; rain much needed for the *rabi*, it will soon be too late to be of any benefit; condition of the people reported very good everywhere except in portions of Soopool sub-division; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather is fair, with high westerly winds; no change in the prospects of the crop since last week; on low lands sown early the crops are very good, on high lands they are scanty; the Collector, who has seen most of the *rabi* in his district, considers that nearly an average crop will be reaped; prices are easy; sweet potatoes are plentiful, and are selling at 2½ maunds per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil* (*Nil* in previous week.)	Strong west wind; the pasturage for cattle is drying up; the crops in the south are good, but those in the middle and north of the district are poor; supply of rice in the markets plentiful, and trade with Morung brisk.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool, with strong west wind. Tajpore sub-division—*rabi* crops will produce from 6 to 8 annas; on Dearahs 12 annas; there is no fear of scarcity. Mudhoobany sub-division—mustard is being harvested; *rabi* crops in Bhala Pergunnah looking well; indigo lands ready for next sowing; mango trees flowering this year; prices of food grain remain stationary. Head-quarter sub-division—no change in the prospects of the crops for the better; prices remain stationary; importation is going on on a large scale.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather is getting warmer; strong west winds continue; the sub-divisional officer of Hazeepore estimates that the average outturn of *rabi* crops in his sub-division will be eight annas; the Collector makes the same estimate for *rabi* crops in Mozufferpore Sub-division; prices everywhere are very low (rice excepted); no report received from Seetamarhee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry, sky clear, with west wind prevailing; there is nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; the *rabi* crops are fast reaching maturity, and are being harvested in places; poppy is flowering; indigo-seed is being sown in fields, in which there is sufficient moisture, but the prospect is generally indifferent; prices are favourable; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil* (*Nil* in previous week.)	There has been no rain anywhere throughout the district, though the weather has been cloudy; the strong west winds of the last few days have somewhat injured the crops, though they are still promising fairly, and may yet yield well if rain falls.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with strong west wind; prospects of crops are fair; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather decidedly warm, with two cooler days at the end of the week; generally high winds; *rabi* crops are fair throughout the district, but hardly to be called good; wheat and barley will soon ripen; mustard is being cut; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather hot in the first part of the week; it is now cold, with high west wind; *rabi* harvest is in progress; prospects of the crops remain unchanged; a fair crop is expected, especially where the Soane irrigation was extended.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, becoming warm; no change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; the foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Bursat, Grand Trunk Road.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather is very unsettled, heavy clouds have been hanging for the last two days, but no rain has fallen yet; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports that the *rabi* crops have suffered much from want of rain, and the yield will be very small; general health is very good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather windy and disagreeable wind from the west; the few crops on the ground are reported doing well; rain, however, is wanted, and would do the country good.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Days very hot; no sign of rain; no unfavourable reports about the crops that still remain, but rain is much wanted for the ploughing to begin; cholera has been reported from the southern parts of the Kolhan..
Balasore ...	·5	Weather is much warmer; rice is cheap and plentiful; a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot, except in the early mornings; no change in the state and prospects of the crop since last report; public health is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; nights slightly cold, and days beginning to be warm; the *dalwa* paddy is progressing well, but requires a shower of rain; *kulatha* pulse, mustard, and some pulses are being gathered, other pulses are in pod; cotton is progressing.
		General Remarks.—A slight rainfall is reported from Dacca, Furreedpore, Nudden, Hooghly and Howrah. The rainfall at the 24-Pergunnahs is 2·70 inches. The rain of Friday week although considerable in Calcutta was not heavy in the Provinces and did not extend to Behar, Northern Bengal or to Orissa. There is nothing new to report as regards the state and prospects of the crops save that the cutting and harvesting of the *rabi* crops continue, but those that are still on the ground require rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Crop prospecs remain good.
Allahabad („ 22nd)	...	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 24th)	...	No change; *arhar* and gram reaping commenced.
Agra („ 24th)	*Nil*	No change.
Meerut („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
Bareilly („ 23rd)	*Nil*	
Punjab—		
Delhi (Feb. 23rd)	*Nil*	Rain wanted for crops; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops generally favourable, but rain wanted in unirrigated tracts; a few cases of small-pox in some villages, but district generally healthy.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Rain wanted for crops; health good.
Lahore „	A shower on the 21st instant.	Health and crops good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Rain wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	·2	Health and crops good.
Rawalpindi ...	·3	Harvest prospects favourable; health good.
Peshawar (Feb. 23rd)	·5	Crops good; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects fair, but more rain wanted; public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 23rd)		
Sitapur "	*Nil*	Strong westerly wind; agricultural prospects generally favourable; public health good.
Fyzabad "		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Feb. 19th)	...	Prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Samlalpur ...	...	Harvest over; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chánda (Feb. 20th)	...	*Rabi* good; fever prevalent.
Chhindwára ...	...	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul (Feb. 21st)	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; health good; prices steady.
Nagpur (Feb. 23rd)	...	*Rabi* favourable; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing.
Nimár ...	...	Cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ..	...	*Rabi* promising; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* commenced; good outturn expected.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; prospects of *rabi* good.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects fair; health good; prices easy.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues; health good; prices rising.
Bhandara ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	
Mandla ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good.
British Burma—		
Arakan Divn. (Feb. 23rd)	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon "	...	Health good; slight cattle disease in Hmawbee and Hline.
Bassein "	...	Small-pox continues.
Henzada "	...	Public health good.
Prome "	...	Sixteen deaths from cholera since last report; small-pox continues rife at Shwaydoung.
Thayetmyo "	...	Public health good.
Thonkwa "	...	Ditto.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Ditto.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 24th) ...	*Nil*	Hot winds from west prevail; mornings clear and cool; preparation for the *asu* cultivation is going on; tea being sown; rain urgently wanted for crops; public health good.
Sylhet "	...	Fair rain-fall on night of 23rd and morning of 24th will do much good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 24th)	...	*Rabi* reaping in progress.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects unimproved; want of water beginning to be felt; cholera slightly prevalent in some districts.
Rajputana—		
Bhurtpore (Feb. 24th)	...	No change; clouds dispersed; health good.
Ajmere (" 24th)	*Nil*	Weather pleasant; small-pox and fever prevalent; harvest prospects good.
Jeypore (" 24th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 23rd)	...	Agricultural prospects and health good.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 22nd February 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q.C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna Bahádur.

CHUTIA NAGPUR INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur be taken into consideration. As the Council were aware, the Bill had been framed very carefully on the model of the Act which had been previously passed for Oudh. There were, perhaps, one or two points of detail to which he should draw the attention of the Council. The first question before the Committee was what kind of property should be liable to the conditions of this Act. After some consideration and discussion, they decided to adopt in the title of the Bill the words "immoveable property," as being the most complete expression which could be adopted to include all the various estates, tenures and sub-proprietary rights which might exist in the Province of Chutia Nágpur. It was thought better to adopt one comprehensive phrase than to resort to various local phrases which might or might not fit into precise legislative drafting. It would be observed that the Committee had provided that so long as an estate continued to be managed, the landholder and his heir should be incapable of entering into any contract which might involve them or either of them in pecuniary liability. They had also provided in regard to improvident leases, that the manager should have power either to set aside a lease or to cause the lessee to pay a proper consideration therefor. With reference to this provision which had been made by the Committee, he would draw the attention of the Council to section 3 of the Bill, which might be considered, perhaps, as one of its most important sections. It would be observed that the effects of an order bringing an estate under management were to be, *first*, the barring of any suits which might have been brought in reference to the estate, the freedom of the owner from personal arrest, and that his immoveable property should not be liable to attachment for prior debts. There was to be a cessation of all power of arrest, and immoveable property was also to be free from attachment, and the section ended with this important clause, that the holders of the property should be precluded from entering into any contracts involving them in any pecuniary liability. The Committee had carefully considered also whether when an estate, that was to say, immoveable property, was brought under management, at the same time any moveable property which the landholder might possess should also be brought under management. But on consideration they decided not to attempt to make any provision of that sort, but to restrict the main provisions of the Bill to immoveable property, that being the sort of property which carried with it those political consequences with regard to which this Bill was intended to deal. They had also considered, on some representations made to them, whether an appeal should be allowed to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta. But they thought that as two appeals were

already provided in the Bill, one to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the other to the Commissioner of the province, it was not desirable to allow a third appeal: They considered that the Commissioner of the province who was the head of the executive, and the Political Superintendent over all these Native Chiefs, should be the final appellate authority.

HIS HONOUR thought those were the principal points in the Bill to which the attention of the Council should be directed. He might add one other point perhaps. It was this, that the Committee framed the provisions of the Bill so that there should be no encouragement to the local authorities to bring under their management estates which were hopelessly insolvent. Estates in that condition could not possibly be extricated without either injustice to the creditors or expense to the State, and he need hardly add that neither of those conditions would be accepted. The provisions of the Bill had been so framed that the Act would not work satisfactorily unless the obligations of the estate were such that there was some reasonable hope of discharging them. Those were the estates which we wished to save and bring under management. If there were estates which were hopelessly insolvent, and the creditors of which were willing to submit their claims to the arbitration of the district officers and the Managers under this Bill, to bring them as it were to a sort of Insolvent Court, no doubt they could do so, and for such cases the provisions of the Act would also be very suitable. But except with the consent of the creditors, it was not desirable that hopelessly insolvent estates should be brought under management, and the provisions of the Act had been framed to that effect.

He thought he had now mentioned all the important points in the Bill. There were also some verbal amendments or slight alterations with regard to which he need not trouble the Council.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA said that this Bill was framed by Government with the best intention of preventing the estates of the landed gentry at Chutia Nágpur from falling into the hands of usurers. It would appear that the landholders of that province did not lead provident lives, or had not the tact of properly managing their affairs. Not possessing a knowledge of the world, which taught men to live within their means or incomes, hence these landholders incurred large debts, and generally mortgaged their estates to such usurers who brought suits against them in the Civil Courts for the recovery of their loans. When these money-lenders obtained decrees they enforced them, and either purchased the estates of their debtors or foreclosed their mortgages, and thus became owners of such lands. In order to prevent such lands coming into the hands of the usurers, the Government would appoint Managers for the management of the proprietors' estates, and when their debts were liquidated, their estates would be restored to them in due time. We could not sufficiently admire the principle upon which this measure was based, and the landed gentry of that part of the country, where the provisions of this Bill would apply, ought to be grateful to the present wise and experienced Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces for introducing this Bill; but RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA would also remark that the money-lenders of that province might apprehend that, under the authority vested in the Managers, they might not care so much to pay off the just debts incurred by the landholders as to see them white-washed completely, whether or not the creditors got the actual sums which they had advanced. He hoped the worthy Lieutenant-Governor would prepare rules for the guidance of these officers which would justify the hopes of the creditors of receiving back their monies with interest at some reasonable rate. This measure clearly showed how very considerately His Honour wished to deal with respectable people fallen into involved circumstances. In conclusion, he begged to recommend that in special cases the final appeal for the settlement of a debt should rest with the Board of Revenue, when the aggrieved party might adduce reasonable grounds for the interference of the Board.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said the Council were no doubt aware that they had had in force in Bombay for some years two Acts of a similar nature to the one which was now under the consideration of the Council. As he happened to hold the post of Collector of Ahmadábád at the time the first of these, Act VI of 1862, the object of which was to relieve the Ahmadábád

Taluqdárs from debt, came into force, and as the Broach Thákurs' Relief Act was passed in consequence of representations which he made when Collector of that district, he thought that he ought not to allow the present opportunity to pass without placing before the Council a few of the results of the working of those two Acts. Act VI of 1862 came into force at the close of that year, and it had taken effect in 469 estates. The amount of claims adjusted by the manager had been 1,634, and the amount claimed by the creditors was 24 lákhs. But as the amount found upon a careful investigation to be justly and reasonably due was only 13¼ lákhs, the balance might be taken as a sort of measure of the extortion to which these unfortunate taluqdárs had been subject. Out of this 13¼ lákhs about 12 lákhs had been paid off up to the present time, and only 1¼ lákh still remained unpaid; and although the currency of the Act had been only thirteen and a quarter years, yet no less than 377 out of the 469 estates had already been released from attachment. As regards the Broach Thákurs on the other hand, their number was small; there were only five. The number of claims was 445, the sum claimed was 5½ lákhs, and the amount awarded was Rs. 3,15,000. As the Act had only been four years in operation, none of the estates had yet been released, but the amount paid off out of the Rs. 3,15,000 was Rs. 1,20,000. But we might hope that all these estates would be released in a reasonable time—at any rate in considerably less than twenty years, the period contemplated at the passing of the Act. Now these Taluqdárs and Thákurs were all of them Rájputs of the most ignorant description, and the country in which they lived had passed but recently under British rule. The technicalities of our laws pressed most heavily upon them. Money-lenders were not slow to take advantage of the law and the ignorance of those with whom they dealt, and the result was that when these Acts were brought in the condition of these Taluqdárs and Thákurs was pecuniarily hopeless, and politically very prejudicial to good order. The Acts had put them upon their legs again, and had indirectly done more than that, because one of the results of the Acts was the appointment of a Manager and the establishment of a taluqdárí school where the sons and young relatives of these Thákurs had been gathered together in a sort of college and received a proper education, so that we might hope they would not fall into the mistakes of their fathers. How far the whole measure would prove beneficial to their successors, or how far a landed aristocracy could be preserved by legislation, were points which time alone could show. But he hoped the Council would agree with him in thinking that the results which had been happily obtained were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the extension of a like measure to other parts of India, which might be similarly situated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse said the only observation he had to make was in respect to the suggestion that there should be a further appeal than was given by the Bill. He was not surprised that persons who were accustomed to see every thing disposed of according to the ordinary course of law should desire that the best assistance that could be had on such occasions should be called in to decide the rights of these creditors. At the same time this Act was one of a rare class, a very special kind of Insolvency Act, passed to meet a particular state of things, and it was necessary for the proper working of it with due economy and due rapidity that the Manager who took the estate in hand should not be exposed to all the litigation in all the Courts to which the ordinary affairs of solvent people were open. Therefore in the other Acts which had been passed on similar subjects and in this Act, it was proposed to keep the decision in the hands of the district officers. There were no less than two appeals given from the decision of the Manager, and if there were a third it must be, as his friend Sir Richard Temple had intimated to the Board of Revenue, who sat in Calcutta, and who, no doubt, had considerable advantages by sitting in Calcutta, from the circumstance that they could be attended by Counsel. At the same time an appeal from a remote district of the kind to Calcutta was attended with very considerable expense, and the various creditors of the estate would probably find the assets to which they might resort for payment considerably diminished by the increase of litigation. It seemed to him better that the local officers should decide on these points. He did not understand that it was proposed to have an appeal to the District Judge or to the High Court, for if so, it would let in all the ordinary course of law, even involving an appeal to the Privy Council. It was necessary in these cases to have a somewhat summary, some-

what arbitrary, procedure; otherwise we should not see the end of the business. His friend Mr. Hope had just given the Council a most instructive account of the operations under similar Acts. He did not understand from him that there had been any discontent in the working of the previous Acts; but on the contrary, that persons who had claims against these estates were being paid in a more regular and punctual way than if they had to resort to the ordinary process of law without the intervention of such machinery as this. It seemed to him that such machinery, although it might be different from the ordinary course of the law, would be to the benefit of the persons concerned, and that we better not hamper it by giving a third appeal to a distant place such as Calcutta.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that in clause 17 it was provided that the Manager should act in conformity with rules passed under the proposed Act, and by clause 19 the Commissioner was empowered from time to time to make rules consistent with the Act in all matters connected with its enforcement. He should like to know what was the nature of the rules to be laid down for the purpose of determining debts.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that the rules to be framed under section 19 would lay down the procedure to be followed by the Managers when investigating and determining the claims brought against the estates taken under charge, the rate of interest to be allowed, and the order in which the admitted claims of the creditors were to be paid off.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was about to make a remark on the very point which His Excellency had just mentioned. These rules were not intended to provide for any thing inconsistent with the object of the Act. It was laid down in section 8 that the Manager was to determine the amount of the debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors, and therefore the rules would, he presumed, provide for matters of detail, such as the manner in which notices should be served on the creditors, the form in which the statements of claims should be drawn up, the order of paying debts and liabilities found to be due, the rate of interest to be paid, and the security to be given by the subordinate officers. The rate of interest would be the only really important matter which would come under the operation of these rules. HIS HONOUR was anxious to draw the attention of his hon'ble friend Rájá Nárendra Krishna to section 12. The object was not to undertake the management of property which was hopelessly involved, but only property the condition of which admitted of its recovery, and then after it had been set in order to restore it to the owner. He was particularly careful to explain that it was not intended to take those estates under management which were so irretrievably involved that it would be impossible to reclaim them.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"After the remarks made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse, I think that it would be desirable, in view of the further consideration of the question of appeal, to postpone the motion that the Bill be passed. At the same time it will be well to consider the scope of the rules by which the procedure of the Manager will be guided in determining the debts of creditors. It must be remembered that, while for political reasons, the Government of India in this case, and in former cases in other parts of India, have passed laws with the object of clearing certain encumbered estates from their debts, it is far from the intention of Government to interfere in any way with the proper and legitimate rights of those persons who have lent money on security to the owners of the estates; and, in all these measures, every care must be taken that justice is done to the fair rights of those persons. That is the intention of the Legislative Council in this Bill; and it of course must be provided that—as the Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out—the rules which are to be enacted under the Bill shall be such as that only forms of procedure, coupled, perhaps, with some regulation of the rate of interest to be allowed, shall be comprised in the rules, so that they shall not interfere with the duty of the Manager in determining the amount 'justly due' to creditors. He must act, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse has pointed out, something like a Commissioner of Bankruptcy going into the merits of each case, without any bias, and come to a conclusion as to what the liabilities really are. I have no doubt that the rules were only intended to have this

effect, and probably it may be found that the introduction of a few words into clause 8 will make this clear."

The further consideration of the report was postponed.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT EXTENSION BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR also introduced the Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one week. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that at the last meeting he described the tribes of a nomad and criminal character to which it was intended to apply this Act. So he had nothing to add on this occasion, save just briefly to state that this Bill was simply an extending Bill, and that the object was effected by inserting in the first section the word "Bengal;" so as to make the Act apply not only to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, but also to those under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY wished to say one word in explanation as regards the necessity of this Bill. He believed objection had been taken to the original action of this Council and of the Government of India in framing the previous Bill so as to exclude the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. He could only say that this subject was fully and deliberately submitted to the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who at the time—MR. BAYLEY confessed he even then thought that this was a mistake—signified his desire expressly that the Bill should not be extended to the Lower Provinces. Experience had shown that the Lieutenant-Governor was wrong; but the error was not committed either by the Government of India or by this Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then moved that the Bill be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in such languages as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools. He should postpone any detailed remarks on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee until the next meeting of the Council, when he proposed to move that the Bill in its amended form be taken into consideration. But perhaps he might on this occasion allude very briefly to one important and material alteration recommended by the Select Committee, which limited the scope of the Bill, which, in fact, limited its operation to one of the two classes of juvenile offenders to whom it was intended to apply. Under section 8 of the Bill as originally framed, it was made applicable to unconvicted offenders who were found to be frequenting the company of criminals or who were without any ostensible means of livelihood. This was a point on which there had been a good deal of difference of opinion. Strong objections had been taken to the section in question by some members of the Native community, especially by the representatives of the British Indian Association. It was also objected to by the Government of Bombay; and on full consideration it appeared to the Select Committee that the measure, which was a somewhat novel measure in Indian legislation, should be carried out in a tentative form, and that, on the whole, it would be best to confine legislation to the case of convicted offenders and defer legislation regarding the classes referred to in the original Bill until we had seen how the Bill as now amended should work by the test of experience.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal——The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Bayley and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th February 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT., GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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EXTRAORDINARY.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 8.

AN ORDINANCE

To empower the Government of Bengal to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; and whereas, pending the consideration and enactment by the Governor General in Council of a law conferring such power, it is expedient to confer the same by an Ordinance under section twenty-three of the Indian Councils Act:

In exercise of the power vested in him by the said section, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

1. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed is—

(*a*) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the said Lieutenant-Governor, or such officer as he may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

2. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such

performance is intended to take place, and any person on whom such copy is served and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

3. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Power to notify order.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(*a*) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(*b*) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(*c*) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(*d*) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

5. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

6. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124 A, or section 294, of the Indian Penal Code.

Definition of "Magistrate."

7. In this Ordinance, the term "Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta.

Local extent, commencement and duration of Ordinance.

8. This Ordinance extends only to the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: it shall come into force at once, and it shall remain in force till the thirty-first day of May 1876.

NORTHBROOK,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

Government of Bengal.

THE subjoined Notification is published for general information.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 8.

AN ORDINANCE

To empower the Government of Bengal to prohibit certain Dramatic Performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene, or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; and whereas, pending the consideration and enactment by the Governor-General in Council of a law conferring such power, it is expedient to confer the same by an Ordinance under section twenty-three of the Indian Councils Act:

In exercise of the power vested in him by the said section, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

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(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the said Lieutenant-Governor, or such officer as he may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

2. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room, or place in which such performance is intended to take place, and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

Penalty for disobeying order.

3. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Power to notify order.

4. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

(*a*) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(*b*) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(*c*) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(*d*) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept, or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

5. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter, with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room, or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses, and other articles found therein, and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

6. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124A, or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

7. In this Ordinance, the term "Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta.

Definition of "Magistrate."

8. This Ordinance extends only to the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: it shall come into force at once, and it shall remain in force till the thirty-first day of May 1876.

Local extent, commencement, and duration of Ordinance.

NORTHBROOK,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 8.

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(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or.

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the said Lieutenant-Governor, or such officer as he may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

2. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

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3. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

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(*d*) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

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5. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Ordinance, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

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NORTHBROOK,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 9.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September 1872 and 4th day of June 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I OF 1876.

A Regulation for the peace and government of the Gáro Hills District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Regulation No. V of 1873 (*a Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal*) in the Gáro Hills District, and to provide for the peace and government of the said district in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Gáro Hills Regulation, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends only to the Gáro Hills District;

Commencement and continuance.

It shall come into operation on the 1st day of April 1876, and shall continue in force to the 31st day of March 1881, inclusive:

Provided that, before the expiration of the said period, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, extend its operation to a further period to be specified in the said notification.

Repeal of Regulation V of 1873.

2. On and from the day first mentioned, the said Regulation No. V of 1873, shall be repealed, but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, prior to that day.

Power to the Chief Commissioner—

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*,—

to prohibit certain acts;

(*a*) prohibit all or any persons not being Natives of the Gáro Hills District, from doing any of the following acts within the limits of the said district without a license, that is to say,—

cutting wood,
hunting animals,
trading in arms or ammunition,
collecting wax, ivory, India-rubber or other jungle products,
practising inoculation for the small-pox, and

to regulate the granting of licenses to do such acts.

(*b*) prescribe the conditions and restrictions subject to which, and the amount of the fees on payment of which, and the persons by whom licenses to do any of the said acts may be granted.

Penalties for offences against section 3.

4. Any person who does any act in contravention of a notification issued under section three of this Regulation,

and any holder of a license under the said section who does any act in contravention of a restriction or condition imposed by such license,

shall be punished for a first offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and for each subsequent offence with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both;

and the Magistrate by whom he is convicted may further order that all animals or carcasses of animals, all arms and ammunition, and all wood, wax, ivory, India-rubber or other jungle product found in his possession, and all animals, ropes, nets, guns or other instruments used by him in the commission of such offence, shall be confiscated.

Acquisition of interests in land prohibited.

5. It shall not be lawful for any British subject or other person not being a Native of the Gáro Hills District, to acquire any interest in land or the product of land within the limits of the said district without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, or of such officer as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

Any interest so acquired may be dealt with as the Chief Commissioner or the said officer may direct.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, extend the prohibition contained in this section to any class of persons, Natives of the said district, and may from time to time in like manner cancel or vary such extension.

Elephant-hunting prohibited.

6. Whoever, without the written permission of an officer authorized by the Chief Commissioner to grant such permission, kills or captures, or attempts to kill or capture, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the killing or capturing of, a wild elephant in the said district, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such elephant, and any elephant so killed or captured shall be confiscated to Government:

Provided that no person who kills or attempts to kill, or abets the killing of an elephant in protection of himself, his houses or his crops, shall be liable to punishment under this section; and provided also that every person who in the like case captures or attempts to capture or abets the capture of an elephant, shall not be liable to fine under this section, but shall, if the elephant be captured, be bound to surrender it to Government, or to pay such royalty thereon as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

7. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the issue of licenses to kill or capture elephants, and for all purposes connected with the capture of elephants.

Power to make rules regarding elephant-hunting.

8. The prosecution for every offence punishable under section six of this Regulation shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence is committed.

Limitation in prosecutions under this Regulation.

9. The provisions of sections sixty-four to seventy, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under the authority of this Regulation.

Realization of fines and imprisonment in default of payment.

10. The jurisdiction in respect of offences against this Regulation shall be exercised by such officers, and subject to such conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, direct.

Jurisdiction.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 108.—The Honourable J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th April next or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 110.—The services of Mr. H. B. Lawford of the Bengal Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 12th October last.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 113.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Oudh, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V. C., retired.

MEDICAL.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 126.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., in medical charge of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, to be Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, *vice* Surgeon-Major P. W. Sutherland.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 132.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D. to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Unao in Oudh during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major C. Cameron, or until further orders.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 137.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Wazir Ali Khan is dismissed from the service of Government.

SANITARY.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 43.—Dr. J. L. Bryden has obtained subsidiary leave of absence from the 4th to the 11th October inclusive. This cancels Home Department Notification No. 367, dated 11th October 1875.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 323.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 10 of Act VI of 1871 and Section 1 of Act VIII of 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. G. H. Damant, C. S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in the District of Cachar, to be exercised during the absence of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, Deputy Commissioner of that District.

PORT BLAIR.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 50.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Major J. Dougall, M.D., of the Madras Medical Service, to be Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair, *vice* Dr. W. H. Rean, resigned.

Surgeon Major Dougall joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 101.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 73 of 1875.—Mr. E. L. Cantwell, Civil Engineer, of Howrah in the Suburbs of Calcutta, for the better manipulation and oxidation of the fecula obtained from the indigo plant.

No. 87 of 1875.—Mr. Thomas C. Marshall, of Indus Valley State Railway, for an apparatus for pounding bricks into powder commonly known as *soorkee*, pounding coal into dust for fuel, making stone into sand, and all other substances of like hardness necessary to be reduced into fine particles, especially adapted to those places where labour is scarce and expensive, and where machinery is difficult to obtain, repair or convey.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 26th February 1876.

No. 171.—Captain W. Douglas, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, having returned from leave, is transferred from British Burma to the Punjab.

Captain W. Douglas, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, having joined his ap-

pointment in the Punjab on the 8th instant, the following Officers officiating in higher grades reverted to their substantive appointments from that date:—

Major H. C. T. Jarrett to his appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Mysore.

Mr. E. Sparling to his appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab.

Mr. C. F. Elliott to his appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Punjab.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 175.—Major W. J. Seaton, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class in British Burma, and Mr. W. Schlich, Ph. D., Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class in Bengal, are promoted to be Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Class, with effect from this date.

STATISTICS.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 142.—Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 6th March 1876.

SURVEYS.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 214.—Consequent on the resignation of his appointment by Lieutenant J. E. Coghlan, R.N., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 1st December 1875:—

Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant C. George, R.N., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1876.

No. 608*P*.—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned gentlemen, the title of "Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction:—

Mohummed Moonawur, Ghoolam Mohummed Ghouse, Abdool Ali — Grandsons of the late Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor of Arcot.

and

Haji Zahur-ul-Din Ahmed. — Son-in-law of Nawab Ghausia Begum.

GENERAL.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 473*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant D. Robertson to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Major Shuttleworth on furlough, or until further orders.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 484*G*.—Mr. G. Lucas held charge of the duties of Second Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf, in addition to his other duties, while Lieutenant Fraser performed the duties of First Assistant Resident during the absence of Mr. Edwards on privilege leave, that is from the 8th July to 17th September 1875, both dates inclusive.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 501*G*.—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1876.

No. 1292.—Furlough for twenty months, under Section 10(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. E. Gay, M.A., Deputy Comptroller General.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 1324.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th February 1876 ...	Calcutta ...	4,95,87,810	1,01,74,400	15,73,488	72,495	2,58,74,402	3,76,94,785
Ditto	Madras ...	1,15,33,155	59,57,122	425	...	59,28,463	1,18,86,010
Ditto	Bombay ...	2,91,47,200	1,32,78,903	16,48,973	...	1,55,85,209	3,05,13,085
Ditto	Allahabad ...	70,92,060	1,02,29,184	...	...	30,03,291	1,32,32,475
Ditto	Lahore ...	55,30,295	64,11,663	...	...	32,00,037	96,11,700
Ditto	Calicut ...	26,00,685	15,64,961	...	...	7,00,059	22,65,020
Ditto	Coconada ...	29,67,990	26,21,021	...	...	4,00,059	30,21,080
Ditto	Nagpore ...	14,11,920	8,01,663	...	...	7,47,902	15,49,565
Ditto	Kurrachee ...	17,63,905	5,51,769	...	...	12,00,106	17,51,875
Ditto	Akola ...	11,80,075	9,89,500	...	...	3,00,000	12,89,500
	TOTAL ...	11,28,15,095	5,25,80,186	32,22,886	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,28,15,095

No. 219 *of* 1876.—Honorary Surgeon W. G. Clark, M.D., of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year to proceed to England, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

No. 220 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brigadier General W. Payn, C.B., Commanding the Rohilcund District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major General *The Hon'ble* A. E. Hardinge, C.B., or until further orders.

Colonel J. E. Michell, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the period Brigadier General W. Payn, C.B., may be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

No. 221 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 808 of 1873, it is hereby notified that the provisions of the order are not applicable to Officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers temporarily employed by local Governments, or Administrations, or Departments, whose appointments would lapse on proceeding on furlough: such applications will continue to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office.

No. 222 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Deputy Surgeon-General John Campbell Bow, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Christison, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 223 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Sub-Conductor James Townsend, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 23rd February 1876, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Euphrates.*

No. 224 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. John Lawrence, to be Sub-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 225 *of* 1876.—The appointment of Surgeon-Major J. Kellie, M.D., of the British Medical Service, to the Medical superintendence of the Gwalior Circle, notified in G. G. O. No. 137 of the 10th February 1876, will be held to have effect from the 14th February 1876, the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the appointment.

No. 226 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Outpensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Corporal Robert Teeling, late of the 85th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* 6*d.* (one shilling and six pence), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

Patrick Getens, late of the 107th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 9*d.* (nine pence), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 227 *of* 1876.—The following Regimental Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is confirmed:—

Dated the 11*th December* 1875.—Permitting Major Henry John Lawrell (late Captain, 97th Foot) to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, at his own request.

No. 228 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Robert McMullin. Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I. Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Holroyd.	1st March 1876.

The 2*nd March* 1876.

No. 229 *of* 1876.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Nedham, Bengal Staff Corps,—28th February 1876.

No. 230 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel John Wood Rideout, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel William Rose, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bertie Clay, Bengal Staff Corps.	2nd March 1876.

No. 231 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major John Wilson Johnston, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Edwin Wiggens, of the General List Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Agra, North-Western Provinces,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 232 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Winson, 3rd March 1876.

No. 233 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, C.B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Surgeon-General J. C. Bow, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 234 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Major J. Gillespie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 30th December 1872).

Major A. E. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Grade, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar, Assam,—date of arrival at Fort William, 20th February 1876.

Captain J. Charles, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1876.

Surgeon G. Griffith, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd February 1876.

No. 235 *of* 1876.—Major J. Gillespie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed an extension of leave to the 31st December 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G. G. O. No. 47 of 1873.

No. 236 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel J. K. Couper, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1876.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 19th February to 3rd March 1876.

On whose account.	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Indian Military Service Geo. Nicholson Saunders (a).	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	Nov. 11, 1875	Testate ..	1,625 1 6	...	...
British Military Service. John MacBryan (b) ...	Captain ...	15th Hussars	Jan. 16, 1875	No Will found.	83 10 0	...	...

(a) Widow—Mrs. Frances Rachel Saunders. Children—Annie Isabella, Frances Mary, George Frederick Cullen. Administrator-General administering.

(b) Children—Henry Crawford MacBryan, Student Queen's College, Galway; Fanny MacBryan.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 28th February 1876.

No. 96.—Mr. T. Sunderland is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 97.—Baboo Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 98.—Lalla Ram Ditt, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, Punjab Northern State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 100.—Mr. F. Moore, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 103.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 15 of 13th January 1876, Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, was granted privilege leave from 3rd to 11th January 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 104.—Colonel F. Alexander, S. C., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, having returned from furlough, reverts to his temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th February 1876.

Consequent on the above, the following Officers will also revert from that date :—

Major W. Chrystie, R.E., temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Major G. Swetenham, R.E., temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 101.—Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Officiating Deputy Director General, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March 1876, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, going on furlough.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1876.

The following Rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal are now published for general information.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JURY RULES.

Existing rules repealed.

I. All existing rules now in force in the High Court, relating to the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging and service of Jurors, are hereby repealed, and the following rules in lieu thereof are made and passed as the rules of the High Court, to take effect from the 1st day of March 1876.

Qualification of Jurors.

II. Subject to the right of challenge mentioned in Section 47 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, every male person resident or personally working for gain, in the Town of Calcutta, other than a subject of any Foreign State, who is not an American, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town, provided he be a resident holder of a house or tenement within the said Town of the monthly value of not less than thirty rupees; or has property or interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the Province of Bengal, worth the sum of not less than rupees three thousand; or is in receipt of an income or salary of not less than rupees one hundred a month.

Disqualification of Jurors.

III. No person shall be liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town of Calcutta who holds any office in or under the High Court; or who receives any pay or emolument for any employment in any office or under any officer thereof, or for executing any duties of Police; or who not being an American, is the subject of any Foreign State; or who is under the age of twenty-one years or above the age of sixty years; or who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any law in force in British India; or who is a lunatic or idiot; or who does not understand English when spoken.

Persons exempted from serving on Juries.

IV. The following persons are exempted from liability to serve on Juries, and shall not be put upon the list of Jurors, *viz.*:—

1. The Viceroy and Governor General of India.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
3. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India.
4. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, respectively, for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
5. Judges.
6. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Viceroy.
7. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

8. The Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Governments of India and Bengal, respectively.
9. The Members and Secretaries of the Board of Revenue.
10. Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine.
11. Advocates, Vakeels and Attornies of the High Court in actual practice, and Managing Clerks to Attornies.
12. Clergymen of the Church of England, and persons actually employed as ministers of any religious worship whatsoever, and not engaged in any secular employment, except that of teaching.
13. The Comptroller General of Accounts of the Government of India.
14. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary to the Justices of the Peace, and the Health Officer
15. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.
16. The Secretary and Treasurer, and the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.
17. The Mint Master.
18. The Collector of Customs, and all persons employed in the Customs Department.
19. The Director General of the Post Office, and all persons employed in the Post Office.
20. The Director General of Electric Telegraphs, and all persons employed in the Telegraph Department.
21. The Controller General of Military Expenditure.
22. The Inspector General of Jails, L. P.
23. The Surveyor General, and Deputy Surveyor General.
24. The Administrator General.
25. The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
26. The Accountant General of Bengal.
27. The Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
28. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
29. The Director of Public Instruction.
30. All Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates receiving any pay or stipend from Government as such.
31. The Coroner.
32. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries duly admitted and actually practising as such.
33. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries and Compounders in the Medical Service of the Government, or attached to any Hospital or Dispensary.
34. The Master Attendant, the Deputy Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, and all persons employed in the Pilot Service.
35. The Assay Master.
36. The Superintendent of Government Printing.
37. The Examiner of Claims.
38. The Currency establishment.
39. All persons exempted from personal appearance in the High Court, under Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, or any other similar enactment.
40. All domestic servants.
41. All persons who from mental or bodily infirmity shall be unfitted to serve on a Jury.

Subject to the right of challenge, every person whose name is in the Jury List qualified to serve as a Juror.

V. Subject to the right of challenge aforesaid, every person whose name shall be included in the Jury List, for the time being, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lists of Special and Common Jurors to be summoned for each Session, when and by whom to be prepared, and number of names to be contained therein.

VI. On some day not less than six weeks before the commencement of each Session, one of the Judges of the High Court shall cause to be made out lists of the persons to be summoned as Special and Common Jurors, respectively, for such Session. The list of Special Jurors shall contain the names of 30, and the list of Common Jurors the names of 70, persons of those respectively included in the lists of Special and Common Jurors. The lists shall be respectively called 'The Special Jurors' List' and 'The Common Jurors' List' for the particular Session, designating it by the date on which it is to commence, and shall be prepared as follows :—

List of Special Jurors how prepared.

(1). The names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the list of Special Jurors for such Session under Rule VII, X or XV, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any one or more of such persons that he or they will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if the name had been drawn by lot for such Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries as, with those already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 30 persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and the names of such 30 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Special Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Special Jurors for such Session.

List of Common Jurors how prepared.

(2). In like manner the names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the Common Jurors' List for such Session under Rules VII, X or XV, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any of them that such person will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if his name had been drawn by lot for that Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries as, with the names already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 70 persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries, and the names of such 70 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Common Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Common Jurors for such Session.

Mode of proceeding to draw the names of the Special and Common Jurors to be summoned.

VII. The mode of proceeding to draw the names of such Special and Common Jurors, respectively, shall be as follows :—

The names of all the Jurors in the lists of Special and Common Jurors, respectively, prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be numbered consecutively. The number attached in the list of Special Jurors to the name of each Juror liable to be summoned as a Special Juror for the Session for which the list of Special Jurors is to be prepared, shall be written on a distinct piece of card or parchment, the several pieces of card or parchment being all, as nearly as may be, of equal size and shape, and such cards or parchments shall be put together by the Clerk of the Crown into a box, and, on the day to be fixed for drawing the names of the Jurors, the Clerk of the Crown shall, in open Court, draw, or cause to be drawn, the said cards or parchments, one after the other, until the requisite number of Special Jurors shall be obtained. The Juror on the Special Jurors' List, whose number on such list shall correspond with the number drawn, shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, be entered in the Special Jurors' List

for the Session, and a number denoting the order in which the name of each Juror is so drawn shall be set against the name of such Juror in the Special Jury List for the Session.

A similar course, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be adopted in drawing the names of the Common Jurors.

Names of deceased persons, or persons not liable to serve, or excused from service, to be set aside.

The Judge may order the name of any person who has actually served as a Juror in the preceding year and of any person known or believed to be dead, absent from Calcutta, or likely to be unable from illness or otherwise to attend, or known or believed not to be qualified or liable to serve as a Juror under these rules, to be set aside;

Names of persons excused from service to be entered in list for future service.

and in every such case, an additional name shall be drawn in lieu of that so set aside, and the Judge, if he think fit, may order the name of any person so set aside, except on account of death or disqualification, to be entered on the list of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be then fixed.

Names to be arranged in the lists in the order in which they are drawn, with additions and places of abode.

VIII. The names, additions and places of abode of the several persons included in such Special and Common Jurors' Lists for the Session, shall be written therein and numbered in the order in which they shall have been drawn, and such lists shall be signed by the Judge.

Copy of lists to be annexed to Precept to the Sheriff to summon 27 Special Jurors and 55 Common Jurors in numerical order.

IX. A copy of such lists shall be annexed to a Precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to summon the first 27 on the list of Special Jurors, and the first 55 on the list of Common Jurors, and, in case he shall not be able to summon the whole of the first 27 or 55, as the case may be, then to summon as many as shall be necessary to make up the full number of 27 or 55, of those in numerical order in such lists respectively next after the first 27 or 55.

The name of any Juror excused attending at one Session, on condition of his serving at a subsequent Session, to be inserted by the Clerk of the Crown in the list for such subsequent Session.

X. Any person whose name is included in the Special or Common Jurors' list for any Session may apply to the Clerk of the Crown to cause him to be excused from attendance as a Juror, either generally or at the particular Session. Such application shall be made at least one week before the day fixed for the commencement of the Session, and shall specify the grounds upon which the application is made. The Clerk of the Crown shall, as soon as possible after the last day allowed for making such applications, bring them before one of Judges of the Court, and such Judge shall pass orders thereupon, which shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Crown to the respective applicants. If the Judge shall think fit to excuse any of the applicants from attendance at the particular Session, he may do so unconditionally, or on condition of his serving at the next or some subsequent Session to be fixed, and any such conditional order shall operate as an authority to the Clerk of the Crown to include the name of such person in the list for such subsequent Session under the provisions of Rule VI.

Jurors to be summoned 10 days before the first day of the Session.

XI. Every person named in the lists mentioned in Rule VIII shall forthwith, or as soon as possible after the receipt of the Precept by the Sheriff, be summoned by him to attend at the Session for which he shall have been appointed to serve as a Juror, and such summons shall be served at least 10 days before the first day of the Session.

Service of a summons, or other process, on a Juror.

XII. A summons to a Juror who resides out of the limits of the Town of Calcutta, and to whom access at his office or place of business within such limits is denied to the Sheriff's Officer, as also all notices, orders or other proceedings required to be served on him, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to him at his office or place of business aforesaid, or at his place of residence, and forwarded to him by post duly registered. The transmission by post as aforesaid of every such summons, or notice, or of a copy authenticated by the seal of the Court, of every such order or other proceeding, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be deemed sufficient service thereof.

By post.

Personally.

XIII. In all other cases every such summons, notice, order, or other proceeding, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be served on a Juror personally.

Sheriff to return Precept with two panels, one of Special Jurors and one of Common Jurors, showing in tabular form names and particulars of service, and accounting for non-service.

XIV. The Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after service of the summons, and not later than one week before the commencement of the Session, return the Precept to the Clerk of the Crown, with two panels annexed thereto, one of the Special Jurors, and one of the Common Jurors, which panels shall show in a tabular form the names of the persons summoned and the particulars of service upon each; and if any person or persons named in the lists annexed to the Precept shall not have been served, the panel shall state that fact, and the reason why such person or persons has or have not been summoned: and in every case the reason why such service has not been effected shall be verified by the affidavit of the Officer whose duty it was to effect such service, and such affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Crown, with the return to the Precept.

Sheriff's return to be immediately laid before a Judge for orders.

XV. On the receipt of such return, the Clerk of the Crown shall, without delay, bring the same before one of the Judges of the Court. The said Judge may, if necessary, examine the Sheriff's Officer or Officers as to the truth of such return, and as to the circumstances of the service or of the absence of service on any person, and may direct service to be made upon the person or persons not already served in such manner as to him shall seem fit. The Judge, if he think fit, may cause the name of any person returned by the Sheriff as not summoned to be entered on the list of Jurors, either Special or Common, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be fixed by the Judge.

XVI. If the Judge shall be of opinion that the number of Jurors named in either of the said lists who shall have been served is not likely to be sufficient, he may cause to be drawn by lot, in the mode provided by Rule VII, such further number of names as may be required to make up the full number of Special and Common Jurors summoned to attend at the Session to 30 and 70, respectively.

If sufficient number of Jurors not served, further names of Jurors to be drawn by lot, as provided by Rule VII.

XVII. Such lists shall be called the Supplemental Lists of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, and shall be prepared and signed in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to the original lists, and copies thereof shall be sent to the Sheriff with an additional Precept, and the Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such additional Precept, cause the persons named therein to be summoned to attend at the Session, and shall return the Precept to the Court not later than one clear day before the first day of the Session, with a panel similar to that provided by Rule XIV in respect of the original lists and Precept.

Copy of Supplementary Lists of Jurors to be annexed to additional Precept to the Sheriff to summon the persons named therein.

Sheriff to return the Precept with a panel, as provided by Rule XIV, one clear day before the first day of Session.

XVIII. In order to nominate a Jury for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by Jury, the Clerk of the Crown shall cause to be put together into one box cards or pieces of parchment containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the Common Jury for the Session, if the trial is to take place before a Common Jury, or on the Special Jury, if the trial is to take place before a Special Jury, except such of the said persons as shall have been excused by the Judge from serving on that day in consequence of his having served as a Juror on the previous day, or for any other cause. Such cards or pieces of parchment shall be, as nearly as may be, of equal size, and each shall bear the name of one person summoned to serve on the Jury for that Session. The Clerk of the Crown shall then in open Court draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box nine of the said cards or pieces of parchment, one after another; and if any of the Jurors whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number shall be drawn until nine Jurors shall appear. The prisoner or person to be tried shall be informed that, if he desires to object to any Juror, he must make his objection before the Juror is sworn. The names of the Jurors shall then be called aloud; and if, upon any challenge or objection either by the Government or the party to be tried, or for any other lawful cause, any Juror is not allowed to serve, or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out another card or piece of parchment from the said box, and so on, until nine Jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve.

Jury how to be drawn and empanelled.

XIX. If, by reason of absence, or disallowance on challenge, or any other cause, there be a deficiency of Jurors, the Court may command the Sheriff, or other Officer, to name or summon a sufficient number of persons to make up a full Jury; and the Sheriff, or other Officer shall, at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified to serve as shall be then present, or can be found to serve on such Jury, and the course of proceeding shall be the same as if their names had been returned in the panel and drawn by ballot under Rule XVIII; provided that, in case of a Special Jury, the additional Jurors may be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Session, if a sufficient number of Jurors qualified to serve as Special Jurors shall not be present in Court.

Proceedings in case of deficient Jurors.

XX. After each Session the Clerk of the Crown shall make an entry in the list of Jurors opposite the names of those who shall have served or shall have been summoned to serve at such Session and shall not have made default, together with the date of service, or of the Session for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

After each Session entry to be made by the Clerk of the Crown against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

XXI. No person shall be summoned to serve upon any inquest before a Coroner unless he is on the Common Jury List, nor, except in the case of necessity, within the period of twelve months after he shall have served on a Coroner's inquest or shall have been summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and shall not have made default. The Coroner shall keep a copy of the Common Jury List, and shall enter therein the names of the persons who shall have served or been summoned to serve and not made default, and the date of the inquest at which such Juror shall have served or for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

No person not on the Common Jury List to be summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and no Juror, except in case of necessity, to be sommoned again within twelve months.

Coroner to keep a copy of the Jury Rules, and make an entry against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

RICHARD GARTH. CHARLES PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP. E. G. BIRCH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON. G. G. MORRIS.
J. B. PHEAR. R. C. MITTER.
A. G. MACPHERSON. W. F. McDONELL.
F. A. GLOVER.

1st March 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1876.

No. 1608.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Oct. 1874.	April to Oct. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	8,826,656	8,939,695	113,039	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	373,707	382,264	8,557	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	241,153	256,628	15,475	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,345,832	1,424,083	78,251	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,380	266	...	2,114
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	1,387,182	1,461,140	73,958	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	3,287,759	3,362,395	74,636	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	4,860,150	4,766,135	...	94,015
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	1,642,257	1,657,971	15,714	...
X.—Mint ...	72,000	179,844	71,965	...	107,879
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	412,164	438,510	26,346	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	102,202	75,614	...	26,588
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	197,296	186,375	...	10,921
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	95,255	90,388	...	4,867
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	252,427	294,514	42,087	...
XVI.—Pension ...	542,400	101,122	108,489	7,367	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	325,000	209,461	158,957	...	50,504
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	92,462	71,150	...	21,312
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	23,609,309	23,746,539	137,230	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	441,888	514,986	73,098	...
Public Works (Ordinary) ...	75,200	25,462	26,056	594	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	242,735	278,849	36,114	...
State Railways ...	230,000	52,469	135,394	82,925	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	4,429,938	3,660,020	...	769,918
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	28,801,801	28,361,844	...	439,957
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	202,803	170,929	...	31,874
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	29,004,604	28,532,773	...	471,831

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Oct. 1874.	April to Oct. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	1,497,593	1,551,932	54,339	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	223,010	199,746	...	23,264
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	173,755	175,300	1,545	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,447,700	1,356,091	1,371,198	15,107	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	235,023	195,274	...	39,749
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	50,355	48,040	...	2,315
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	179,000	100,852	106,862	6,010	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	266,429	312,450	46,021	...
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	2,017,727	1,893,764	...	123,963
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	38,140	41,669	3,229	...
12.—Mint ...	73,600	150,106	46,186	...	103,920
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	446,279	454,214	7,935	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	395,000	137,805	155,377	17,572	...
15.—Administration ...	1,247,400	689,451	711,528	22,077	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	144,682	130,995	...	13,687
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	1,313,288	1,313,402	114	...
18.—Marine ...	402,600	220,577	213,428	...	7,149
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	90,983	90,061	...	922
20.—Medical Services ...	180,200	107,472	105,678	...	1,794
21.—Political Agencies ...	303,000	181,136	184,417	3,281	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,675,600	713,023	706,014	...	7,009
24.—Superannuation ...	695,500	381,723	383,556	1,833	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,390,000	413,318	850,200	436,882	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	54,072	21,285	...	32,787
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,058,400	3,020,785	2,965,204	...	55,581
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	269	269	...
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	14,023,975	14,228,049	204,074	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	6,541,769	6,600,205	58,436	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	1,106,548	1,282,959	176,411	...
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,600,200	1,582,140	1,669,848	87,708	...
Land and Supervision ...	91,000	40,479	39,420	...	1,059
Guaranteed Interest paid in India ...	35,000	18,740	17,833	...	907
State Railways ...	180,000	55,081	113,429	58,348	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	1,786,930	1,741,763	...	45,167
TOTAL ...	47,446,600	25,155,662	25,693,506	537,844	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	13,617,300	7,882,661	7,417,612	...	465,049
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	33,038,323	33,111,118	72,795	...

* { Indian, up to August. Indo-European, up to September.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE; CALCUTTA, *The 1st March* 1876.

E. GAY, *Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller General.*

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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1876.

No. 47.—Mr. L. Schwendler, Superintendent Electrician, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 48.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from 22nd May 1876, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code from 22nd April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 49.—W. P. Johnston, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, from 15th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for ten days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 50.—Mr. W. Williams, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from 1st May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for fourteen days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 51.—Mr. M. R. Trower, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, from 1st April 1876, or from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. J. Possmann, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year, five months and twenty-two days, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave, not exceeding twenty-five days, under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25th February 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 26.—Mr. T. Trimmer, Officiating 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1876.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Friday, the 10th March 1876, on account of the Hindoo festival, Dole Juttra, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 23rd February 1876.

No. 175.—Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Umrawati District, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th March 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 176.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 8th February 1876, the date on which Mr. Elliott returned to duty:—

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd Class.

No. 177.—With reference to Notification No. 157, dated 15th January last, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. Moffatt, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotion is made in the Police, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th idem, the date on which Mr. Moffatt availed himself of the leave:—

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 28th February 1876.

No. 181.—Captain C. B. Horsbrugh, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date, in March next, on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1876.

No. 7.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, doing duty in Head Quarters' Office, for three months, from the 4th instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 14th February 1876.

No. 6.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Major C. T. Haig, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from 13th March next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st February 1876.

No. 29.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 8th February 1876, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 30.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 8th February 1876, is posted to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 31.—Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 8th February 1876, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 32.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 142 of 1876, Captain G. T. Plunkett, R. E., Executive Engineer, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave of absence from the 30th January 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 33.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani as required by Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 21, on 2nd February 1876.

No. 34.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Controller's Office to Chakrata Division, Military Works.

No. 35.—Mr. E. Lund, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Chakrata Division to Controller's Office.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 23rd February 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. J. H. Rivett, Sub-Engineer attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 58, dated the 7th December 1875, on the forenoon of the 11th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 10.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of two months is granted to Mr. Alfred Penny, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Saugor Division, Military Works, from 1st April next.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 475.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Chukrata Road Division, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 477.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Chukrata to the Chukrata Road Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th February 1876.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 561.—Privilege leave for twelve days is granted to Lalla Motee Ram Shah, Accountant, 4th Grade, 2nd Ranikhet Division, Military Works, with effect from 8th January 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 19th February 1876.

No. 272.—Sergeant Butler, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the morning of the 24th January, and his arrival in the latter on the 28th idem.

No. 273.—Sergeant Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawar to the Mooltan Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 28th January before noon, and his arrival in the latter on the 5th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th February 1876.

No. 33.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three days' leave without allowances, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 126 of the 22nd July 1875.

No. 34.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, reported his return from furlough on the 1st January 1876, and is granted seventeen days' subsidiary leave.

No. 35.—Mr. J. Duffy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 37.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 85 of the 22nd instant, Mr. G. J. Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported himself for duty to the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, Agra on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

No. 38.—Mr. G. J. Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 26th February 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway by Director's Notification No. 7, dated 10th January 1876, was relieved of his duties in the Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the forenoon of the 5th February 1876.

No. 20.—Gopal Chunder Pundit, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Fatehabad Division, Neemuch State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from 21st February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th February 1876.

No. 8.—Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Babu Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Sámbhar Division, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from the 1st March next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 339.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 122, dated 3rd instant, the following Engineer Apprentices reported their arrival at Mooltan on the dates noted opposite their respective names:—

(1) Baboo Siva Dutta Pande (B.A.),—on the 15th October 1875.
(2) Mr. W. Monies } on the 4th October 1875,
(3) Mr. J. A. Greenwood }

and were posted (1) to the Mooltan District, and (2) and (3) to the Upper Sind District.

No. 340.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10, dated 10th January 1876, Mr. T. C. Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 341.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two days' privilege leave in extension of that granted him in this office Notification No. 298, dated 6th December 1875.

No. 343.—Mr. J. Chennell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Khanpur Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 344.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 96, dated 22nd May 1875, Baboo Bhobun Mohun Bose reported his return from the leave granted therein on the forenoon of the 12th April 1875.

No. 345.—The following postings and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, Engineer Apprentice, to the Shujabad Division.

Mr. W. Monies and Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Engineer Apprentices, to the Ghotki Division.

Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, Engineer Apprentice, from the Shujabad to the Bahawalpur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 26th February 1876.

No. 29.—Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sohan Division to the Indus Division, with effect from 1st January 1876.

No. 30.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 3rd February 1876, posting Sabdha Ram Sahni, Apprentice Engineer, to this Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 9th February 1876, and is posted to the Indus Division, which division he joined on the afternoon of the 17th February 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The 24th February 1876.

From and after the 1st March 1876, the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, will, till further notice, be located at Darjeeling.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur viâ Parbatipur, the 26th February 1876.

No. 147.—Babu Chundernauth Simlai, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough on private affairs for six months under Section 7, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 148.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 40 of 26th January 1876, Mr. A. Couley, Accountant, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 18th February, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Parbatipur.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 24th February 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Thakoordass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, on special duty, were transferred to the Durbhanga Division, which they joined on the 19th December 1875.

No. 16.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 42 of 27th January 1876, Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Dinapore, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 59th Regiment of Foot, dated at Agra, Bengal, this 29th day of February 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1310, Private John Heffernan.
Age,—26 years, 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 10 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, light; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—24th February 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Agra.
Date of Enlistment,—5th December 1867.
At what place enlisted,—Fermoy.
Parish and County in which born,—Youghal, Cork.
Marks,—Exostorsis inner side of left arm above elbow not affecting use of arm.
Trade,—Baker.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers } Regimentals, without Helmet.
REMARKS,—Speaks Hindustani language.

J. S. P. CLARKE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 59th Regiment.

WANTED.

Wanted by the Rungpore Road Cess Committee a District Engineer; salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Chairman,*
Rungpore Road Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 26th February 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Indus*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 9th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 102.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 29th February* 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Examiner, Central Provinces.	Dec. 1875	Feb. 2, 1876
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 10 "
3	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 11 "
4	Do., Assam ..	Ditto ...	Do. 17 "
5	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 "
5	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 "
7	Do., Coorg. .	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
8	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
9	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
9	Do., Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
11	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
11	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
14	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
15	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
15	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Nov. 1875	Jan. 22, "
16	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
17	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, "
18	Do., Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 "
19	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5 "
20	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 15 "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Exmr., Rajpootana	Dec. 1875	Feb. 14, 1876
2	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
2	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
4	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
5	Do., N. W. P. ...	Nov. 1875	Jan. 24, "
6	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, "
6	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 2 "
8	Do., Burmah ...	Ditto .	Do. 4 "

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Oudh ...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 25, 1876
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
3	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
4	Bombay ...	Nov. 1875	Do. 2 "
5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 2, 1876
2	Sindia	Ditto ...	Do. 18 "
3	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
4	Punjab Northern ..	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
4	Nizam's .	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
6	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
7	Northern Bengal .	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
7	Indus Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
7	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
7	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
7	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
12	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ..	Do. 29 "
13	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Nov. 1875	Jan. 17 "
14	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
15	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Feb. 11 "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Punjab Northern...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 24, 1876
2	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
2	Oomraotee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
2	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
5	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
6	Tirhoot	Ditto ...	Jan. 22, 1876
7	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
8	Holkar ..	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
9	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ..	Feb. 9 "
9	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 "

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 3rd March 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,605	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,35,15,350 7 5; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,02,10,229 2 10	3,37,25,579	10	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,27,82,942	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,73,464	3	11
Sundries	5,77,126	15	9
TOTAL ...	8,16,61,719	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,67,67,476	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	68,56,696	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	31,45,347	15	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,92,90,705	6	9
Dead Stock	10,67,794	11	9
Stamps	12,711	15	0
Balances with other Banks ...	5,24,653	13	2
Sundries	1,51,335	9	4
Bullion	25,999	4	7
	4,78,42,722	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,03,65,705 0 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,34,53,292 3 7	3,38,18,997	3	10
TOTAL ...	8,16,61,719	5	3

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd March 1876.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1876.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT.	5½ PER CENT.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,58,500	1,68,84,900	1,10,32,800	1,61,79,900	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	5,000	9,000	...	...	29,000	...	30,000	...	...	1,13,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	5,100	8,000	7,400	2,56,000	800	6,000	1,00,800	...	26,000	...	...	4,10,100
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,63,600	1,69,32,900	1,10,45,200	1,64,46,900	38,51,100	2,57,000	3,14,96,900	83,800	5,26,12,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,45,485
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	36,266	4,900	2,12,000	36,100	1,34,400	60,000	...	1,94,500	...	1,52,500	...	...	8,30,666
Balance on 29th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,58,700	1,67,20,900	1,10,09,100	1,63,12,500	37,91,100	2,57,000	3,13,02,400	83,800	5,24,59,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,14,819

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,263 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,159 lakhs.
" 1st January 1876 to 15th January 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "
" 1st February " to 15th February " " " 6 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 29th " " " " 5 " " " 8 "
2,282 — 2,185 lakhs.
2,185
Balance against India ... 97 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd March 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
377	L 51—00670	100	Babu Russick Lal Mullick.
379	L 66—97906	50	Mrs. Michael.
380	L 69—34287	100	Abdul Kurreem.
381	L 69—13370	100	Shaik Hyder Ali.
	„ —21388	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
504	A 73—45676	20	J. Wetherill, Esq.
506	L 60—54261	10	Lieutenant W. P. Thring, R. A.
	„ —54262	10	
507	L 46—98874	20	Babu Kally Kissore Banerjee.
508	L 16—33111	5	Lieutenant E. H. Bingham.
	„ —33112	5	
	„ —33113	5	
	„ —33114	5	
	„ —33115	5	
	„ —33116	5	
509	L 14—07046	20	Babu Jodunath Bose.
510	L 23—47973	5	Babu Bholanath Bose.
511	L 67—22414	50	Balchund.
512	L 77—68591	20	Babu Kissory Mohun Roy.
	„ —68588	20	
	„ —68587	20	
	L 24—02549	5	
	„ —02547	5	
	„ —02548	5	
	„ —02553	5	
	„ —02550	5	
	„ —02551	5	
	„ —02552	5	
	L 23—35273	5	
513	L 61—50560	10	J. Connor, Esq.
514	L 68—97384	100	D. Steel, Esq.
	L 67—10739	50	
515	L 58—37043	10	Babu Leelaram Dass.
516	L 52—25813	500	Hera Lall Tateer.
517	L 15—76123	5	Babu Rutnassur Mullick.
238	A 81—46910	20	Babu Pearybullub Burmon.
	„ —46904		
239	L 57—36829	10	Amir Ali.
	„ —36826		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 3rd March 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
768	D 10—73706	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
	D 11—29719	10	
	„ —29720	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
767	L 47—15117	wrongly joined.	20	The Manager, Allahabad Bank, Limited, Allahabad.
	„ —15118			
771	„ —09020	ditto	20	P. Phillips, Esq., Mount Aboo.
	„ —09023			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 25th February 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
39	E 5—73576	20	Bhana Mal and Jawahur Mal, of Bhaini.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 25th February 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
340	B 34—69328	10	S. P. Shunmoogan Moodelliar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madanapully Circle, Cuddapah District.
	" —69329	10	
	" —69330	10	
	" —69331	10	
	" —69332	10	
	" —69333	10	
	B 30—89143	20	
	B 35—04218	20	
	B 32—30178	50	
	" —02557	50	
	" —02602	50	
	" —16130	50	
	" —30470	50	
	" —49112	50	
	" —99448	50	
	B 43—20823	50	
	B 38—54756	100	
	B 33—63479	100	
	" —86198	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
321	B 28—73130	500	W. A. Goodchap, Esq., Kurnool.
331	B 49—21757	10	Mahomed Uzizullah, Trichinopoly.
332	B 36—87846	5	P. Vencatramanjulu Chettiar, Head Shroff, Collector's Office, Cuddalore.
	B 49—34158	10	
	B 38—67441	100	
338	B 49—14065	10	Raghothana Row, Salem.
339	B 43—36306	50	Kristnasawmy Pillay, Bamboo Merchant, Trichinopoly.
	B 44—62915	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st February 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
150	C 84—48812	20	Mr. William E. Craddock.
	C 95—31662	10	11 Bangla Parel, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd February 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 10—53016 " —53018	100	Mirza Fazalyarbeg, Cloth Merchant, Nágpúr.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th February 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
B 34—51306	10	B. Oblasoo Naida, of Bellary.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 18th February 1876.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—15611	20	Dr. F. A. Oakes, Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd February 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 21st, 1876 ...	...	...	...	8,15,583	25,73,487
" 22nd " ...	...	...	...	8,16,630	25,73,487
" 23rd " ...	...	...	...	7,69,794	25,73,487
" 24th " ...	...	...	...	7,69,764	25,73,487
" 25th " ...	...	...	...	7,69,723	25,73,487
" 26th " ...	...	...	...	7,69,729	25,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 28th Feb.* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

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☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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Ditto ditto 1871 ...	„	2	8	„
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Ditto ditto 1872-73 ...	„	0	4	„
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Ditto ditto 1874-75 ...	„	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India	„	0	4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874	„	2	8	„

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W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

CONTENTS OF No. 4.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. I.—Serajgunge).—Agricultural Statistics of the Soopool Sub-Division.—Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Behar.—The Proportion of Revenue Assessment to Produce in the Bombay Presidency.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Sussunia Stone Quarries.—Agricultural Statistics of Beerbhoom.—Sugar Manufacture and Trade at Kotchandpore, in the District of Jessore.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1874-75.—The General Accuracy of the Bengal Census of 1872.—Sea-borne Trade of Kurrachee.—Export of Jute and Gunny Bags from Calcutta, 1866 to 1875.—Jail Mortality, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Bengal, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 1875.—Deterioration of the Silk Industry in Japan.—Rice Imports into Calcutta by Sea from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—Detailed Statements illustrating the effect of the Famine of 1874 on Rice Exports from Bengal.—The Soonderbuns (No. 1).—The use of Green Manure in the Cultivation of Opium.—Preparation of Morphia and Narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during November 1875.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India, No. I.—British Trade in 1875.—Principal Branches of Trade in the United Kingdom during 1875.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72. (Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

For Sale, to the highest bidder, on the 12th April 1876, at the Office of the BURMAH COMPANY "LIMITED", *unless previously disposed of by private contract—*

The following valuable properties on account of the Burmah Company "Limited", in liquidation:—

At Dawbong, Poozondoung Creek.

1*st.*—The *Rice* and *Timber* yard, situated on Extra Suburban Allotment, 1st class, No. 4, measuring 7 acres, 12 annas and 8 pie or thereby, having commodious rice sheds and other buildings, possessing several tanks, a creek and dock for timber.

2*nd.*—Six cargo boats, a gig, in complete order. A number of winnowing machines, cutch presses, anchors and buoys, teak boards for cutch boxes, measuring baskets, iron tanks, wooden oil vats and tubs, tarpaulins, &c., &c., &c., as per inventory to be seen at the Office of the Burmah Company "Limited."

At Dallah.

The ship-building and timber yard, allotment No. 2, measuring 12 acres and 12 annas or thereby, well suited for timber, having a large creek and dock.

In the Syriam township, on the Eastern Bank of the Rangoon River, opposite the Bassein Creek—

Two adjoining parcels of land held under the Waste Lands Rule, No. 154 of the 30th March 1865, class No. 2, *viz.*—

1*st.*—Grant dated 15th November 1866, for 2,103 acres, 8 annas, 4 pie or thereby, of land situated near the village of Phalan, Yoon Circle.

2*nd.*—Grant dated 15th November 1866, for 433 acres, 7 annas, 4 pie or thereby, of land situated near the village of Theelawah, Thamlyin Circle.

The lands are partially under cultivation by Burmans paying Rs. 1-12 per acre. The rent-roll for the season 1875-76 amounted to 256 acres, 15 annas 1 pie, paying Rs. 449-10-0.

In the Circle of Pegu, township of Pegu, on both banks of the Kayazoo Canal—

Three parcels of land held under the Waste Lands Rule, No. 154 of the 30th March 1865, class No. 4, namely—

1*st.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866 for 5,182 acres, 6 annas or thereby, of land situated in and near the village of Thataynah, having three lines of sheds sufficient to accommodate 500 coolies, two raised sheds for 1,000 head of cattle, cart shed, six houses for overseers, &c., a large bungalow for the manager, stabling, godowns, out-offices, servants' houses, &c., &c., possessing several tanks and wells, carts, agricultural implements, &c., sufficient for 500 men, cattle, ponies, &c., as per inventory to be seen at the Office of the Burmah Company "Limited".

This Grant is leased for 5 years at the following rates:—

For 1876-77	...	Rs. 6,000
„ 1877-78	...	„ 8,000
„ 1878-79	...	„ 10,000
„ 1879-80	...	„ 12,000
„ 1880-81	...	„ 14,000

2*nd.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866, for 1,117 acres, 2 annas and 4 pie, or thereby, of land situated in and near the village of *Kaylatha*, having two lines of sheds sufficient to accommodate 50 coolies and 80 head of cattle, a manager's bungalow, and possessing several good tanks.

The lands are partially under cultivation by Burmans, paying Rs. 2-8 per acre. The rent-roll for the season 1875-76 amounted to 160 acres, paying Rs. 400.

3*rd.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866, for 1,531 acres, 8 annas 4 pie, or thereby, of land situated in and near the village of *Minhua*. The lands are partially under cultivation by

Burmans, paying Rs. 1-8 per acre. The rent-roll for the season 1875-76 amounted to 333 acres, 15 annas 4 pie, paying Rs. 499-10-9.

In the circle of Zanganeing, township of Zanganeing, on the western bank of the Pegu River —Two adjoining parcels of land held under the Waste Lands Rule No. 154 of the 30th March 1865, class No. 1, namely—

1*st*.—Grant dated 6th September 1866, for 9,543 acres, 14 annas or thereby, situated in and near the village of *Kyick Dagon*, with the crops now growing, and of which details will be found at the Office of the Burmah Company, Limited; several lines of sheds sufficient to accommodate 100 coolies, two large sheds for curing tobacco with materials for the construction of two more houses for overseers and a bungalow for the manager. Agricultural implements for 100 men, as per inventory to be seen at the Office of the Burmah Company, Limited. The lands have been partially cultivated by the Company, and there is besides some cultivated by Burmans, as per rent-roll for 1876, to be seen on application.

2*nd*.—Grant dated 7th September 1866, for 9,775 acres, 15 annas and 1 pie, or thereby, situated in and near the village of *Letpanghoon*. A small portion of this grant is being cultivated by Burmans, as per rent-roll for 1876, to be seen on application.

Possession to be given on execution of conveyance, and cost of transfer to be borne by purchaser as customary.

The Waste Lands Rules referred to above are as follows :—

Revised Rules.

The Waste Lands in the Province of British Burmah shall be classed as follows, and being the property of the State, the local Revenue Officers are, subject to the confirmation and orders of the Governor General in Council, hereby authorized to give grants of the same to all persons rent-free, and liable to future assessment for the periods and at the rates specified underneath. No deduction will be made on account of sites of houses, water-courses, roads, and so forth.

Class.	Description of jungle land.	Duration of tenure free.	Rates of future assessment and duration thereof.			
			4 annas per acre.	8 annas per acre.	12 annas per acre.	Total.
		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1	Forest jungle on hills	32	8	8	16	64
2	Forest on plains, including mangrove and other trees, jungle in swamp	24	6	6	12	48
3	Bush jungle, all kinds, every where	16	4	4	8	32
4	Reed and long grass jungle ..	8	2	2	4	16
5	Short grass jungle and fallow land ...	4	1	1	2	8

On the expiration of the complete term of years of each grant, as above set forth, it shall be at the option of the grantee to demand a settlement of the land revenue of his grant in perpetuity at the rate of one rupee and a half for each acre, per annum, payable to Government, and such payment shall be the maximum rate payable for ever, as land revenue for such grant.

L. HERNANDEZ,
for *The Burmah Company "Ld."*

RANGOON,
The 19*th February* 1876.

KURSEONG AND TERAI TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th March 1876, at one o'clock P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Saturday, the 4th March, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the same day, to consider the financial position of the Company, and to pass such resolutions as may be necessary to authorize the Directors to borrow money for working expenses against a mortgage of the Estates or to voluntarily wind up the Company.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,

Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 21*st February* 1876.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, (three marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor :—

* No. 036843	for Rs.	2,000
* No. 036844	„	500
* No. 042725	„	500
No. 031866	„	1,000
No. 031867	„	1,000

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

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An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails.

"Inspector General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

Requisites of schools.

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Inspection of schools.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India ;

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

When such power may be exercised.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal ;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language ;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction ;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State ;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them ; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act ; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining ; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(*a*). The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal :

(*b*). They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its Mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government :

(*c*). The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India :

(*d*). Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English:

(*e*). The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction:

(*f*). Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State :

(*g*). Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them :

(*h*). Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognized by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27th January 1876.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11th February 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Saving of powers under local laws.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

Definitions.

"Special law." "Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law." "Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Investigation." "Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Inquiry." "Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquired into." "Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Trial." "Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender:

"Written." "Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

"Presidency-town." "Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"District." "District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"High Court." "High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"Cognizable offence or case." "Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case." "Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Bailable offence or case." "Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Non-bailable offence or case." "Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION:—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Service of summons at distant places.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

Form of warrant.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Force of warrant of arrest.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Warrants to whom directed.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to several persons.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

Proclamation for person absconding.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of forfeited property.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Right of accused to be defended.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Criminal Courts to be open.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

64. Cases, triable exclusively by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction or which in the opinion of a Magistrate ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Further list.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

74. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(a) the serial number,

(b) the date of the commission of the offence,

(c) the name of the complainant,

(d) the name of the accused person,

(e) the offence complained of or proved,

(f) the prisoner's plea,

(g) the final order,

(h) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

75. The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Object and effect of complaint.

76. No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

77. No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

78. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

79. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

80. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

81. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment.

82. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation to person informed or complained against.

83. In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Withdrawal of complaint.

84. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of appeal.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer em-

powered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

High Court may reduce punishment.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment:

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of chemical examiner.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or in-

directly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

Witnesses.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

In cases tried upon summons.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

In cases tried upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

Search-warrant when grantable.

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Direction of search-warrant.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Endorsement.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-wararnt to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may attend personally.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail not to be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

158. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

Release of lunatic on security given.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b.) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c.) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(d.) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

187. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code;

but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(n.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(o.) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(p.) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c.) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 193, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Govern or General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his

appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

Binding of sentenced person.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Contents of order for security.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of bond.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Imprisonment in default of security.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

Discharge of surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Power to award costs.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Reference to High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

Direction as to costs.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177.	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - .	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing appenhension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If, with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court of Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin. - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance. - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death - - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both -	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404.	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Cheating.					
417	Cheating - - - . -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.					
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 229).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* "within my cognizance" *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (b). First.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (b). That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. 3 OF 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely):—"Bengal."

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For the last four years the Criminal Tribes Act has been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh; and the result has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of the offences against which the provisions of that Act are directed. The object of the present Bill is to extend those provisions to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in parts of which there is reason to fear that there are, if not tribes, at least gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th February* 1876. } R. TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MARCH 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell during the week in Shikarpur in Sind; in fair quantity in the south-eastern and lower Delta districts of Bengal and in Sylhet, to some extent in a few other districts of Central Bengal and Upper Assam and in the north-western districts of the Punjab. None is reported from other parts of India. No change is announced from Madras or Mysore. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues. In the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest is also in progress and the expected outturn good. Reports from Central India and Rajputana are favourable. In Bengal, except for the rain, which has been beneficial where it has fallen, no change is reported. In Upper Assam rain is much wanted. The *rabi* cuttings are commencing in the North-Western Provinces: prospects are generally good. The same is the case in Oudh. In the Punjab rain is much wanted in the southern districts: in the north-eastern districts prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; markets well supplied; price of paddy and rice slightly risen owing to large exports to Madras; cholera 209 seizures, 99 deaths in 6 taluks; fever in 8 and small-pox in 3 taluks; mild epizoötic aphtha general; dry fodder being used.
Kurnool	(„ 1st)	*Nil*	Season generally good; gram and *cholum* harvested; outturn generally fair; other crops flourishing; pasture and water abundant; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera in a few villages in Cumbum, Pattikonda and Markapar taluks; cattle disease in 4 taluks.
Tanjore	(„ 2nd)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops withered in several localities; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera increased, 364 seizures, 254 deaths; some cases of small-pox in Negapatam; cattle disease in many places; some loss; pasture insufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (March 1st)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; tanks generally empty; drinking water obtained from wells; crops anything but good, except in river-irrigated parts, outturn much below average; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera subsiding, 146 seizures, 48 deaths; cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease in parts; pasture scarce; general prospects not satisfactory.
Malabar („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; prices increasing; bowel complaints in 6 taluks, 589 seizures, 467 deaths; small-pox prevalent, especially in North Malabar; cattle disease slight in Wynaad; pasture withered.
		General Remarks.—General prospects same as last week.
Bombay—(March 2nd)		
Sind. (March 1st)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox continues in Kurrachee, and has appeared elsewhere in district; slight rain in Dádú taluka on 20th.
Shikarpur ...	...	River rising; crops healthy, except in taluka Labdarya, where *maká* is attacked by blight; rain fell on the 20th, 25th, and 26th; large hailstones fell at Máruwálo, taluka Ubauro, on the 26th; public health fair.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops looking well; small-pox in Badin taluka, 13 cases, 1 fatal.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; *rabi* crops in Jacobabad taluka badly wanting rain; cotton and *peshras* sowings commenced in Kashmor and Thul talukas.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Harvesting progressing; cholera in Viramgám and Dhandhuka.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops being reaped; 10 fatal cholera cases in the city; 2 cases in Chorási taluka, but not fatal.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops mostly reaped.
Broach ...	...	Crops and public health good; cotton being reaped.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops as before; fever continues in Pimpalner; cotton market very dull; best Hinganghat cotton at Rs. 36, and Dharwari at Rs. 38 *per pallá.*
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling; reaping in progress; fever decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; prospects fair; small-pox prevailing in town of Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	*Rabi* crops as before; hot weather has commenced; small-pox prevails; public health generally good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* continues.
Sholapur ...	...	Weather warm.
Satara ...	...	No change.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cattle disease prevails in Sampgaon, Parasgad and Gokák.
Dharwar ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop satisfactory; cholera continues above Ghát.
Kaladgi ...	...	Cholera in Bágewári, Bágalkot and Bádámi talukas, 24 deaths.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; fever and cough prevalent; cholera in Morvi, out of 51 cases 16 proved fatal.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather indifferent; cotton picking nearly over; 2 cholera cases, 1 fatal; cholera also in Chura taluka.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Kurrachee, Bombay, Tanna, and Poona; cholera in Kattywar, Ahmedabad, Surat and Southern Mahratta Country; crops as before.
Bengal—(Mar. 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	1·66	Weather getting warm and there is appearance of rain; crops still want rain; small-pox decreasing.
Noakhally ...	0·21	Weather unsettled; the first three days of the week were cloudy, but the next three days were fair and cool; there was slight rain on the night of the 23rd; wind is variable, but generally north-west; pulses, chillies, linseed, and *sessamum* are progressing favourably; strong cases of cholera reported from Nalchera.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold at night during the latter part of the week; jungle is being cleared for jooming.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·68	Weather cloudy and unsettled; the rain on the night of Friday (19th) cooled the air for a day or two, but a strong and hot north-west wind has now set in, which looks like the beginning of the hot weather; rain is much needed for ploughing operations.
Backergunge ...	0·74	All is well.
Furreedpore ...	...	Weather cool and cloudy; drizzling rain on the evening of Wednesday the 23rd February; state of the *rabi* crops is the same as reported last week; health of the district is fair.
Dacca ...	0·85	Heavy rain on Wednesday all over the district, heaviest to east; crops are very favourable.
Mymensing ...	*Nil*	There were a few drops of rain on the 18th and 24th; on the 24th there was a strong easterly wind; the weather was considerably colder than last week; rain is much wanted for the preparation of *aous* lands, and also to save the *boro* rice now on the ground.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Tipperah ...	0·77	Weather slightly warmer than last week; a few showers of rain; the spring rice will be much benefited by the late rain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·78	Weather seasonable; reaping of winter crops, which are good, is continued; public health is fair.
Jessore ...	0·38	Weather variable; there was a shower on the night of the 24th instant; the spring rice seedlings promise well; the ground for the early rice is being ploughed, but the cultivators want more rain.
Nuddea ...	0·09	Slight showers are reported from nearly all the sub-divisions; the weather has changed again, and become cooler, though the sun is gaining power; the harvest is progressing, and the outturn will be a little below average; the health of the people is good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; crops are fair; transplantation of *boro dhan* is over; lands are being prepared for the *aous dhan; arhur* and mustard are being reaped; prospects of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo are fair. A few cases of cholera are reported from Moorshedabad and Bhurutpore.
Pubna ...	0·01	Mornings foggy; days clear and fine; rain is much wanted for the spring crops, the prospects of which are now not good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	No change in the state of the crops since last report; rain is very much required; public health is good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, gradually getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather bright, with exception of Thursday morning, which was cloudy; no rain, however, fell; two annas of the *rabi* crops in Thana Kaliachak and one anna in Thana Khurbah have been destroyed by the dry weather; the prospects of the *boro* crops are good; one death from cholera occurred during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, getting warm; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
Rungpore ...	*Nil* (*Nil* in previous week.)	Weather cooler, probably from effect of rain falling elsewhere; no rain in this district; some of the *rabi* crops have been damaged from continued drought.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	During the week an unpleasant west wind blew nearly every day; the weather has become less warm; there were a few drops of rain on the 18th; the prospects of the tobacco crop have not improved owing to want of rain; fields are being ploughed for *bidree* (a species of *aous dhan*) sowing; the prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* (millet) are also unfavourable.
Jalpaiguri ...	Return not received.	The weather has been cool and pleasant; rain is greatly needed; sowing of *kowni* now commences, and unless rain falls the crop must be a failure; this crop is a valuable one, as the lower classes in the south of the district greatly support themselves on it for the two or three months before the *bhadoi* crop ripens; a rather sharp outbreak of cholera is reported north of the stations, and between Titalya and Silligoree; 23 deaths are said to have occurred; the prolonged drought is said by the oldest inhabitants to be quite exceptional.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil* (*Nil* in previous week.)	Weather mild; sunshine during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; land is being prepared for sowing.
Midnapore ...	*Nil* (*Nil* in previous week.)	Weather is growing hot; rain is wanted, but no immediate prospect of it.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; no change in the state and prospects of the crops.
Hooghly ...	·12	Weather seasonable; sowings of sugarcane and *jali dhan* are still going on; *potols*, water-melons, and such like plants, are in flower; want of rain is very much felt; *rabi* crops are being cut, and pressing of sugarcane is going on; potatoes being dug up; vegetables are falling off.
Burdwan ...	0·44	Cholera reported in Burdwan, Culna and Jehanabad.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Threatened rain on the 23rd; the winter crops are generally being harvested; the outturn is above the average; a few deaths from cholera have been reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops to report.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Cold nights and mornings; extremely dry and hot in the day time; frequent strong gales from the west and south-west; a few drops of rain fell in the north of the district on the 20th instant; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the *boro dhan* is looking healthy, and *mohooas* and mangoes will do well.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	There was no rain, except a few drops at head-quarters on the 28th February; wind from the east, and rain is expected; Collector at Dugmura reports that grain is cheap, rice is selling at 24 seers 12 chuttacks per rupee; all *rabi* crops close to villages and irrigated appear very good; general condition of the people is good, though there are many of the very poor badly off; many will find employment in cutting *rabi* crops before long; rain just now would do more harm than good to wheat and mangoes.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with occasional high west winds; five months have now passed without rain, but the crops on the low lands are fair; on the high lands they are scanty; on the whole a somewhat short *rabi* crop will be cut.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Strong west winds for the greater portion of the week; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are the same as last week; rain is much wanted.
Durbhangah ...	*Nil*	Wind changeable, with great variation of temperature; no signs of rain; prospects of crops as previously reported; the *rabi*, wherever it has germinated, does not appear to have suffered much from want of moisture; the mustard crop is being cut, and other crops will follow; importations of grain to Madhoobunnee continue; the price of rice in that sub-division has risen slightly, while that of Indian-corn has fallen.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather is getting warm; west wind still prevails; in Hazeepore sub-division tobacco and *rabi* crops are being cut in some places; in Mozufferpore sub-division prospects are unchanged; in Sitamarhee sub-division there is nothing new to report, except that the price of maize has somewhat risen, and tanks in some places have been dry.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; sky clear, with strong west wind; prospects of the crops remain unchanged; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; a fair outturn is expected; indigo is being sown, but the prospect is indifferent; the steady west wind is fast drying up the moisture of the ground; poppy is flowering, and in places the pods are being tapped; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Strong west wind blowing; night cool and middle of the day rather hot; the condition of the *rabi* crops is the same as reported in the last week.
Patna ...	*Nil*	No rain as yet, though there now appears to be a chance of some; if it comes, the Collector is afraid it would be too late to do much good, and would do considerable damage to the spring crops now being harvested; a good deal of small-pox in the Barrh sub-division, and sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rather cooler than last week; westerly winds as before, state and prospects of the crops are much the same as before; *rabi* crops are very fair on the whole, but the poppy is said to have suffered somewhat from the extremely dry winds; public health is excellent.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather cold with strong westerly wind; *rabi* crops still promise well; peas and *musur* pulses are being harvested; opium is being collected.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Temperature very variable; strong cold cutting west winds prevail; no change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent among cattle in different parts of the district. Fever is also prevalent, owing to great and rapid changes of the temperature.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy off and on, but no rain; no change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops; the rain still keeps off; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather too dry; the crops on the ground are reported as doing well; sugarcane has been stored; the absence of rain is likely to prove disadvantageous.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather same as last week; there are no crops to report about cholera in Southern Kolhan is abating.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	A single shower fell during the week; rain is wanted for tillage and on account of the pasturage which is very scanty; cholera and small-pox are still lingering in the district.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and somewhat hot; cloudy since last night; sugarcane and cotton in want of water; prices are low, and exportation getting brisk; winter crops all harvested; public health is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear; days becoming warmer; the *dalwa* paddy crop is progressing well, but requires a shower of rain; there appears to be a good crop of mangoes this year; other crops are progressing; cholera has again made its appearance in parts of Khoordah.
		General Remarks—A slight rainfall is reported from the central and eastern districts of Bengal. The rainfall at Chittagong is 1·66. On Wednesday morning there was heavy rain at Calcutta. The state and prospects of the crops remain much the same as reported last week. Fields are being prepared for cultivation of early rice in certain districts.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 1st)	...	Crop prospects good.
Allahabad („ 1st)	...	Crops being cut in parts of district; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 2nd)	...	No change.
Agra („ 1st)	*Nil*	Ditto.
Meerut („ 1st)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ 1st)	*Nil*	.....

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Mar. 1st)	*Nil*	Crops suffering for want of rain; health good.
Hissar "	...	Crops so far favourable except in unirrigated tracts, which are suffering for want of rain; health generally good; small-pox in some places.
Umballa "	*Nil*	Crops withering; health good.
Jullundur "	...	Rain wanted; health good.
Lahore "	...	Health and crops good.
Mooltan "	...	Rain badly wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	·1	Health and crops good.
Rawalpindi "	Showers.	Harvest prospects favourable; health good.
Peshâwar "	·4	Harvest prospects good; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Southern districts suffering from drought health of province good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 1st)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health generally good.
Sitapur "	*Nil*	
Fyzabad "	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Feb. 26th)	...	All crops cut; outturn good; small-pox continues; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Harvest over; seven cases of cholera on Sambalpur and Raipur road.
Bilaspur ...	...	Nights cool; days hot; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chânda (Feb. 27th)	...	*Rabi* slightly injured by insects; health good.
Chhindwâra ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; health good; prices steady.
Betul ...	...	Nights cool; days hot; *rabi* continues good; health good; prices; steady.
Balaghât (Feb. 28th)	...	Hot; *rabi* cutting; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (" 29th)	...	Clear and close; *rabi* favourable; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (Mar. 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting; cattle disease continues; prices fallen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* cutting almost completed.
Nimâr ...	...	Warm; cattle disease increasing; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Hot; *rabi* promises fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; harvest promises bountiful.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; health good; prices easy.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	
		General Remarks—Prospects continue good.
British Burma—		
Arakan Divn. (Mar. 1st)	...	Public health good.
Pegu Division.		
Thonkwa "	...	Health good.
Henzada "	...	Ditto.
Prome "	...	Ten deaths from cholera since last report; small-pox continues at Shwedoung.
Thayetmyo "	...	Health good.
Bassein "	...	Small-pox continues.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good; slight choleraic diarrhœa in Amherst district.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 2nd) ...	·16	Weather becoming warm; mornings clear; land being ploughed for *asu*; rain required for crops; tea seeds being sown; public health of Gauhati good; small-pox at Sunderdea on the decline, but has made its appearance at Barpetá sub-division.
Sylhet "	1·08	Heavy rain to day; cholera and small-pox prevalent; rain has done much good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Mar. 2nd)	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; expected outturn good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prices of food grains high but stationary; relief work in progress where necessary; want of water and fodder felt by cattle; cholera sporadic, but not increasing at present.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Feb. 28th)	...	Tanks nearly dry; small-pox cases in Erinpoora cantonment; prospects good; weather seasonable.
Meywar (" 18th)	...	Health and prospects good; north-east winds much cooler again.
Marwar (" 26th)	...	Health good; prospects promising; cloudy and comparatively cooler.
Haraotee (" 26th)	...	No change.
Tonk (" 26th)	...	
Bhurtpore (Mar. 2nd)	...	Weather alternately fair and cloudy; crops thriving; several cases of small-pox reported.
Ajmere (" 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather pleasant; small-pox prevalent; crops well advanced and excellent.
Jeypore (" 2nd)	...	No change; prospects favourable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 1st)	...	No change; every thing favourable.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1875, AND THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF JANUARY 1876, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 44, 45, 162, 163, 206 AND 207 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 22ND JANUARY AND 12TH AND 26TH FEBRUARY 1876.

Districts.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.																																							Average wages per month.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holous Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2nd Half of December 1875.																																										
Rajpootana. Jeypore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 10 0
Rajpootana. Kishengurh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rajpootana. Marwar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
1st Half of January 1876.																																										
Hyderabad Residency. Secunderabad	19 4	19 8	19 7	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	8 0	13 6	13 0	12 2	26 5	27 3	30 7	26 0	26 1	30 2	29 0	29 3	34 2	23 9	23 1	18 2	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...
Hyderabad Residency. Bolarum ...	19 4	19 4	19 9	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 4	12 5	12 5	11 6	23 6	23 6	30 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	22 9	18 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 6	10 1	...	...	...
Hyderabad Residency. Chadarghat ..	12 5	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 0	12 5	11 5	10 5	23 0	20 5	33 0	28 2	27 0	33 0	...	...	...	22 7	20 5	18 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	9 2	...	...	...
2nd Half of January 1876.																																										
Hyderabad Residency. Secunderabad	19 8	19 4	18 8	...	...	...	9 1	8 8	8 2	13 8	13 6	12 9	26 9	26 5	27 3	25 5	26 0	30 5	29 0	29 0	34 5	24 9	25 9	17 8	140 0	140 0	100 0	10 9	11 0	10 5	...	...	...
Hyderabad Residency. Bolarum ...	19 6	19 4	19 8	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 4	13 4	12 5	11 6	23 1	23 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	..	23 0	23 0	18 3	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 6	9 8	...	...	...
Hyderabad Residency. Chadarghat ..	12 5	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 0	12 5	12 5	10 5	22 0	23 0	32 0	27 2	28 2	33 0	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	9 2	...	...	...

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1875.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	2·86	3073·60	418·44	...	...	Gurdáspur...	3,334	...	...	Wheat ...	51,343	There is a decrease of 84,276 acres in comparison with the irrigation of the corresponding period of the previous year, which is mainly due to the late heavy rains.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·69		631·64	...	...	Amritsar ...	37,635	...	...	Barley ...	1,228	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·28		404·42	...	...	Lahore ...	33,446	0·38	0·45	Mixed Grains	1,946	
											Others ...	19,898	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	74,415	...	...	...	74,415	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	158,691	...	...	...	158,691	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·78	2546·00	40·95	...	1,34,171 Kurries, logs, &c., & 13,456 maunds of Fire-wood, &c.	Ambála ...	572	...	...	Wheat ...	32,751	565·64 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Western Jumna Canal. The large decrease apparent, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, is attributed to the late heavy rains and to cultivators holding off in the hope of rain falling and also to low supply in the Main Canal.
Delhi " ...	4·40	4·42		779·50	...		Karnál ...	13,767	0·568	0·06	Barley ...	574	
Hansi " ...	8·80	5·70		175·00	...		Delhi ...	3,445	...	...	Mixed Grains	5,111	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·70		223·00	...		Rohtak ...	6,614	...	...	Others ...	7,433	
							Hissár ...	9,717	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	10,984	...	...			
							Bíkáner ...	148	...	...			
							Kulsia State	622	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,34,171	...	45,869	...	...	...	45,869	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,74,620	...	148,193	...	...	...	148,193	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	10,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		* The return of the Lower Satlaj and Chináb Division Inundation Canals for December 1875 has not yet been received. The figures quoted are taken from the October return.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	50,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán* ...	89,200	...	...			
							Derah Ghází Khán ...	39,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,666	...	...	...	185,666	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	5,411	...	...	Wheat ...	7,245	
							Gurgáon ...	6,988	...	...	Barley ...	3,640	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Others ...	1,514	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,486	...	...	...	6,486	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,284	...	...	...	120,284	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306,884	...	...	...	306,884	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,299	269·00	25	2	27	1,402	1,224	2,626	70	46	116	9	17	26	2,795	2,101	...	...	0·60
		High Level, Section I.	675	204·00	...	...	...	20	15	35	3	...	3	1	1	2	40	64			
		Tolfundah	1,300	66·194	...	...	...	78	38	116	1	2	3	9	14	23	142	160			
		Matchgong	850	88·42	...	...	...	46	77	123	1	...	1	7	5	12	136	160			
	Total of the month		...	...	25	2	27	1,546	1,354	2,900	75	48	123	26	37	63	(a)3,113	2,525	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	9	43	52	954	1,362	2,316	77	47	124	5	28	33	2,525	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	197·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26	...	...	...	26	43	...	0·01	0·54
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	20·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742	...	...	6 years. 0·32
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26	...	...	...	26	1,786	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	367	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	3,019	557·00	...	...	...	4,605	178	4,783	73	2	25	100	6	106	4,914	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	Arrah	1,111	547·20	...	...	...	24,611	686	25,297	148	...	148	1,721	...	1,721	27,166	...	...	...	...
	Gya and Patna	Patna	981	104·00	...	...	...	1,102	71	1,173	58	16	74	13	2	15	1,262	...	...	...	...
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	30,318	935	31,253	229	18	247	1,834	8	1,842	33,342	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	25	2	27	31,864	2,289	34,153	309	87	396	1,960	45	1,905	36,481	4,311	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	2,385	410	1,795	982	1,362	2,344	91	47	138	6	28	34	4,311	...	...	...	...

(a) The details of column 18 are—

Details of column 8—

Dalwa ...	...

Details of column 11—

Cotton ...	2,809
Huldee ...	1
Wheat ...	2
Moong ...	18
China ...	2
Onions ...	2
Potatoes ...	1
Chillies ...	2
Garden Produce ...	63
	2,900

Details of column 14—

Oil-seeds ...	76
Pulses ...	47
	123

Details of column 17—

Sugarcane ...	36
Brinjals ...	14
Paru ...	1
Plantains ...	3
Other crops ...	9
	63
TOTAL ...	3,113

The 24th February 1876.

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876. { Register No. 75.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th March 1876.

In obedience to the Command of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, SOVEREIGN of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master assembled a Chapter of the said Order at Allahabad, on Tuesday, the 7th of March 1876, at one o'clock P. M.; on which occasion His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held an Investiture for the purpose of investing Major-General Samuel James Browne, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross, on special duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Major-General Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross, Equerry-in-Waiting to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and Surgeon-General Joseph Fayrer, Doctor of Medicine, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Honorary Physician to Her Majesty the Queen and Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Insignia of the Second Class; and of decorating Colonel James Michael, Madras Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; Captain the Honorable Henry Carr Glyn, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Royal Navy, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen, Commanding Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis*; Colonel William Earle, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Captain Evelyn Baring, Royal Artillery, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Equerry-in-Waiting to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Major Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Army, Officer on Special Duty in Cashmere, Political Officer on the Staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and Major Edward Ridley

COLBOURNE BRADFORD, Madras Staff Corps, on Special Duty with his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, with the Riband and Badge of the Third Class of the said Order.

At the time appointed His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES entered the Chamber of Investiture preceded by the Secretary to the Order and by Members of His Royal Highness' suite, and took his seat on the Dais.

Thereafter His Excellency the GRAND MASTER entered the Chamber of Investiture preceded by the Secretary to the Order, and by Members of His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The Chapter was then opened; and the aforesaid Major-General SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, Major-General DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, and Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER, were invested as Knights Commanders; and Colonel JAMES MICHAEL, Captain the Honorable HENRY CARR GLYN, Colonel WILLIAM EARLE, CAPTAIN EVELYN BARING, Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR EDWARD AUGUSTUS ELLIS, Major PHILIP DURHAM HENDERSON, and Major EDWARD RIDLEY COLBOURNE BRADFORD, Madras Staff Corps, were decorated as Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Royal Highness after investing Major-General SAMUEL BROWNE, Major-General DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, and Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER with the insignia of the second class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, conferred upon them respectively the Title, Degree and Honor of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

After the Ceremonies of Investiture and Decoration had been concluded, the Chapter was dissolved.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and His Excellency the GRAND MASTER then retired with their attendants from the Chamber of Investiture.

By Command of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER,

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary,
Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT., GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Criminal Tribes Act Extension Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 4th March 1876.

No. 121.—With the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. J. C. Geddes, C. S., for a period not exceeding three months, to revise the forms and accounts submitted to the High Court and to codify the rules and circulars issued by the High Court.

Mr. Geddes assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 125.—The Hon'ble W. Markby, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his return on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo from the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 636, dated the 16th July last.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 131.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	Covenanted Civil Service.	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.	6 Months—Medical Certificate.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 134.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. P. T. Carnegy, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade, *vice* Captain J. Butler, deceased.

No. 137.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant F. D. Raikes, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 25th January last, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant C. A. Cresswell, or until further orders.

No. 139.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. B. H. Davidson, District Superintendent of Police of the 4th Grade and Officiating District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th December last and to be District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Grade with effect from the 10th January last and to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, District Superintendent of the 5th Grade and Officiating District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 16th December last and to be District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Davidson, and to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, Assistant District Superintendent, to be District Superintendent of the 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. Wood.

Mr. J. K. Hume, to be Assistant District Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Porter.

Mr. M. Macleod, District Superintendent of the 5th Grade to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th Grade with effect from the 16th December last, *vice* Mr. Wood.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. Macleod.

Mr. J. Dixon, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Stevenson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend W. D. Cowley, M.A., Chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 72.—The services of the Reverend W. F. Armstrong, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 74.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend J. F. A. Gavin, B.A., to be Chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh.

No. 77.—The Reverend W. F. Armstrong, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th ultimo.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 10th March 1876.

No. 225.—Mr. H. Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Central Provinces, is allowed fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under Sections 3 and 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th March 1876.

IN obedience to the Command of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, SOVEREIGN of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the GRAND MASTER assembled a Chapter of the said Order at Allahabad, on Tuesday, the 7th of March 1876, at one o'clock P. M.; on which occasion His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES held an Investiture for the purpose of investing Major-General SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross, on special duty with His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES; Major-General DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross, Equerry-in-Waiting to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES; and Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER, Doctor of Medicine, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Honorary Physician to Her Majesty the Queen and Physician to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, with the Insignia of the Second Class; and of decorating Colonel JAMES MICHAEL, Madras Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; Captain the Honorable HENRY CARR GLYN, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Royal Navy, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen, Commanding Her Majesty's Ship *Serapis;* Colonel WILLIAM EARLE, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Captain EVELYN BARING, Royal Artillery, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR EDWARD AUGUSTUS ELLIS, Grenadier Guards, Equerry-in-Waiting to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES; Major PHILIP DURHAM HENDERSON, Madras Army, Officer on Special Duty in Cashmere, Political Officer on the Staff of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES; and Major EDWARD RIDLEY COLBOURNE BRADFORD, Madras Staff Corps, on Special Duty with his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, with the Riband and Badge of the Third Class of the said Order.

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The Chapter was then opened: and the aforesaid Major-General SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, Major-General DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, and Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER, were invested as Knights Commanders; and Colonel JAMES MICHAEL, Captain the Honorable HENRY CARR GLYN, Colonel WILLIAM EARLE, CAPTAIN EVELYN BARING, Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR EDWARD AUGUSTUS ELLIS, Major PHILIP DURHAM HENDERSON, and Major EDWARD RIDLEY COLBOURNE BRADFORD, Madras Staff Corps, were decorated as Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Royal Highness after investing Major-General SAMUEL BROWNE, Major-General DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, and Surgeon-General JOSEPH FAYRER with the insignia of the second class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, conferred upon them respectively the Title, Degree and Honor of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

After the Ceremonies of Investiture and Decoration had been concluded, the Chapter was dissolved.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES and His Excellency the GRAND MASTER then retired with their attendants from the Chamber of Investiture.

By Command of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER,

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary,
Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 8th March 1876.

No. 13*M.*—Jemadar Ummur Sing, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

POLITICAL.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 622*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1140P, dated 23rd April 1875, Mr. J. M. Leishman, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 11th February 1876.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 631*P.*—Under the provisions of Section 2 of Regulation V of 1873 (*a Regulation for the Peace and Government of certain Districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal*), the Governor General in Council hereby notifies that the line described below shall be the "Inner Line" under that Regulation in the district of Darrang:—

From the eastern boundary of the district of Kámrúp, that is, from the pillar No. 98 on the Bor Nadi, the line shall follow, in an easterly direction, the southern boundaries of Bhután (including the countries of the Kariapára and Charduar Bhutias), and of the Akha and Duffla Hills, as defined by the Revenue Survey in the years 1872-73-74-75, and demarcated by pillars Nos. 98 to 160 inclusive. From pillar No. 160 the line shall run in a south-easterly direction to the point where the Balum River cuts the northern boundary of the Singlijan waste land grant No. 18. Thence the line shall follow the eastern boundary of the Singlijan grant No. 18 to the point where the boundary cuts the Duffla Gar. Thence the line shall follow the Duffla Gar to a point on the Mora Sessa River, being the north-westerly extremity of the "Inner Line" of the Lakhimpur district, as notified in the *Gazette of India*, page 452, of the 4th September 1875.

Under the provisions of the section above quoted, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prohibit all British subjects from going beyond the "Inner Line" hereby notified, without a pass under the hand and seal of the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang.

No. 634*P.*—In recognition of the liberality and public spirit displayed by Lala Mela Ram, of Lahore, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 544*G.*—The services of Surgeon R. Harvey, in medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 545*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon R. Caldecott, officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Surgeon R. Harvey.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 558*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Nipal, with effect from 1st February 1876.

No. 560*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 501G, dated the 3rd March 1876, the subsidiary leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, will have effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 562*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major A. H. E. Campbell, Commanding the Resident's Escort, to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of taking charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, on furlough.

No. 563*G.*—ADDENDUM.—In Notification No. 191G., dated 28th January 1876, appointing Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Officiating Wing Subaltern, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, after the word "Adjutant," insert the words, "*in addition to his other duties.*"

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 9th March 1876.

No. 1445.—Mr. R. Taylor is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 9th March 1876.

No. 1453.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the words *except in the Postal Department* after the words "provided that" in Section 20 (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code, and the addition of the following note to the "explanation" of that section :—*Note.—This explanation does not apply to appointments in the Postal Department.*

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 1466.—Privilege leave for two months and nine days, from after the 9th April 1876, is granted to Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew, Deputy Assay Master, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, and Mr. L. G. Hynes, Assistant to the Mint Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, during Surgeon-Major Graham's absence, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 1405.—Notice is hereby given that an arrangement has been concluded for the exchange of parcels between India and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

On and after the 1*st April* 1876 parcels can be sent to places in Austria-Hungary under the same rates and conditions as apply to Germany.

The following detailed rules for the despatch of parcels from India to the United Kingdom and Foreign Europe will supersede those issued under the Notification by this Department, No. 2377, dated 12th November 1875 :—

Overland Parcel Post.

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below for transmission to the following countries, *viz.* :—

COUNTRY.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular Countries.
	Annas.	
United Kingdom ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee. The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The British Post Office, however, has consented to exhibit in every Post Office of the United Kingdom a notice containing information on the subject of the Indian Parcel Post. Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations. (NOTE.—The Company's present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine or other Insurance.)
Germany ... Austria-Hungary ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See Also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Denmark ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Sweden ... Norway ... Switzerland ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
France ... The Netherlands (Holland). Belgium ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and should, if possible, be written in the French language.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.

(2).—Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended.

N. B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string: friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax cloth, sewn at the edges, is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom ... Germany ... ... Austria-Hungary ... Denmark	Only one declaration as above described is required.
Sweden ... ... Norway ... ... Switzerland	A second or duplicate declaration is also required.
France ... ... The Netherlands (Holland) Belgium	A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, *in the French language*. Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of Parcel.
THOMAS B. SMITH,
114, *Piccadilly*,
LONDON.

CONTENTS—

	Value. £	s.	d.
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth	2	0	0
1 Rampore Chudder	2	10	0
TOTAL ...	4	10	0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.

(Sd.) A. R. ROBINSON,
Amritsar.

N. B.—Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents.

(4).—The parcel so addressed and the separate paper or papers above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover*. This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:—

Overland Parcel Post.

To
The Post Master, Bombay.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be *fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate* 8 *annas* per lb. (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb., care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

(7).—On arrival at Bombay, the Post Master will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

(8).—It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind.

(9).—In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupee for each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1½ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th March 1876.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has the highest gratification in announcing that in commemoration of the visit to India of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the following Regiments :—

11th Bengal Lancers
2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry
2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment
The Corps of Guides
The Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners
4th Madras Light Cavalry
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry
2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers)

Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to confer on the following Corps the distinction of being styled "QUEEN'S OWN" and of wearing on their colors and appointments the Royal Cypher within the Garter :—

2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry
The Corps of Guides
The Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry

and on the following Corps the distinction of being styled the "PRINCE OF WALES' OWN" and of wearing the PRINCE OF WALES' Plume on their colors and appointments :—

11th Bengal Lancers
2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment
4th Madras Light Cavalry
2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers)

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th March 1876.

No. 237 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieutenant R. J. Bellew-Morgan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd August 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 12th May 1873).

No. 238 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant R. J. Bellew-Morgan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, is allowed an extension of leave to the 22nd August 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 593 of 1873.

No. 239 *of* 1876.—Under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India donations from the canteens of the Royal Artillery in India to the charitable funds at Woolwich, will be allowed to be remitted through the monthly remittance returns forwarded to the War Department.

No. 240 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. S. Oliphant, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1282 of 1875,—*Persia*, 1st March 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. W. Baugh, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 2 of 1876,—21st February 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 108 of 1876,—*Australia*, 26th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major J. J. McDermott, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1268 of 1875,—*Australia*, 26th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Major M. Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1319 of 1875,—*Duke of Devonshire*, 17th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, of the Medical Department, G. G. O No. 171 of 1876,—*Australia*, 26th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant J. M. D. Lewes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1179 of 1875,—*Europa*, 25th February 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant C. J. R. Fulford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 113 of 1876,—*Europa*, 25th February 1876, from Bombay.

Conductor P. M. O'Loughlin, Store-keeper and Assistant Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, G. G. O. No. 33 of 1876,—*Euphrates*, 23rd February 1876, from Bombay.

No. 241 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to New Zealand on medical certificate :—

Honorary Surgeon-Major Thomas Briscoe, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 242 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Conductor George Hutchings, attached to the Army Clothing Agency, Alipore,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 243 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major John Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore,—for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major John Ince, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Ewbank Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 244 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant J. G. Stone, Assistant Superintendent of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, to officiate as Superintendent of the Factory, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. Stewart, or until further orders.

No. 245 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers who were appointed* on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, are permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department :—

* G. G. O. No. 252 of 1875.
G. G. O. No. 289 of 1875.
G. G. O. No. 290 of 1875.

Captain H. V. Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

No. 246 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 60, dated 18th January 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Lees, Bengal Infantry, who has been residing in India under the terms of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, is permitted to return to England with a view to residing in that country under the same conditions.

No. 247 *of* 1876.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 7th February 1876.

No. 248 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Cooch Behar,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 249 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Henry Peter Poleman Nash, 4th March 1876.

Captain Alfred Bloomfield, 7th March 1876.

No. 250 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified :—

Lieutenant A. C. Foley,
Lieutenant J. C. Campbell,
Lieutenant H. Finnis,
Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier,
Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn,
} Date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

No. 251 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Surgeon-Major Charles Peter Costello, of the Medical Department,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1071, dated the 29th October 1875.

No. 252 *of* 1876.—Sergeant John McDermott, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Central Provinces, is promoted to the Warrant Grade of the late Barrack Department, in the rank of Sub-Conductor, with effect from 20th June 1870.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 253 *of* 1876.—The following extract from list No. 3, dated the 11th February 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Captain J. H. W. Osborne, Infantry.
Captain C. H. Bergman, Infantry.
Captain H. A. McNair, Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. Abercrombie, S.C.
Major-General A. Taylor, C.B., R.E.
Surgeon J. Cleghorn.
Lieutenant A. J. Corse-Scott, S.C.
Captain C. H. Garbett, S.C.
Captain W. H. Meiklejohn, Infantry.

Granted extension of leave.

Captain R. F. Lowis, R.A., 7 months, private affairs.

No. 254 *of* 1876.—The services of Lieutenant E. A. E. Wylly, of the 109th Foot, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George in view to his admission to the Madras Staff Corps.

No. 255 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Frederic Churchill, 8th March 1876.
Lieutenant James Mandeville Wood Von-Beverhoudt, 8th March 1876.

The 9th March 1876.

No. 256 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. L. Nation, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 5th March 1876.

Captain B. Wemyss, of the General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th March 1876.

No. 257 *of* 1876.—The leave of absence for twenty days to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe, granted to Captain C. Cowie, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, by G. G. O. No. 205 of the 25th February 1876, is extended to thirty days.

No. 258 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years, commencing from the dates of the casualties :—

Name.	Rank, Name and Corps of deceased.	Date of admission	Class of Order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Sudhan ...	Subadar Major Bahadoor Sew Lall Doobey, of the Bhopal Battalion.	22nd June 1875.	2nd Class, *viz.*, Rs. 34-10-8 per mensem.	N. W. Provinces.
Pirzada Begum	Ressaldar Futteh Alli Shah, 10th Bengal Lancers.	16th May 1871.	2nd Class as Ressaldar, *viz.*, Rs. 24 per mensem.	Ditto.

No. 259 *of* 1876.—The following promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868 :—

To be a Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Ressaldar Shaik Abdoola, "Bahadoor," of the 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, from the 1st January 1876, *vice* Subadar Major Gunga Sing and Subadar Major Shaik Husson, "Sirdars Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Shaik Oossman, of the 9th Bombay Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st January 1876, *vice* Ressaldar Shaik Abdoola, promoted to the 1st Class.

No. 260 *of* 1876.—Supernumerary Surgeons Major George Cochet Chesnaye, John Duncan, M.D., and Edward Ord Tandy, of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 261 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Captain Llewellyn Wavell, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months. Sixteen months and one day on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 262 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Godfrey Hildebrand, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department,—for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 263 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Senior Apothecary Francis John Grose, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

First-Class Apothecary William Blackburn Grassby, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 264 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 41, dated the 12th January 1869, and to remove any misapprehension which may exist regarding the application of that order, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased (in supersession of G. G. O. No. 1133 of 3rd November 1873) to publish for general information the following list of permanent public servants in the Bengal Presidency entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions under the above order.

2. Compensation will, however, be allowed only when the authorised ration, calculated on the cost of the second quality of the several articles of rations, exceeds Rs. 2-8-8 per mensem.

3. This order in no way affects the principle on which compensation has heretofore been passed to native troops or fighting men under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 454 of 27th May 1864, and will have effect from 1st January 1876, so far as it concerns establishments which were not previously entitled to compensation.

List of permanent regimental and departmental establishments entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions at the 2nd class or followers' rate, if in receipt of less than Rs. 10 *per mensem.*

REGIMENTAL.

Bhisties.
Bildars.
Barbers.
Bullock Drivers.
Bearers.
Compounders.
Cooks.
Carpenters.
Coppersmiths.
Coolies.
Chowdries.
Dressers.
Drivers.
Elephant Mahouts.
Ditto Coolies.
Flagmen.
Farriers.
Filemen.
Firemen.
Grass-cutters.
Goorgahs.
Hammermen.
Lascars.
Langrees.
Moochies.
Moonshees.
Muleteers.
Moulvies.
Mutsuddies.
Pundits or Grunthees.
Puckallies.
Smiths.
Salootries.
Syces.
Sweepers.
Tindals.
Weighmen.

GARRISON.

Durwans.
Ghurrywallahs.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Armourers.
Blacksmiths.
Bellowsmen.
Braziers.
Bhisties.
Bullock Drivers.
Carpenters.
Chucklers.
Chur-cutters.
Composition-makers.
Compounders.
Curriers.
Coopers.
Coppersmiths.
Chowkeydars.
Domes.
Engine Drivers.
Filemen.
Firemen.
Fuze-makers.
Fitters.
Hammermen.
Lascars.
Labourers.
Moochies.
Mahouts.
Painters.
Sail-makers.
Saddlers.
Sawyers.
Sicklegars.
Stokers.
Sweepers.
Turners.
Tanners.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Bhisties.
Coolies.
Durwans.
Furnacemen.
Markmen.
Packers.
Sweepers.
Trimmers.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bhisties.
Compounders.
Coolies.
Packers.
Sicklegars.
Sweepers.
Tailors.
Tinsmiths.

STUD DEPARTMENT.

Dandies.
Manjies.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Bearers.
Bildars.
Bhisties.
Chowkeydars.
Coolies.
Chuprassies.
Duffadars.
Drivers.
Jemadars.
Lascars.
Mahouts.
Naib Jemadars.
Peepawallahs.
Sirdars.
Sweepers.
Weighmen.

VICTUALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

Peons or Chuprassies.
Weighmen.

CATTLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nalbunds.
Moochies.
Jemadars.
Naib Jemadars.
Salootries.
Blacksmiths.
Duffadars.
Coolies.

GODOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Packermen.
Peons or Chuprassies.
Weighmen.
Measurers.
Coolies.
Permanent Chowkeydars.
Bhisties.
Coopers.
Churundars.
Sweepers.
Carpenters.

FLOUR MILL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Firemen.
Wood-carriers.
Bhisties.
Stone-dressers.
Topmen.
Flour-dressers.
Weighmen.
Shuttermen.
Oilmen.
Chowkeydars.
Peons or Chuprassies.
Coolies.
Sweepers.
Apprentices.
Carpenters.

KHEDDAH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Havildars.
Sepoys.
Weighmen.
Peons or Chuprassies.
Chowkeydars.
Coolies.
Mahouts.
Cooks.
Sweepers.

GARRISON, DEPÔT, STATION STAFF HOSPITAL AND PURVEYORS' ESTABLISHMENTS.

Barbers.
Bhisties.
Compounders.
Clothiers.
Cooks.
Coolies.
Dressers.
Dooly-bearers and Mates.
Purveyors' Servants.
Peons.
Sweepers (male and female).
Tailors.
Washermen.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Tindals.
Classies.
Mate Ghurrymen.
Ghurrymen.
Peepawallahs.

GARRISON QUARTERMASTER'S ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William.

Bhisties.
Bearers.
Banghywallahs.
Chuprassies.
Coolies.
Domes.
Engine Coolies.
Gardeners.
Sweepers.
Weighmen.

CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS AS FOR REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Sudder Bazar Establishments.

Chowkeydars.
Mutsuddies.
Weighmen.

4. Peons and other menial servants in offices are not entitled to compensation for dearness of provisions under this order.

No. 265 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Stubbs, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, Convalescent Depôt, Dalhousie, to officiate as Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tierney, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 99.—Mr. G. J. Lynn, Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted leave on private affairs for six months under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 4th March 1876.

No. 105.—The appointment of Baboo Tarabur Mitter as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, on the Northern Bengal State Railway, is approved.

No. 106.—Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, going on furlough.

No. 107.—Mr. J. A. Johnson, Accountant, 4th, Grade, in the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 108.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, from Military Works Branch to Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Punjab Provincial Establishment to the Military Works Branch.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 109.—The services of Captain J. Chalmers, Unattached List, Barrack Master, 1st Class, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 110.—The following changes in the Accounts Establishment, Public Works Department, are sanctioned by the Government of India:—

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to be Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. R. K. Williams, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to be temporarily Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be temporarily Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 111.—Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, during the absence of Captain Oldham, or until further orders.

No. 112.—In modification of Notification No. 97 of 28th February 1876, Baboo Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, instead of Dabendro Chunder Bose.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 113.—Annaswamy Pillay, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in Central India, is confirmed in his appointment.

The 9th March 1876.

No. 114.—Mr. J. G. Midford, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, was transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch, with effect from 30th November 1873.

No. 115.—Mr. G. Burnell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

No. 116.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 24th January 1876.

No. 117.—Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on Railways.

No. 118.—Major C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, *vice* Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., going on furlough.

Major Moberly assumed charge of the office on the afternoon of the 4th March 1876.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 119.—Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, having reported his return from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 16th December 1875, inclusive.

Captain Bisset's services are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from 17th December 1875, for employment as Manager of the Holkar Railway (open line), in Class II of the State Railway Traffic Establishment.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. {Register No. 75

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1876.

Offices opened during the months of January and February 1876.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Amherst ...	British Burmah ...	12th Feb.	
Beawur ...	Rajpootana ...	1st Jan.	

The 7th March 1876.

No. 52.—Mr. C. B. D. Marks, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1876.

No. 27.—Mr. G. Barber, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. Wassoodew Ram Senoy, Clerk, Deputy Director's Office, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 2nd March 1876.

No. 197.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, in medical charge, Bhopal Battalion and Sehore Political Agency, returned on the 29th February 1876 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 113, dated 11th ultimo.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 6th March 1876.

No. $\frac{450}{318}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Major P. W. Powlett, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Settlement Officer, Ulwar, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, in order to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board with the object of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1876.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Director in the room of Mr. G. F. Mewburn, resigned.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1876.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Lane, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, for three months, from such date in March 1876 as he may avail himself of it, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 25th February 1876.

No. 7.—Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Captain Ayrton Pullan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th April next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 1st March 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 35, dated the 24th January 1876, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1876.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, is transferred, as a temporary measure, or until further orders, to the Saugor Division, Military Works.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 64, dated the 8th ultimo, Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 3rd instant, and is posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the same date.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 1st March 1876.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 5, dated 15th January 1876, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, to Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of 24th February 1876, in order to join the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 10.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 7 of 12th February 1876, Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on the 9th February 1876, and received over charge of the division from Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of 24th February 1876.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 6 of 4th February 1876, Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, returned from two months' privilege leave on the 25th February 1876.

The unexpired portion of his leave (one month) is hereby cancelled.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 616.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 37, dated 25th January 1876, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from the 2nd Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 314.—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Sergeant M. Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mooltan Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 323.—Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawalpindi to the 2nd Peshawur Division. Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 24th instant, afternoon, and his arrival in the latter on the 25th idem, afternoon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1876.

With reference to Public Works Department, Government of India, Notification No. 99 of 29th ultimo, Mr. G. J. Lynn, Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th March 1876.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st March 1876.

No. 39.—Mr. C. J. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted twenty-four months' leave on medical certificate and one month's subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 40.—Mr. C. Sexton is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 41.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 93, dated 25th February 1876, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdock, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 42.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 89 of the 23rd February and Director's Notification No. 39 of the 1st March 1876, Major F. S. Stanton, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. C. J. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 28th February 1876.

The 4th March 1876.

No. 43.—The services of Baboo Audia Churn Mitter, temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from the 13th November 1875.

No. 44.—Mr. J. Jackson is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 86, dated 22nd February 1876, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 7th March 1876.

No. 149.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Singha, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, is granted sick leave without pay from 22nd September to 24th December 1875, inclusive. He returned from this leave on the 25th December 1875.

No. 150.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 135 of 15th February 1876, read *afternoon of 26th* for "27th January 1876."

No. 151.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, at present attached to the Principal Store-keeper's Office, Kushtia, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section XIV, Supplement, Civil Leave Code, commencing from the 20th May 1874 (the date on which he availed himself of the leave), in commutation of furlough on private affairs for six months allowed by Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, in Notification No. 133 of 30th April 1874. He returned to duty on the 20th August 1874.

No. 152.—With reference to Notification No. 134 of 15th February 1876, Mr. G. F. Beyts, Surveyor, joined the Cooch Behar Survey Party on the forenoon of 26th February 1876.

No. 153.—Captain W. H. Browne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the late Mahanaddi Division from the 23rd May to the 14th August 1874, inclusive.

No. 154.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 148 of 26th February 1876—
For "Mr. A. Cawley", read *Mr. A. Conley.*

No. 155.—With reference to Notification No. 88 of 4th September 1875, Mr. W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, left the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and joined No. 4 Haldibari Division on the forenoon of 27th January 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 348.—Mr. H. I. Finnamore, 2nd Class Apothecary, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th February 1876, and is posted to the charge of the Surgical Hospital in the Sehwan Division.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 349.—Messrs. P. P. Dease and B. Baxter, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

No. 350.—Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade, and Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Overseer, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 351.—Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself of the leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 30 of the 19th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

No. 352.—Mr. A. R. Marr, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Tirhoot (State) Railway, by the Director of State Railways, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 20th February 1876.

No. 353.—The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bahawalpur Division, to Superintending Engineer's Office.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th March 1876.

No. 31.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 3rd February 1876, posting Dhurm Singh Sain, Apprentice Engineer to this Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 9th February 1876, and is posted to the Bakrala Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 19th February 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 4th March 1876.

No. 21.—Mr. E. Marval, re-appointed Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 79, dated 18th February 1876, reported himself to the Deputy Examiner of Accounts for duty on the 25th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED.

Wanted by the Rungpore Road Cess Committee a District Engineer; salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Chairman,*
Rungpore Road Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 26th February 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1876.

No. 8177.—Furlough for two years under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary, is granted to Mr. E. C. George, Post Master of Calcutta.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 10th March 1876.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Avagyee,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Malda,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Patna,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 16th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindoostan and Argyll,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th March 1876.

Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Barton, Mrs.
Blair, Col. R.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. & Co.
Bowie, W.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Cowell, Mrs. H.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
David, Jack.
Dennison, J. J.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Forbes, Major J. G.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Grant, E. K.
Green, R. E.
Green, G. E.
Gopaul Lall Mitter.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Johns, Miss.
Junne, Miss.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKae, Mrs. Mary.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
O'Kane, Miss.
Ozzard, H. H.
Parkar, J.
Pearce, Mrs. L.
Pearce, G. S.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Saroda Prasad Samonto.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Strange, W. S.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. and Co.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C,
"Alpha."
Bailey, F.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.
Buckley, Herbert.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Henry.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Henty, G. A.
Irvin, R.
Lange, Charles.
Leonard, C.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
Mackintosh, H.
McInnes, J. D.
McLauchlin, A.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Raugoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thomas, H. P.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D' Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Tomkins, G.
Wallase, J.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,605	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,24,98,527 14 4			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,09,33,910 15 4	3,34,32,438	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,14,71,783	4	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,76,558	7	9
Sundries	5,93,705	5	11
TOTAL ...	7,99,77,091	12	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,66,64,762	1	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	66,97,103	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	40,46,364	8	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,89,35,643	6	4
Dead Stock	10,59,986	12	6
Stamps	12,342	7	0
Balances with other Banks ...	6,35,435	0	2
Sundries	1,58,281	6	0
Bullion	25,230	8	7
	4,82,35,150	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,15,54,088 3 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,01,87,853 8 11	3,17,41,941	12	2
TOTAL ...	7,99,77,091	12	5

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
330	B 39—22629		5	Ramasawmy Iyer, Markanum, Tindivanum District.
333	B 42—19925		20	M. Ragavooloo Naidu, 11, Ramalinga Street, Royapettah Madras.
335	B 35—65476 „ —65479	wrongly joined.	20	Mr. W. Donaghey, Telegraph Master, Lahore.
337	B 49—01607		10	Miss C. A. Stoddard, Bangalore.
342	B 35—66739		20	C. Sooria Narrain Row, No. 2, Sub-Divisional Officer, Chittledroog Range.
343	B 39—59538		5	A. R. Ponnasawmy Moodeliar, Mysore.
347	B 41—74429		10	Pisay Eswarappa, Merchant, Adoni.
	B 30—88780		20	
	B 43—22504		50	
349	B 43—25849		50	O. V. M. A. Pallaniappah Chetty, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	„ —34375		50	
	„ —35727		50	
354	B 29—57037		1,000	Mr. R. Donaldson, Apothecary, Egmore, Madras.
355	B 39—52122 „ —52121	wrongly joined.	5	Mr. S. Bryant, Chief Booking Clerk, M. R. C., Mysore.
357	B 39—40439 „ —40438	ditto	5	P. Saravana Chetty, Madras.
380	B 34—37712		10	S. Strinivasa Iyer, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th February 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
161	C 99—36410	20	Colonel John Hackett, 76th Regiment, Secunderabad.
	C 84—10991	20	
163	M17—65013	10	O. Philpott, Esq., Executive Engineer, Narora Division, L. G. Canal.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st March 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—54971	20	P. Ramiah, Munsiff's Court, Goomastah, Palghaut.
J 6—74154	10	Ponnasawmy Moodeliar, Poothoocottah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
B 32—39701	50	Roobothama Row, of Salem.
J 6—61772	10	Miss C. A. Stoddard, of Bangalore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 26th February 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
775	D 8—24248	500	Baboo Moorlidhur, Agra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
772	D 10—27132	5	J. L. Lyell, Esq., Allahabad.
774	D 5—84549	20	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
776	D 11—15075	10	C. E. Mendham, Esq., Azimgarh.
	„ —28601	10	
777	D 10—49966 „ —49996	wrongly joined. 5	Gunga Pershaud, Currency Office, Allahabad.
778	D 7—81692	100	Fuzzul Allie, Calcutta.
782	D 5—74359	20	W. Cousin, Esq., Barnagar Division.
	„ —74360	20	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 2nd March 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
385	L 72—25455	10	Hurruck Prosad Lallah.
	„ —25456	10	
387	A 98—44567	10	Babu Prosono Kumar Koondoo.
388	L 67—39882	50	Babu Raj Kumar Poddar.
	„ —54257	50	
389	L 68—72608	100	Rojobally Mistry.
390	L 67—25434	50	Messrs. Ghose and Bose.
391	L 69—59440	100	Babu Pittambor Nundee.
393	L 70—12287	1,000	Babu Jogessur Poddar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
240	L 40—89202	10	Babu Nundogopal Ghose.
	„ —89206		
241	A 67—92526	10	Babu Koonjo Lal Pyne.
	A 68—52399		
242	L 11—62789	5	Babu Bireswar Dey.
	„ —62790		
243	L 21—42735	5	Babu Jogendra Chunder Torufdar.
	„ —42736		
244	L 59—38902	10	Babu Haran Chunder Dutt.
	„ —38901		
	L 3—72429	10	
	L 5—34826		
518	L 22—84895	5	Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	L 62—81626	10	
519	L 23—04998	5	D. McGrath, Esq.
520	L 32—06149	10	Babu Moti Lal Sinha.
521	L 64—07444	20	Babu Modhoo Soodun Dutt.
522	L 53—31179	1,000	Nowbutram Brojo Mohunram.
	L 69—25702	100	
	„ —20909	100	
	„ —25293	100	
	L 77—11467	20	
	L 62—48253 to „ —48260	10 each	
523	A 22—13330	10	Babu Hurokant Chuckerbutty.
	L 5—46700	10	
524	L 11—32688	5	Sahib Mirza.
525	L 23—19899	5	Babu Kadernath Chatterjee.
	L 20—11518	5	
526	L 57—68855	10	Moonshee Hosain Bukhsh.
527	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming, Esq.
	L 21—97601	5	
528	L 35—85091	10	G. M. Currie, Esq., C. S.
	L 16—70775	5	
529	L 69—12183	100	W. E. Glascott, Esq.
	„ —19076	100	
	„ —23964	100	
530	L 35—84984	10	Babu Dwarka Nath Pundit.
	L 11—25803	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th March 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
42	E 12—10878	20	Hakim Rai, Sub-Inspector, Dera Ghazi Khan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
29	E 10—09314	10	Mya Das, Wine Merchant, Gurdaspore.
41	E 3—84582	100	Messrs. Mactavish & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 4th March 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—28454	20	Mr. S. Solemon, Store Clerk, I. V. S. Railway, Laki.
M 5—60172	50	Mr. C. P. Pereira, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd March 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 28th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	17,69,652	15,73,487
" 29th ...	...	...	...	16,69,419	15,73,487
Mar. 1st " ...	...	...	...	16,69,376	15,73,487
" 2nd " ...	...	...	...	16,69,895	15,73,487
" 3rd " ...	...	...	...	15,69,640	15,73,487
" 4th " ...	...	...	...	15,69,610	15,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 6th March* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

No. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	As.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, 4 fasci.	2	0
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	0
Chitanyá Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Márkandeya Purána, 7 fasci.	4	6
Kámandaki, 3 fasci.	1	14
Srauta sutra, Asvaláyanna, 11 fasci.	6	14
——— Látyána, fasci. 9	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci, ...	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Nyáya Darsana, 3 fasci.	1	14
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	1	14
Nárada Pancharátra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmana Upanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Kávyádarsa, 5 fasci.	3	2
Sánkhyysára, 1 fasciculus	0	10
Brihat Sanhitá, 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara, 5 fasci.	3	2
Taittiriya Bráhman, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiriya Sanhitá, 28 fasci.	17	8
Taittiriya Aranyaka, 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1	14
Asvalayana Grihys Sutra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Mimánsá Drasana, 12 fasci.	7	8
Tándya Bráhmana, 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Bráhmana, 2 fasci.	1	10
Atharvana Upanishad, 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Purána, 8 fasci.	5	0
Sáma Veda Sanhitá, 15 fasci.	9	6
Gopála Tápani, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisinha Tápani, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 13 fasci.	8	2
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 5 fasci.	3	2
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiriya Prátisakhiya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Rájatarangini	4	0
Mahábhárata, vols. 3rd and 4th	40	0
Purána Sangraha	1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci.	1	4
Brihadáranyaka Upanishad, English, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sánkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáhitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci.	2	8
Brahma Sutra, English	1	0
Kátantra Vyákarana, 4 fasci.	4	0
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. ...	25	0
Risala-i-Shamshiyah	1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci.	3	0
Nukhbat-ul Fikr	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci.	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Ismail, 4 fasci.	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci.	3	2
Suyuti's Itqan, 10 fasci.	8	0
Isabah, 23 fasci., with supplement	17	14
Tarikh Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci.	4	6
Tarikh-i-Baihaki, 9 fasci.	5	10
Muntakhab-ul Tawarikh, vols. 1, 2 and 3 fasci. 5	9	6
Maasir-i-Alamgiri, 6 fasci.	3	12
Wis-o-Ramin, 5 fasci.	3	2
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 5 fasci.	3	2
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, 3 fasci.	1	14
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Fatawa-i-Alamgiri, vols. 2, 3	16	0
Ain Akbari, vol. I, English	12	4
Akbarnamah, 4 fasci.	5	0
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, English, fasci. 6	6	0
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII for 1842 to vol. XXXVI, 1867, except vols. 23, 24 and 29, prices as per title page.		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols. XVII to XX each	10	0
Ditto ditto index ...	5	0
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——— of Fossil Vertebrata	2	0
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——— of Sanskrit manuscripts	1	0
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History of the Afghans, Part I, by Dorn ...	5	0
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Ditto ditto 1870	... "	2 6	"
Ditto ditto 1871	... "	2 8	"
Ditto ditto 1872	... "	3 0	"
Dittr ditto 1873	... "	3 0	"
Ditto ditto 1874	... "	3 0	"
Administration Report of 1870-71	... "	0 4	"
Ditto ditto 1871-72	... "	0 4	"
Ditto ditto 1872-73	... "	0 4	"
Ditto ditto 1873-74	... "	0 4	"
Ditto ditto 1874-75	... "	0 4	"
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India ...	... "	0 4	"
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W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

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Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. V, for March 1876.

CONTENTS.

The Natural Productions of the Monghyr District North of the Ganges.—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, January 1876.—Agricultural Statistics of Rungpore.—The Warora Colliery and Iron Works in the Central Provinces.—Tusser Silk and Sericulture in the Central Provinces.—Cotton Cultivation in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—The Population of the Patna Division in its relation to land and to food-grain supply.—The Soonderbuns. No. II.—Progress of the Delta.—Ancient Maps and Names of Places.—Sea-borne Trade of British Burma, 1874-75.—Inland Trade of British Burma, 1874-75.—The History of Tea-planting in Assam.—The Cultivation in Assam, 1874.—Moonj Grass.—Interchange of Poppy Seeds between the Opium Agencies.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India (No. II.) Inundations in the Chooadangah Sub-division of the Nuddea District.—Registration in Bengal. No. I.—History and Progress of Registration up to 1864.—Experimental Cultivation of Quinoa in the Himalayas.—Trade between Bengal and Nepal and Sikkim: Fourth Quarter of 1875.—Traffic on the Diamond Harbour and Baraset Roads, No. I.—Traffic on the Bankipore and Gya Road, No. I.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during December 1875.—Jail Mortality, December 1875. Vital Statistics in Bengal, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the town of Calcutta, January 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for January 1876.—The Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1874.—The Coal Trade of London, 1875.—The Teesta and its Trade.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Currency and Moneys of various countries, prepared in the Financial Department of the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, (three marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843	for Rs.	2,000
* No. 036844	„	500
* No. 042725	„	500
No. 031866	„	1,000
No. 031867	„	1,000

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
No. 1, Bankshall Street.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 8265, of the five per cent. Public Works of 12th March 1855, for Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Rai Jankipershad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAI JANKIPERSHAD,
Nagpur, Sitabuldi.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.
5. Requisites of schools.
6. Inspection of schools.
7. Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.
8. Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.
   "Magistrate" defined.
9. Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.
10. Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

SECTION.

11. Discharge or removal by order of Government.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.
13. Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.
14. Cancellation of license.
    If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.
15. Determination of license.
16. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
17. Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.
    Power to apprentice youthful offender.
18. Duties of Committee of Visitors.
19. Powers of Board of Management.
20. Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
21. Power of Board to make rules.
22. Power of Government of India to make rules.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
24. Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails.

"Inspector General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

Requisites of schools.

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Inspection of schools.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week: —

No. 3 OF 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely) :—"Bengal."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For the last four years the Criminal Tribes Act has been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh; and the result has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of the offences against which the provisions of that Act are directed. The object of the present Bill is to extend those provisions to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in parts of which there is reason to fear that there are, if not tribes, at least gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th February* 1876. } R. TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Nos. 59—76T, dated Fort William, February 24, 1876.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Letter from the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 303, dated 4th December 1875, forwarding the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for the year 1874-75.

CAPITAL.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total Capital expenditure of the Department for the year has been Rs. 11,94,673, and is thus made up—

Rs.			Rs.
*11,68,014	as shown in Appendix A.	Expended by Telegraph Department	7,09,446
26,659	as shown in para. 4 on account of Ceylon.	Expended by Public Works Department	4,09,796
		Expended by other Departments ...	75,431
11,94,673		Total ...	11,94,673*

The gross Capital outlay both in India and Ceylon amounts to Rs. 2,94,17,120, of which sum Rs. 56,17,510 represents abandoned lines and buildings. The above total is thus made up—

		Rs.
Gross expenditure on Indian lines	... ...	2,93,84,639
Expended by India on Ceylon lines	... .	32,481
	Total ...	2,94,17,120

The value of the Ceylon lines including those taken over without payment is, however, Rs. 2,76,036, so that the Capital of the joint concern is—

	Rs.
India	2,93,84,639
Ceylon	2,76,036
Total ...	2,96,60,675

or nearly 3 millions sterling.

REVENUE.

2. The Revenue expenditure has been—

	Rs.
In India	25,69,052
„ Ceylon	94,787
Total ...	26,63,839

The Revenue receipts have been—

	Rs.
In India...	†21,73,586
In Ceylon	72,446
Total ...	22,46,032

† Including Rs. 1,38,984 *pro formâ* message revenue.

So that there has been a nett deficit during the year of Rs. 4,17,807 in the shares of—

	Rs.
India	3,95,466
Ceylon	22,341
Total ...	4,17,807

This result shows a marked improvement over the results of the previous year's operations when the net deficit amounted to Rs. 5,61,666.

The nett improvement of Rs. 1,43,859 is thus made up—

	Rs.
Increase in revenue of all kinds ...	2,26,415
Deduct net increase in expenditure	*82,556
Net ...	1,43,859

It is explained that Rs. 15,471 of this is nominal only.

Further details will be found in the Report.

3. The figures above given relate to the *earnings* of the year, not to the total *cash receipts*.

	Rs.
Excluding the *pro formâ* revenue the difference, between the two is	1,34,005
which is thus accounted for—	
Difference between message revenue earned and collected ...	15,624
Earned but not recovered from Railways and guaranteed Offices	64,953
Treated in accounts as reduction of expenditure ...	52,157
Miscellaneous	1,271
Total ...	1,34,005

4. The total number of paid messages was 837,391 against 745,468 in the year previous, and the total message revenue Rs. 19,16,878 in 1874-75 as compared with Rs. 17,83,431 in 1873-74.

The net results are seen below :—

Class of message.	Increase in number.	Increase in revenue.
		Rs.
State	11,989	44,024
Private	79,934	89,423
	91,923	1,33,447

They may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory.

5. *Signal Office expenditure.*—The figures relating to this portion of the Report do not appear to have been furnished by the Controller. This point will form the subject of a separate communication.

6. It is not known why, in the table given in para. 19, the number of Signal Offices in Ceylon has been excluded from column 2, and included in all the other tables.

7. Appendix D gives useful details with regard to the Signal Offices, but the results as regards each Office require to be searched out. It will be advantageous to have in future Reports an abstract of Appendix D confined to 4 columns, (1), expenditure; (2), revenue; (3), profit, and (4), loss. It will then be apparent at a glance which Offices pay and which do not.

8. *Complaints.*—The decrease in the percentage and even in the actual number of complaints is very satisfactory. The percentage has decreased from ·241 in 1868-69 to ·038 in the year under review, the decrease occurring every year.

The following abstract shows the nature of the complaints made, and the number under each head :—

	Number.
Non-delivery	143
Delay in delivery	54
Error in message	106
Miscellaneous	21
Total ...	324
In the year previous ...	335
Decrease ...	11

Of the total number of complaints made—

101 were admitted,
185 were rejected as groundless,
38 „ „ on technical grounds
324 total.

9. *The speed of transmission* has greatly increased of late years. Taking five of the principal lines, the mean time of transmission is shown to have decreased from 12 hours 52 minutes in 1868-69 to 1 hour 14 minutes in 1874-75, or if the cyclone month of October be excluded, to 1 hour 3 minutes. This is highly satisfactory.

10. *Messages exchanged with Railways.*—These show a marked increase. Details will be found in Appendix H, which gives the transfers to and from each Railway.

The results are summarized in the following tables, in which comparison is also made with the previous year :—

	1874-75.					
	Transferred from			Transferred to		
	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.
Guaranteed Railways ...	23,498	70	23,568	24,638	114	24,752
State Railways ...	3,298	...	3,298	2,668	1.	2,669
Totals ...	26,796	70	26,866	27,306	115	27,421

	1873-74.					
	Transferred from			Transferred to		
	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.
Guaranteed Railways ...	18,176	77	18,253	22,082	84	22,166
State Railways	477	...	477	312	...	312
Totals ...	18,653	77	18,730	22,394	84	22,478

Analysing them further, the subjoined table shows how much of the increase is on the State and how much on the Guaranteed Railways :—

	Increase for previous year.	
	Transferred from	Transferred to
Guaranteed Railways	5,315	2,586
State Railways	2,821	2,357
Totals ...	8,136	4,943
Grand Total ...	13,079	

The gross increase then is divided between the Guaranteed and State Railways in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third. The percentage of increase is however only 20·1 in the former case, and 626·5 in the latter. This result is chiefly due to the number of new State Railway lines which have been brought into operation.

The increase as regards the Guaranteed lines is common to all the lines except the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, on which there has been a decrease, the cause of which should be explained.

11. In preparing Appendix H for the Report for the current year, it will be advisable to so arrange it as to distinguish the total of the Guaranteed Railways from the total of the State Railways, and the Director General of Telegraphs is requested to arrange that this shall be done.

12. *Undelivered messages.*—The total number has risen from 1,991 in 1873-74 to 2,292 in 1874-75. Increase 301. The percentage of increase as compared with the total number of paid messages is however only about ·008.

The total number of undelivered messages is thus divided—

Insufficient address	945
Wrong "	370
Addressees left	811
Refused by addressees	81
Other reasons	85
Total ...	2,292

13. *Press messages* show a total increase of 1,831 as compared with the previous year. There has been a diminution in the number of those sent by Reuter's Agents, and an increase by the Agents of others. The value of the 4,206 messages at ordinary rates was Rs. 90,273, while the sums actually paid amounted to only Rs. 17,821, thus showing a rebate in favor of the "Press" of Rs. 72,452.

14. *Interruptions* continue to decrease in duration and proportion, and notwithstanding the increase in the number of miles of wire, the actual number of interruptions has decreased, even if those caused by the October cyclones are taken into account.

15. *Number of Offices.*—These remain at 225 as in the previous year, 15 having been opened and the same number closed elsewhere.

16. *Signalling Establishment.*—The Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Director General of Telegraphs reports that their character for zeal, intelligence and good conduct has been fully maintained.

17. *Military Signallers.*—One Captain and 23 soldiers qualified as Signallers during the year. Forty-two soldiers were employed in 20 Military and 22 Departmental Offices.

18. *Electrical.*—The *duplex* system has been successfully introduced between Calcutta and Bombay and between Madras and Bombay, and it is intended to extend the system to the more important circuits. The credit of this success is due to the Electrician of the Department, Mr. Schwendler, whose services have been elsewhere noticed.

19. *Inland tariffs.*—It is reported that there have been no changes in the rules for the transmission of inland messages, though several were under consideration, but this does not seem to be altogether correct, because in August 1874 the Government of India approved of the introduction of reduced rates between certain specified towns. It is desirable that the financial and other results of those local rates should be stated in the Report for the current year.

20. *International communications.*—These are reported to have been well maintained, and no new ones opened in connection with India.

21. *International traffic.*—The growth of this class of traffic shows an increase of 6·09 per cent. over the previous year in value, and of 15·65 per cent. in number; 38,342 messages were despatched from India, of which number

32,509 went to the west and 5,833 to the east; 29,886 messages were received in India from the west, and 4,974 from the east; total 34,860; 28,441 messages crossed India in transit to other places, which were divided as follows:—

East to west	14,290
West to east	14,140
West to west	31
	28,441

22. The traffic by the Indo-European route continues to increase, while that by Turkey continues to decrease, and practically the whole of the traffic is carried by only two out of the three routes in very nearly equal proportions, as noted below:—

	Per cent.
Red Sea route	50·52
Indo-European route	47·91
Turkish route	1·57
	100·00

The statement given does not, however, distinguish between the proportions of the eastward and westward traffic, as was required by para. 40 of the Resolution on the Report for 1873-74; and without such distinction it is impossible to see the effect of the large share that the Eastern Company has of the Eastern Extension Company's traffic. The Director General's attention is drawn to the former orders, with request that they may be complied with in the preparation of the next Report.

23. Appendix M. shows that Rs. 5·2 were collected on the average as the terminal charge on each message from and to India; and Rs. 6·4 as the average transit charge on each message crossing India. It will be useful if in the next Report the proportion that these bear to the distances traversed by terminal and transit messages is given, and a comparison made with the inland traffic revenue, as it will help in the consideration of the question of the proper terminal and transit charges for India, a question which has been frequently before the Government of India.

24. *Summary of traffic operations.*

25. *Extension of Inland lines and wires.*—The following may be noticed here (1), the successful erection of an aerial span of 5,070 feet in length (nearly a mile) over the Kistna River at Bezwarrah in Madras; and (2), the change brought about in the features of the country between Deesa and Hyderabad (in Sindh) owing to the continued floods of the Indus River, which will necessitate considerable alterations of that line of telegraph.

26. At the end of the year the number of miles of line, of wires, and of cables stood as follows as compared with the previous year:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Miles of line	16,649	15,980	669	...
„ of wire	33,798	32,556	1,242	...
„ of cable	103	107	...	4

27. It is stated in para. 82 that 3,049 miles of wire are on Railways in the proportion of 1,811 on State Railways and 1,238 on Guaranteed Railways, but the number of miles of line on each class of Railway is not given. This

was asked for in para. 34 of the Resolution on last year's Report, in which it was also desired that a table might be furnished showing the lengths of each line and the number of wires of which it was composed, but no attempt to supply this has apparently been made. The omission should be supplied in the Report for the current year.

28. *Cyclones and floods* occasioned much damage both in Bengal and Madras.

29. *The Store Branch* exhibits a nominal profit of Rs. 9,726 under the head of Workshops, and of Rs. 3,698 under Press. These sums will defray in part the interest on the block, &c. No mention is made as to any reduction in the number of Store Agencies, as desired in para. 51 of the Resolution on the last year's Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, to the Government of Ceylon, and to the Commissioner in Sindh.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore, and Coorg; Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajpootana.

Ordered also, that para. 33 and Appendix L. be communicated to the Military Department for information.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and attention.

Ordered lastly, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Director General's Report with Appendices A. and B. summary of D., F., G., H., K. and M., be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1874-75.

THE temporary absence on duty in Europe of Colonel Robinson, R. E., who was during the year, and still is, Director General, has rendered it necessary to confine this report to a bare record of the year's operations, and to such explanations only as are required to render them intelligible.

2. The report is accompanied by the following statements and diagrams :—

Appendix A.—Statement shewing capital and revenue expenditure during, and up to, end of the year.

" *B.*—Return of the number and value of inland and foreign messages sent, and of foreign messages received and passed in transit during the year; shewing also the increase and decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

" *C.*—Statement shewing details of Account adjustment with Foreign Telegraph Administrations, and the extent of the cash-checking operations of the check office.

" *D.*—Return of the number of messages to, from and through each station, their value, and the net revenue and expenditure of each signal office for the year.

" *E.*—List of offices, arranged according to the number of messages despatched during the year.

" *F.*—Synopsis of complaints.

" *G.*—Statement shewing the times occupied in the transmission of messages between the stations mentioned, for each month of the year.

" *H.*—Statement shewing the number and value of messages transferred to and received from railways.

" *I.*—Return of undelivered messages for the year.

" *J.*—Abstract of Press messages for the year.

" *K.*—Statement of interruptions, excluding Ceylon.

Appendix L.—List of soldiers who qualified as signallers during the year, and return of those employed in signal offices.

" *M.*—Analysis of foreign traffic, shewing the number of paid foreign messages despatched and received by each route, and the Indian share of collections during the year.

Diagram No. 1.—Map of telegraph lines in India on 1st April 1865.

" " 2.—Map of telegraph lines in India on 1st April 1875.

" " 3.—Shewing expenditure in signal offices only (excluding Ceylon), total revenue, and net message revenue from 1868-69 to 1874-75.

" " 4.—Shewing the *number* of inland and foreign paid messages transmitted from 1855-56 to 1874-75.

" " 5.—Shewing the annual collections on inland and foreign messages from 1851-52 to 1874-75.

" " 6.—Shewing the yearly average time of transmission of messages between Calcutta-Kurrachee, Calcutta-Bombay, Calcutta-Madras, Bombay-Kurrachee, Bombay-Madras, and Galle-Madras from 1867-68 to 1874-75.

GENERAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. *Appendix A.*—Exhibits the capital outlay of the department during the year and to the end of the year; the receipts and charges on revenue account during and up to the end of the year, and also the net deficit similarly calculated.

4. The capital expenditure against budget grants was—in India Rs. 6,82,787; in Ceylon Rs. 26,659, Total Rs. 7,09,446, as compared with Rs. 5,96,640 during 1873-74. The amounts expended by the Public Works Department on telegraph buildings was Rs. 4,09,796, and a further sum of Rs. 75,431 was spent in other departments, making a total capital charge for the year of Rs. 11,94,673.

The gross expenditure on capital account in India and Ceylon up to the end of the year is shewn to be Rs. 2,94,17,120, including a sum of Rs. 56,17,510, the estimated value of abandoned lines and buildings.

5. The following are the particulars of the Revenue Account:—

				Rs.
Expenditure in India and Ceylon ...	...	...	...	26,63,839
Receipts.	*India.* Rs.	*Ceylon.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.	
Revenue from paid messages ...	18,45,048	71,830	19,16,878	
Interest and maintenance charges on State railway lines and offices	73,296	...	73,296	
Interest and maintenance charges on guaranteed railway lines and offices	66,168	...	66,168	
Guarantees	19,664	...	19,664	
Minor Undertakings ...	14,881	498	15,379	
Miscellaneous	15,545	118	15,663	
TOTAL ...	20,34,602	72,446	21,07,048	
Pro formâ message revenue ...	1,38,984	...	1,38,984	
TOTAL *Cash and Pro formâ* ...	21,73,586	72,446	22,46,032	22,46,032
			NET LOSS, RUPEES ...	4,17,807

6. As stated in the last administration report, the net loss on working was in 1872-73 Rs. 7,32,117, and in 1873-74 Rs. 5,61,666. These figures shew a progressive reduction in the difference between earning and expenditure, which appears to justify the expectation that this difference will, in a few years, be entirely removed.

7. As compared with the previous year, there was a net improvement of Rs. 1,43,859, made up as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Increase in paid message revenue		1,33,447	
Increase in *pro formâ* message revenue		502	
Increase in other receipts of all kinds		92,466	
			2,26,415
Expenditure.	Rs.		
Increase under line repairs	*9,276		
Increase under repairs by P. W. D. ...	3,504		
Increase under establishment and plant ...	74,455		
		87,235	
Decrease in Ceylon	2,451		
Decrease under "profit and loss" ...	2,228		
		4,679	82,556
NET IMPROVEMENT, RUPEES ...			1,43,859

8. The foregoing figures represent the earnings of the year, not the actual cash receipts. These, as shewn in the appropriation accounts, amounted to Rs. 19,73,043 against Rs. 19,41,025 in 1873-74—an increase of Rs. 32,018.

9. It may be convenient to place on record the principal causes of the apparent discrepancy between the amount of revenue earned and received during the year:—

	Rs.
Total revenue (excluding *pro formâ* charges) as shewn in the Revenue Accounts of the year	21,07,048
Total cash receipts as shewn in the Controller's appropriation accounts	19,73,043
DIFFERENCE, RUPEES ...	1,34,005

			Rs.	Rs.	
Message revenue earned			19,16,878		
Message revenue collected, as shewn in appropriation accounts			19,01,254		
				15,624	
Payments not relating to the year made to other telegraph administrations ...		36,004			
Refunds, more paid than granted during the year		66			
		36,070			
Stamps.	Rs.				
Excess sales	4,143				
Other Receipts.					
Difference between amounts recovered and due on the year's transactions	16,303				
		20,446			
		15,624			
Railway Lines and Offices.					
Amount shewn in appropriation accounts as reduction of expenditure instead of revenue		42,195			
Earned but not recovered during the year ...		55,251			
			97,446		
Guaranteed Offices.					
Amount shewn in appropriation accounts as reduction of expenditure instead of revenue		9,962			
Earned, but not recovered during the year ...		9,702			
			19,664		
Miscellaneous.					
Forms &c, supplied to Ceylon, but excluded from "Charges" under Ceylon appropriation account		1,271		1,271	1,34,005

To summarise,—a sum of Rs. 52,157, although properly revenue, has in the Controller's appropriation accounts been excluded from receipts and shewn as a reduction of expenditure; a sum of Rs. 64,953 is still due from railways and

* This increase is nominal only. The actual cost of line repairs during 1874-75, including the exceptionally heavy expenditure caused by cyclones, was Rs. 6,195 less than during 1873-74. The difference, Rs. 15,471, being value of stores issued but not used, and for which credit is not given in the Controller's accounts until 1875-76.

office guarantors; a sum of Rs. 1,271, a charge against Ceylon, has not been shewn in the Ceylon appropriation account, and the remainder, Rs. 15,624, is the unavoidable difference between the message revenue earned, and the sums collected during the year.

10. *Extent and value of message traffic.—Appendix B* is the usual annual return of the number and value of private and State messages, under the heads inland and foreign, transmitted during the year 1874-75, and during the previous year, from each division of the department. The proportions earned during the year by each class of messages were:—

Class of Messages.	Private.	State.	Total.
Inland	56·02	13·42	69·44
Foreign	29·98	·58	30·56
Total ...	86·00	14·00	100·00

11. The numbers and values of private and State messages, and of free news messages transmitted during the past eight years, are shewn in the following statement. It will be seen that, as compared with 1867-68, the increase in the value of paid messages amounts to nearly 69 per cent., and that there has been a satisfactory increase in their value as compared with the previous year 1873-74.

Abstract of the number and value of paid messages, shewing percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1867-68.

Year	State.				Private.				Total paid messages.				News free messages	
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of Value.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of Value.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of Value.		Number.	Value.
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A
1867-68	41,306	1,78,700 15	..	...	2,69,638	9,57,439 7	..		3,10,944	11,36,140 6	.		8,199	1,60,650 0
1868-69	40,615	1,61,297 7	...	9·75	3,33,856	9,94,795 3	3·90	..	3,74,471	11,56,092 10	1·76		6,690	55,990 0
1869-70	39,403	1,37,592 4	...	23·30	4,55,215	10,73,047 11	12·00		4,84,618	12,10,639 15	6·50		3,597	37,638 10
1870-71 ...	37,606	1,22,760 7	..	31·30	5,39,755	11,78,784 9	23·12		5,77,361	13,01,545 15	14·56	..	3,873	49,775 0
1871-72	54,305	2,21,951 13	24·2	..	6,00,633	13,54,641 6	41·48		6,54,938	15,76,593 3	38·75	..	3,709	48,982 8
1872-73 .	58,659	2,03,409 11	13·82	...	6,25,729	15,00,068 12	56·78	..	6,84,388	17,03,478 7	49·93	.	5,008	65,236 4
1873-74	66,542	2,24,344 3	25·54	..	6,78,926	15,59,068 15	62·84	..	7,45,468	17,83,431 2	56·90		5,777	98,157 4
1874-75	78,531	2,68,368 2	50·17	...	7,58,860	16,48,509 14	72·18	...	8,37,391	19,16,878 0	68·72		7,365	98,606 8

12. The following return gives the number of messages, paid and free, transmitted, and the yearly percentage of increase or decrease since 1867-68.

Number of Messages of all kinds, shewing percentage of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.

Year.	State.			Private.			News free.			Telegraph service, free.			Free press messages delivered to Government functionaries.			Grand total.			Number of Offices open during each year.
	No.	Percentage of		No.	Percentage of		No.	Percentage of		No.	Percentage of		No.	Percentage of		No.	Percentage of		
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	
1867-68.	41,306	.	...	269,538	...	.	8,199	...	...	54,689	...	...	.....		.	373,732	...		171
1868-69.	40,615	..	1·67	333,856	23·82	...	6,690	...	18·44	52,391	...	4·20	.....	.	.	433,552	18·27	..	186
1869-70.	39,403	..	2·98	445,215	33·36	..	3,597	..	44·73	55,222	5·4	...	.. ..	...	..	543,435	48·62	..	198
1870-71.	37,606		4·5	539,755	21·23	..	3,873	7·69	...	47,909	...	13·08	.....	...	..	629,233	15·79	..	205
1871-72	54,305	44·4	.	600,633	11·00	...	3,767	...	2·68	43,999	...	8·33	.....	...	...	702,706	11·67	..	199
1872-73.	58,659	8·01	...	625,729	4·17	...	5,008	32·87	...	36,945	...	16·13	.....	...	...	726,341	3·36	..	203
1873-74.	66,542	13·43	..	678,926	8·50	...	5,777	15·15	...	36,803	...	·38	. . .	..	...	788,048	8·50	...	225
1874-75.	78,531	18·02	.	758,860	11·78	...	7,365	27·47	..	38,531	4·68	.	*404	..	...	883,727	12·15	..	225

* This class of message was not shewn separately in previous returns.

13. The total number of messages of all kinds despatched during the year 1874-75, was 883,727 against 788,048 in 1873-74, an increase of 12·15 per cent. Of this number, 837,391 were *paid* messages divided as follows:—

Class.	Private.	State.	Total.
Inland	78·64	9·22	8·786
Foreign	11·98	·16	12·14
Total ...	90·62	9·38	100·00

As compared with 1867-68, the total number of messages has increased 136·5 per cent., and the number of paid messages 169·4 per cent.

14. The following are the net results as compared with the previous year:—

Class of Message.	Actual.												Percentage of											
	Increase.						Decrease.						Increase.						Decrease.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.												
...	11,867	44,221 11	102	...	11,980	44,023 15	.	... ...	.	197 12	...	..	18·19	20·75	8·47	...	18·01	19·02	...	...	...	1·75		..
ate ..	66,279	55,625 2	13,655	33,797 13	79,934	89,422 15	..	.. ..	...	... ...	...	. .	11·19	5·46	15·75	6·24	11·77	5·73	...	...	...	...	..	. .
tal	...	... ..		... ..	91,923	133,446 14	...	... . .	...	... .			..	...	...	...	12·83	7·48	.	...	..	...		...

15. There is again a considerable increase in the number of State telegrams, due mainly to the same causes as were explained in last year's report. Of this increase, upwards of 80 per cent. occurred in Bengal and Assam, and is attributable to famine operations, and in the latter division partly to the formation of the Chief Commissionership. Apart from the exceptional causes which, during the past two years, have led to the extended use of the telegraph for State purposes, a steady rate of progression is doubtless unavoidable and is unobjectionable, and may be accepted as an indication of the increasing value of the telegraph in the adminstration of the country.

16. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice that, whereas in private messages, the tendency is towards greater compression, in State messages the reverse is the case. The average annual cost of private and State *inland* messages during 1873-74 and 1874-75 was as follows:—

Class.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Private	1·72	1·63
State	3·26	3·33

17. *Appendix C* exhibits the details of the account adjustments with other administrations, and the extent of the cash-checking operations in the check office. It will be seen that the total value dealt with during the year amounted to Rs. 81,72, 675.

Signal Office Expenditure.

18. *Appendix D* is a detailed return shewing the number of messages despatched to, from, and through each office; the revenue earned, and the expenditure incurred at and on account of each. Some improvements have been introduced into this return as compared with those submitted in previous years, so as to render it a more complete account of signal office transactions.

19. The items of expenditure in the following statement consist of establishment, rent, travelling charges, and local contingencies only; additional charges properly debitable to signal offices are repairs of buildings by Public Works Department, value and carriage of stores, and value of printed forms; these are all included in *Appendix D*, but are excluded here, to continue the comparison made in previous years before the expenditure under these minor heads was properly distributed.

YEAR.	Number of signal offices (excluding Ceylon)	Total number of *sent* messages of *all* kinds (including Ceylon).	Total paid message revenue (including Ceylon).	Signal office expenditure (excluding Ceylon).		Decrease in expenditure as compared with 1868-69.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
1868-69 ...	186	433,552	11,56,093	13,47,706	6	...		Expenditure includes pay and allowances of signal establishment and servants, and of superior officers specially attached to offices; rent of offices, travelling expenses of signalling establishment; amount spent in restoring communication; expenses of bank offices, and all contingent charges.
1869-70 ...	190	543,435	12,10,640	13,13,425	1	34,281	5	
1870-71 ...	197	629,233	13,01,546	12,49,022	8	98,683	14	
1871-72 ...	192	702,706	15,76,593	12,36,566	2	1,11,140	4	
1872-73 ...	195	726,341	17,03,478	12,78,166	3	69,540	3	
1873-74 ...	217	788,572	17,83,431	12,60,401	0	87,305	6	
1874-75 ...	216	883,726	19,16,878	12,58,951	14	88,754	8	

	Rs.	A.
In 1868-69 the cost of 186 offices amounted to	13,47,706	6
In 1874-75 the cost of 216 offices (or 231 offices including those opened and closed during the year) amounted to ...	12,58,951	14

20. Notwithstanding the steady increase in the number of offices and in traffic, there has been a reduction in expenditure on this account amounting to nearly five lakhs of rupees during the past six years, irrespective of a sum of over 2½ lakhs, the net amount paid during the same period on account of increment of pay to the signalling establishment.

21. A list of offices arranged according to the number of sent messages despatched from each during the year is given in *Appendix E*, of which the following is an abstract, and a comparison with the two previous years.

NUMBER OF SENT PAID MESSAGES PER ANNUM.	NUMBER OF OFFICES.		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Above 1,00,000	1	1	2
Do. ... ... 75,000 and under 1,00,000	1	1	...
Do. ... ... 50,000 „ 75,000	...	...	...
Do. ... ... 25,000 „ 50,000	1	2	2
Do. ... ... 20,000 „ 25,000	1	1	1
Do. ... ... 15,000 „ 20,000	1	1	1
Do. ... ... 10,000 „ 15,000	3	1	2
Do. ... ... 5,000 „ 10,000	15	18	23
Do. ... ... 1,000 „ 5,000	82	93	102
Do. ... ... 500 „ 1,000	56	44	41
Do. ... ... 100 „ 500	36	34	51
Under 100	5	4	15

COMPLAINTS.

22. An analysis of the complaints made during the year is given in *Appendix F.* The following statement shews the yearly number and percentage of complaints since 1867-68. The results continue satisfactory.

Abstract of Complaints.

Year.	Total Number of Private and State Paid Messages.			Total Number of Complaints.			Percentage of Complaints.		
	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1867-68 ...	2,82,593	28,351	3,10,944	414	174	588	·147	·611	·189
1868-69 ...	3,41,912	32,559	3,74,471	618	285	903	·180	·875	·241
1869-70 ..	4,41,327	43,291	4,84,618	418	403	821	·094	·930	·170
1870-71 ...	5,10,341	67,020	5,77,361	312	409	721	·061	·610	·125
1871-72	5,75,535	79,403	6,54,938	244	240	484	·042	·302	·074
1872-73 ...	6,06,294	78,094	6,84,388	217	148	365	·035	·189	·053
1873-74 ...	6,57,582	87,886	7,45,468	205	130	335	·031	·147	·044
1874-75 ..	7,35,748	1,01,643	8,37,391	211	113	324	·028	·111	·038

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

23. The average monthly speed of transmission was materially affected by the cyclone in Bengal in October, when many miles of our main lines out of Calcutta were completely destroyed, and also by the cyclone and inundations on the Madras coast.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that, without claiming any allowance for these exceptional causes of delay to traffic, there has been again an improvement in the average speed of transmission.

Appendix G shows the monthly *maxima, minima,* and mean time intervals between Calcutta-Madras, Calcutta-Bombay, and Calcutta-Kurrachee; between Bombay-Madras, Bombay-Kurrachee, and between Galle and Madras.

A comparison with the return submitted for 1873-74 will shew an average increase of speed of 12 per cent., or of 22 per cent., if the month of October be omitted.

The following statement exhibits the calculated yearly time intervals on five of the principal routes for the past eight years:—

Approximate average time occupied by telegrams in transmission between the following principal stations.

Year.	Calcutta and Kurrachee.						Calcutta and Bombay.						Calcutta and Madras.						Bombay and Kurrachee.						Bombay and Madras.						Mean of time occupied in transmission over all 5 routes.		Remarks.
	Calcutta-Kurrachee		Kurrachee-Calcutta.		Mean.		Calcutta-Bombay.		Bombay-Calcutta.		Mean.		Calcutta-Madras.		Madras-Calcutta.		Mean.		Bombay-Kurrachee.		Kurrachee-Bombay.		Mean.		Bombay-Madras.		Madras-Bombay.		Mean.				
	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	
1867-68 ...	17	48	18	55	18	21	19	34	19	45	19	39	10	29	8	26	9	27	6	...	6	45	6	22	9	15	10	13	9	44	12	43	
1868-69 ..	8	8	8	46	8	27	20	41	13	37	17	9	17	20	20	35	18	57	6	4	5	23	5	43	12	20	15	50	14	5	12	52	
1869-70 ...	4	43	3	25	4	4	8	35	8	57	8	46	10	59	10	43	10	51	4	15	3	36	3	55	7	50	7	57	7	53	7	42	
1870-71 ..	2	17	3	30	2	53	5	...	5	12	5	6	2	59	2	46	2	52	1	2	1	57	1	29	2	59	2	55	2	57	3	3	
1871-72 ...	1	55	2	4	1	59	3	6	2	31	2	48	1	53	1	42	1	47	..	50	1	25	1	7	1	25	1	18	1	21	1	48	
1872-73 ...	1	37	1	29	1	33	2	42	2	6	2	24	2	6	2	...	2	3	1	10	...	56	1	3	1	30	1	15	1	22	1	41	
1873-74 ...	1	32	1	18	1	25	1	56	1	35	1	45	1	31	1	27	1	29	1	1	...	52	.	56	..	58	...	34	...	46	1	16	
1874-75 ..	1	21	1	11	1	16	1	30	1	6	1	18	1	24	1	21	1	22	...	40	...	32	...	36	...	53	...	33	...	43	1	3	Excluding the abnormal delays due to the cyclone of October.
	1	31	1	27	1	29	1	49	1	34	1	41	1	43	1	41	1	42	...	40	...	32	...	36	...	53	...	33	...	43	1	14	Including all exceptional delays

Statement showing the relative time intervals by each route each year, adopting the average of 1874-75 as the unit.

Year.	Calcutta-Kurrachee	Kurrachee-Calcutta.	Mean.	Calcutta-Bombay.	Bombay-Calcutta.	Mean.	Calcutta-Madras.	Madras-Calcutta.	Mean.	Bombay-Kurrachee.	Kurrachee-Bombay.	Mean.	Bombay-Madras.	Madras-Bombay.	Mean.	Total No. of paid messages transmitted.
1867-68 ...	...	...	14·48	...	...	15·12	...	...	6·92	—	...	10·61	...	...	13·58	310·944
1868-69 ...	...	...	6·67	...	...	13·20	...		13·87	...	...	9·53	...	—	19·65	374·471
1869-70 ...	...	...	3·21	...	...	6·75	...	...	8·00	...	...	6·53	...	...	11·00	484·618
1870-71 ...	..	...	2·28	...	...	3·92	...	...	2·09	...	...	2·49	...	...	4·12	577·361
1871-72 ...	...	...	1·56	...	...	2·15	...	...	1·30	...	—	1·86	...	...	1·88	654·938
1872-73 ...	...	...	1·23	...	—	1·84	...	...	1·52	...	...	1·75	..	...	1·90	684·388
1873-74 ...	...	...	1·12	...	...	1·35	...	...	1·08	...	—	1·56	...	...	1·07	745·468
1874-75 ...	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	837·391

FREE NEWS MESSAGES.

24. Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five were despatched during the year; their nominal value was Rs. 98,606-8 as compared with Rs. 98,157-4 in 1873-74. Details of the number despatched from each division and from each office will be found in *Appendix D.*

25. *Messages exchanged with Railways.*—The number and value of messages exchanged with the different railway systems are given in detail in *Appendix II.*

The number, 54,280, is still far from satisfactory, but there was an increase of 31·72 per cent. over 1873-74, while in that year the excess over 1872-73 was only 10·85 per cent. This result justifies the belief that a healthy impetus has been given to this traffic, and that the far greater development of which it is capable may be looked forward to with some degree of confidence.

26. *Departmental Service Messages.*—The number transmitted during the year was 38,531, being 4·36 per cent of the total number of sent messages, which contrasts favorably with 4·67 the percentage for 1873-74; particulars will be found in *Appendix D.*

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

27. An analysis of undelivered messages is shewn in *Appendix I* for each month of the year. The proportion of the number undelivered to the total paid messages agrees very closely with the figures for 1873-74; but an examination of the return will shew that the number is quite beyond our control.

Of the total number undelivered, nearly 60 per cent. was due to insufficient or incorrect addresses, and 35 per cent. to the addressees having left the station.

PRESS MESSAGES.

28. There has been an increase in the number of Press messages. See *Appendix J;* but the total is still out of proportion to the facilities afforded.

It is satisfactory, however, to notice that the increase that has taken place is in messages sent by ordinary or occasional newspaper correspondents, as distinguished from those sent by Reuter, from which it may be assumed that the special advantages afforded by the Press rules are beginning to be known and appreciated.

The total number was 4,206; their value at ordinary rates was Rs. 90,273, and the amount charged Rs. 17,820-12. The corresponding figures for last year were, number 2,375, value Rs. 55,724-12, amount charged Rs. 11,536.

INTERRUPTIONS.

29. *Appendix K* shews the number and duration of interruptions during the past 7 years, The total number of interruptions was 16·45 per cent., and their aggregate duration 5·88 per cent. less than in 1873-74, but these figures include the results of the disastrous cyclone in Bengal, and the cyclone and inundations on the coast near Madras, and excluding from the calculation the month in which they took place, the interruptions during 1874-75 were in number 19·39 per cent. and in aggregate duration 28·9 per cent. less than in the previous year.

NUMBER OF OFFICES.

30. The number of offices open in each division on the 31st March, and the names of those opened and closed during the year, are shewn below :—

Number of Offices open on the 31st of March 1875.

Divisions.	Class. 1st	2nd	3rd	Total.
Arracan	2	3	...	5
Assam	...	4	7	11
Bellary	2	5	6	13
Bengal	3	14	8	25
Bombay	4	8	14	26
British Burmah	2	6	3	11
Ceylon	3	2	4	9
Dacca	2	3	1	6
Ganjam	2	3	5	10
Indore	1	5	7	13
Madras	5	1	2	8
Malabar Coast	4	7	5	16
Nagpore	3	2	8	13
Oudh and Rohilcund	..	3	5	8
Punjab	4	8	18	30
Rajpootana	1	2	5	8
Sind	2	3	4	9
Tirhoot Sub-Division	...	...	4	4
TOTAL ...	40	79	106	225

Number of offices open on 31st March 1874	... ..	225
DEDUCT.—		
Number of offices closed during the year 1874-75	.. ..	15
		210
ADD—		
Number of offices opened during the year 1874-75	...	15
Total number of offices open on 31st March 1875	...	225

OFFICES OPENED AND CLOSED DURING 1874-75.

Opened.	*Closed.*
1. Allahabad—Kuttra.	1. Adamwahun *(a)*.
2. Anuradhapura.	2. Barrh Ghat.*
3. Badagara.	3. Bazeetpore.*
4. Benares City.	4. Dehra.
5. Bhaugulpore.	5. Hajeepore.*
6. Bhownuggur.	6. Mudhobanee.*
7. Bolaram.	7. Naga Bustee.
8. Bustee.	8. Neraya.*
9. Goruckpore.	9. Padoung.
10. Hazareebagh.	10. Ramnuggur.*
11. Kalka.	11. Seetamurhee.*
12. Kurseong.	12. Shajehanpore.
13. Monghyr.	13. Saharunpore.
14. Shahabad.	14. Soopool.*
15. Sitapur.	15. Tajpore.*

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

31. The character for intelligence, zeal and general good conduct earned by the signalling staff during previous years has been fully maintained during 1874-75.

(*a*) Transferred to Indus Valley State Railway.
* Temporary offices opened during famine.

32. The following is a list of the casualties that occurred in this branch, shewing a considerable reduction. The death-rate was very nearly the same as in 1873-74, but the resignations have, it will be seen, decreased from 20 to 10.

List of Casualties during 1874-75.

Grades.	Death.	Dismissal.	Desertion.	Declared unfit for further service.	Invalided.	Pensioned.	Resignation.	Services dispensed with.	Total.
Telegraph Masters	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Signallers (General)	8	15	2	2	1	1	10	2	41
Signallers (Local)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	10	15	2	2	1	1	10	2	43

33. *Military Signallers.*—Twenty-four soldiers, including one officer, qualified as signallers during the year. A nominal roll of these is annexed, *Appendix L.* At the close of the year 42 soldiers were employed as signallers, 20 in military offices, and 22 at ordinary departmental stations.

Electrical.

34. The experiments in "Duplex Telegraphy" referred to in paragraph 39 of the administration report for 1873-74, resulted in the successful introduction of Mr. Schwendler's system on the line between Calcutta and Bombay in June 1874, and between Madras and Bombay in February of this year. Arrangements are in progress for extending this system to other heavily worked circuits.

35. The number of testing stations has been increased, and the principle of making regular electrical observations has been continued and extended with beneficial results. Various improvements in the manufacture of our apparatus have also been effected.

Inland Tariff.

36. No changes either in the tariff, or in the rules for the transmission of inland messages, were introduced during the year.

37. The numbers and values of *paid private* inland messages despatched yearly during the last eight years are shewn in the following table.

Inland Private Messages.

Year.	No.	Value.	Percentage of increase. Compared with 1867-68. No.	Compared with 1867-68. Value.	Compared with previous year. No.	Compared with previous year. Value.	Average cost of each Message.	Remarks
		Rs. As.					Rs.	
1867-68 ...	241,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	3·16	
1868-69 ...	301,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	4·25	24·87	4·25	2·64	One rupee per 10 words tariff in force from October 1868.
1869-70 ...	401,924	8,17,595 2	66·58	7·03	33·39	2·66	2·09	
1870-71 ...	473,710	8,63,469 11	69·33	13·38	17·86	5·62	1·82	3 words counted as one in address from March 1870.
1871-72 ...	523,023	9,22,639 14	116·76	20·78	10·40	6·85	1·77	Free address conceded, and 6 word unit adopted, from 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	548,846	9,96,149 15	127·46	31·71	4·93	7·96	1·82	Double charge for Code abolished from 1st January 1873.
1873-74 ...	592,243	10,18,210 1	145·45	33·29	7·90	2·21	1·72	
1874-75 ...	658,522	10,73,835 3	172·92	40·58	11·19	5·46	1·63	

As compared with 1867-68 (the year previous to the introduction of an uniform tariff for all distances), there has been an increase of 172·92 per cent. in number, and 40·58 per cent. in value, and of 11·19 per cent. in number, and 5·46 in value over 1873-74.

38. The average cost to the public of an inland private message was in 1867-68 Rs. 3·16, and in 1874-75 Re. 1·63.

39. The statistics of inland traffic, both State and Private, for the past eight years are given in the following statement:—

Return of the Number and Value of Inland Traffic.

Year.	*STATE							PRIVATE.							TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.							Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of Number compared with previous year.		Percentage of Value compared with previous year.		Average cost of each message.	Number.	Value.	Percentage of Number compared with previous year.		Percentage of Value compared with previous year.		Average cost of each message.	Number.	Value.	Percentage of Number compared with previous year.		Percentage of Value compared with previous year.		Average cost of each message.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
		Rs. As.					Rs.		Rs. As.					Rs.		Rs. As.					Rs.	
1867-68 * ...	41,306	1,78,700 15	...	...	...	...	4·32	2,41,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	3·16	2,82,593	9,42,581 10	....	...	...	...	3·34	
1868-69 * ..	40,615	1,61,297 7	...	1·67	...	9·74	3·98	3,01,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	...	4·25	...	2·64	3,41,912	9,57,715 1	21·00	...	1·65	...	2·81	One rupee per 10 words tariff in force from October 1868.
1869-70 * ...	39,403	1,37,592 4	...	3·00	...	14·69	3·50	4,01,924	8,17,595 2	33·39	...	2·66	...	2·09	4,41,327	9,55,187 6	29·07	...	...	·26	2·17	
1870-71 ...	36,631	1,10,508 3	...	7·04	...	19·68	3·02	4,73,710	8,63,469 11	17·86	...	5·62	...	1·82	5,10,341	9,73,977 14	15·64	...	1·09	...	1·98	3 words counted as one in address from March 1870.
1871-72 ...	52,512	1,98,102 10	43·35	...	79·26	...	3·78	5,23,023	9,22,639 14	10·40	...	6·85	...	1·77	5,75,535	11,20,742 8	12·78	...	15·07	...	1·95	Free address conceded, and 6 words unit adopted, from 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	57,448	1,91,213 2	9·39	...	...	3·47	3·33	5,48,846	9,96,149 15	4·93	...	7·96	...	1·82	6,06,294	11,87,363 1	5·35	...	5 94	...	1·95	Double charge for Code abolished from 1st January 1873.
1873-74 ...	65,339	2,13,093 2	13·73	...	11·44	...	3·26	5,92,243	10,18,210 1	7·90	...	2·21	...	1·72	6,57,582	12,31,303 3	8·45	...	3 70	...	1·87	
1874-75 ...	77,226	2,57,314 13	18·19	...	20·75	...	3·33	6,58,522	10,73,835 3	11·19	...	5·46	...	1·63	7,35,748	13,31,150 0	11·89	...	8·10	...	1·89	

* Includes Foreign State Messages.

40. Although no changes in inland message rules were made during the year, several were under consideration, and three received the sanction of Government and came into operation on the 1st April 1875.

These are (1) the opening of 1st class telegraph offices to the public at all hours night or day, including the periods on Sundays and certain holidays during which they have been hitherto closed; (2) the extension to all officers of Government of the privilege, hitherto only granted to certain specified officials, of sending State messages of great urgency without prepayment, subject to the condition of the charges on them being paid within 24 hours of despatch; (3) the equalisation of the local tariff in Ceylon.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

41. The following are the only extensions to be noted:—

A cable was laid between Odessa and Constantinople by the Black Sea Telegraph Company on the 1st July 1874. On the 24th June 1874, communication was established with Brazil, Para, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. An extension from Rio Grande do Sul to Monte Video was opened on the 8th August 1874, and from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres, and from Para to Cayenne, on the 15th October.

MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNICATION.

42. *The Eastern Telegraph Company.*—The service by the lines of this company has been excellently well maintained, notwithstanding an interruption on the Falmouth-Lisbon section, which continued from the commencement of the year till the 27th July. There was also an interruption, lasting from 21st to 28th July, on the Lisbon-Vigo cable. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages by this route continues very satisfactory; the *maximum* time between Great Britain and Calcutta having been 32 hours 34 minutes, and the *minimum* 18 minutes.

43. *Indo-European Company* (*Route* viâ *Teheran.*)—The only serious interruption on this line was one between Odessa and Kertch lasting 3 days 8 hours. The minor interruptions, including those on the Government lines between Kurrachee and Teheran, aggregated 3 days 19 hours. Considering the length of this line and the many difficulties encountered in its maintenance, this result is most satisfactory. The average time intervals have been very low, the *maximum* during the year having been 28 hours 52 minutes, and the *minimum* 24 minutes, between Great Britain and Calcutta.

44. *Turkish Route to Europe.*—There were 22 interruptions reported on this route, aggregating nearly 30 days in duration. One exceeded 15 days, and 4 one day, and of the remainder, 9 lasted upwards of 12 hours. Notwithstanding these interruptions, the time intervals were, as regards English messages, low, 22 hours 51 minutes being the *maximum*, and 5 hours 14 minutes the *minimum*. This result must be attributed solely to the continued falling off in the amount of traffic, the total number of messages received in India from the whole of Europe by this route averaging little more than one per diem. The causes that have led to this decrease in traffic have already been explained in previous reports. The *maximum* and *minimum* time occupied by messages received at Calcutta from Continental Europe were 63 hours 4 minutes, and 3 hours 21 minutes.

45. *Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.*—The following interruptions occurred on the cables of this Company.

Singapore-Saigon 23rd to 30th October.
Saigon-Hongkong (1) 16th to 30th April, and (2) 23rd September to 23rd October.
Singapore-Batavia (1) 18th to 3rd August, and (2) 11th to 17th December and six interruptions, aggregating 272 hours 10 minutes, took place on the Australia land line.

From Australia to Calcutta, the *maximum* and *minimum* time intervals were 164 hours 3 minutes, and 3 hours 9 minutes; and from China to Calcutta the *maximum* and *minimum* time intervals were 165 hours 12 minutes, and 40 minutes.

46. *The Great Northern Telegraph Company.*—Between Hongkong and Amoy 1 interruption occurred, lasting 23 days; between Amoy and Shanghai 3, aggregating 32 days, and between Shanghai and Nagasaki 1, lasting 8 days. There were 7 other interruptions reported on the Amur route to Europe, of which one lasted 17 days. The *maximum* and *minimum* time occupied by messages from China to Calcutta *viâ* the Amur and Europe, were respectively 316 hours 46 minutes, and 2 hours 24 minutes.

47. *Communication with America.*—It may be interesting to shew the speed with which telegrams are now transmitted between America and Calcutta.

The following are the *maximum* and *minimum* time intervals for the year:—

	Maximum. H.	*Maximum.* M.	*Minimum.* M.
Viâ Suez	35	36	56
Viâ Teheran	31	26	17

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

48. The Indian revenue from International Traffic amounted to Rs. 5,85,728 against Rs. 5,52,127-15 in 1873-74, an increase of 6·09 per cent. The total number of messages amounted to 1,01,643 against 87,886, an increase of 15·65 per cent. The rates of increase of 1873-74 over 1872-73 were 6·97 per cent. in value, and 12·54 per cent. in number.

Full particulars of this traffic are given in *Appendix M*, of which the following is a summary:—

MESSAGES DESPATCHED FROM INDIA.

	Number.		
Westward—			
Viâ Bombay	16,492		
Viâ Kurrachee	16,017		
		32,509	
Eastward—			
Viâ Madras	3,242		
Viâ Amur and Kurrachee	54		
To Native Burmah	2,537		
		5,833	
TOTAL OF DESPATCHED MESSAGES ...		38,342	
			38,342

MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO INDIA.

From the West—			
Viâ Bombay	15,032		
Viâ Kurrachee	14,854		
		29,886	
From the East—			
Via Madras	3,097		
Via Amur and Kurrachee	70		
From Native Burmah	1,807		
		4,974	
TOTAL OF RECEIVED MESSAGES ...		34,860	
			34,860

MESSAGES PASSED IN TRANSIT.

From East to West	14,290		
From West to East	14,120		
From West to West	31		
TOTAL OF TRANSIT MESSAGES ...		28,441	
			28,441
GRAND TOTAL ...			1,01,643

49. The following statement shews the proportion of the traffic in both directions carried by the Red Sea, Teheran and Turkish routes during the past four years.

YEAR.	Red Sea Route.	Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.	TOTAL.
1871-72	52·81	29·11	18·08	100·00
1872-73	65·05	30·20	4·75	100·00
1873-74	53·14	44·13	2·73	100·00
1874-75	50·52	47·91	1·57	100·00

The decrease of traffic by the Turkish route has already been noticed.

50. The following statements contain the statistics of foreign traffic during the past eight years :—

Foreign Traffic.

YEAR.	STATE.					PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	No.	Value.	Percentage of value as compared with previous year.		Percentage of number as compared with previous year.		No.	Value.	Percentage of value as compared with previous year.		Percentage of number as compared with previous year.		No.	Value.	Percentage of value as compared with previous year.		Percentage of number as compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A.						Rs. A.						Rs. A.				
1867-68							28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...
1868-69	...		...	...	...		32,559	1,98,377 9	2·49	...	14·84	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	2·49	...	14·84	...
1869-70							43,291	2,55,452 9	28·77	...	32·96	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	28·77	...	32·96	...
1870-71	975	12,252 3	...	...	...	...	66,045	3,15,314 13	23·43	...	52·56	...	67,020	3,27,567 0	28·23	...	54·81	...
1871-72	1,793	23,849 3	94·65	.	83·9	...	77,610	4,32,601 8	37·00	...	17·8	...	79,403	4,55,850 11	39·16	...	18·47	...
1872-73	1,211	12,196 9	...	48·80	...	32·46	76,883	5,03,918 14	16·64	...	...		78,094	5,16,115 7	13·22	...	...	1·65
1873-74	1,203	11,251 1	...	7·75	...	·66	86,683	5,40,876 14	7·33	...	12·72	...	87,886	5,52,127 15	6·97	...	12·54	...
1874-75	1,305	11,053 5	...	1·75	8·47	...	1,00,338	5,74,674 11	6·24	...	15·75	...	1,01,643	5,85,728 0	6·09	...	15·65	...

Return of the number and value of Foreign Messages.

YEAR.	Number of messages.				Indian share of value.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.				Remarks
						Increase.		Decrease.		
	To India.	From India.	Transit.	Total.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
					Rs. A.					
1867-68	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	..	..	...	...	
1868-69	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14·84	2·49	...	...	Tariff reduced.
1869-70	21,824	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32·96	28·77	...	..	10 word tariff introduced 1st January 1870.
1870-71	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54·81	28·23	..	...	*Vid* Suez and Teheran on 15th February 1871, and *vid* Turkey on 10th December 1871.
1871-72	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18·47	39·10	..	...	Tariff increased 10-word messages abolished from 10th December 1871.
1872-73	24,613	25,849	27,632	78,094	5,16,115 6	...	13·22	1·64	...	
1873-74	28,077	30,610	29,184	87,886	5,52,127 15	12·54	6·97	...	...	Including 15 messages, value Rs. 96-9, from West to West; 10-word tariff with word increment to Great Britain and America introduced on 15th November 1873.
1874-75	34,860	38,342	28,441	1,01,643	5,85,728 0	15·65	6·09	...	...	Including 31 messages, value Rs. 136-8, from West to West.

* No separate account kept.

The value of the foreign traffic amounted to 30·56 per cent. of the total message revenue, against 30·96 per cent. in 1873-74, and 30·30 in 1872-73.

TARIFF CHANGES.

51. The only change that calls for notice here is the reduction, from 85 to 75 francs, of the rate from India to Egypt. This reduced rate took effect on the 1st July 1874.

SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC OPERATIONS.

52. Compared with previous year, 1873-74—

Inland traffic increased 11·89 per cent. in extent, and 8·10 per cent. in value.

Foreign traffic increased 15·65 per cent. in extent, and 6·09 per cent. in value.

Total paid message traffic increased 12·33 per cent. in extent, and 7·48 per cent. in value.

Total revenue earned (excluding *pro formâ*) increased 12 per cent.

The average speed of transmission has increased 12 per cent., or, excluding from the calculation the month in which the cyclone occurred, 22 per cent.

The percentage of complaints has decreased 14 per cent.

The percentage of undelivered messages remains unaltered.

Fifteen new offices were opened, and fifteen, including ten unremunerative, offices opened in connection with the Bengal Famine, were closed.

Interruptions have decreased 16·45 per cent. in number, and, excluding those caused by cyclones, 19·39 per cent. in number, and 28·9 per cent. in aggregate duration. Notwithstanding the increasing charges due to annual increments to salaries, signal office expenditure has slightly decreased.

The net reductions on this account from the year 1869-70 amount to nearly 5 lakhs, and to more than 7 lakhs if allowance be made for the unavoidable yearly increases to the salaries of the signalling staff.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES.

53. The number of miles of line on the 31st March 1875, including Ceylon, was 16649·25 against 15980·35 at the close of the previous year. The number of miles of wire in use was 33797·75 against 32555·52, and of cables 103·3 against 107·09

The miles of line and wire on railways and on roads, respectively, are shewn below :—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire excluding Cables.
On Railways	... 5884·75	18785·75
On Roads	... 10764·5	15012·
TOTAL	... 16649·25	33797·75

54. The attached diagrams 1 and 2 shew at a glance the progress made during the past ten years.

The following is a list of the principal works carried out during the year :—

Arracan.

55. Between Akyab and Ooreating, 20 miles of wooden posts were renewed, and at the same time improvements were made in the original alignment.

Assam.

56. On the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Caragola, about 100 wooden posts were renewed.

(2.) A span of 2,830 feet was erected over the Teesta River. It consists of two masts, 97 and 103 feet high, with a steel wire rope of 7 strands, each ·06 inch diameter, and of a total weight of 350lbs. per mile, the *minimum* breaking strain being 26 cwt.

(3.) The Soorma and Khoosearah Rivers, respectively, 678 and 917 feet wide, were spanned with iron wire on wooden masts, 110 feet high.

(4.) Nineteen miles of line between Sylhet and Silchar, originally constructed across the fields, were brought alongside the road.

* These figures differ slightly from those given in last year's Administration Report, and are obtained from more complete returns compiled since that report was written.

(5.) Six miles of line between Julpigoree and Cooch Behar were transferred from the old to the new road.

Bellary.

57. Between Hyderabad, Deccan, and Bellary, 18 miles of line across country far away from roads, were dismantled and a line along the road, 14 miles in length, substituted.

Bengal.

58. The following lines were made during the year :—

(1.) In Allahabad two lines on wooden posts, aggregating 6¼ miles, were erected from the main to branch offices.

(2.) In Benares an extra wire, 2¾ miles long, on existing posts, from the main office to a branch office in the city.

(3.) A new line 8 miles long, on wooden posts, from Jamalpore to Monghyr.

(4.) A new line, 59 miles in length, on uninsulated wooden posts, from Dehree to Arrah, for the use of the Irrigation Department.

(5.) A wire, 8½ miles long, to connect the Bankipore office with the Dinapore station of the East Indian Railway.

(6.) A temporary line, 22 miles long, on light jungle wood posts, from Burhee to Hazareebaugh, for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(7.) The following work was also in progress :—

Strengthening the line between Burdwan and Raneegunge (where it suffered so severely from the cyclone of October 1874), by means of staying every post.

Bombay.

59. A new line on iron posts, 60 miles in length, was made from Dundooka to Bhownugger.

(2.) An addition of 1½ mile was made to the lines in Nassick, in consequence of the office being moved to the cutcherry.

(3.) The re-construction with Siemen's posts of the line from Wadwan to Rajkote was in progress. The wooden posts erected in 1870 had been completely destroyed, partly by white-ants and partly by decay.

British Burmah.

60. A second wire, 168 miles long, was erected on the existing posts from Rangoon to Prome.

(2.) A new line was erected from Prome to Myanoung and Henzada, in all 106½ miles. It crosses the Irrawaddy by a span of 1,300 feet on 2 masts 130 feet high to an island, and thence by a cable 2,200 yards long. The Bassein River is also crossed by a span on 100 feet masts.

(3.) The town lines in Rangoon were re-constructed with sawn teak posts for 4½ miles.

(4.) A second wire was erected for 9 miles, from Thayagoon to Laingha, on the British frontier, in order to loop in Thyetmyo, instead of working it on a derived circuit.

Ceylon.

61. A loop line, 8 miles in length, was constructed from Mehintelle, on the main line between Kandy and Manaar, to Anuradhapura.

(2.) The lines in the town of Kandy were re-constructed.

(3.) The line Newara Eliya to Badulla, 37 miles in length, was commenced and almost finished.

(4.) The repairs on the existing wooden post lines were very heavy this year, costing Rs. 7,679 exclusive of establishment charges; 875 new wooden posts (or more than 10 per cent.) were erected, and 253 miles of jungle cleared, besides minor works of repairs to stays, struts, insulators, &c.

Dacca.

62. A new cable, 3,290 yards in length, was laid across the Pudda River at Goalundo.

This cable consists of a strand of 7 copper wires, each ·036 inch diameter insulated with three layers of gutta-percha to a total diameter of ·32 inch, served

with four layers of tanned jute and guarded by 12 galvanized iron wires, each ·254 inch diameter, giving, when finished, a total diameter of inch 1·224, and a breaking strain of 15½ tons. The gutta-percha core was received from England, and the cable was made in our own machine in the Calcutta workshops.

Ganjam.

63. In consequence of the construction of an anicut over the Byturnee River at Aquapada, it became necessary to remove the telegraph crossing, and a single span made over the river higher up-stream, where it is 1,450 feet broad. This span consists of a three strand homogeneous iron rope, supported on iron masts, each 57 feet high.

Indore.

64. The span across the Chumbul at Dholpore, erected in 1873, having been carried away by a flood, a new site was selected at the village of Bhir, 3 miles down-stream.

The new span is 2,350 feet from mast to mast, made of steel wire similar to that over the Teesta; one mast is 58 feet and the other 78 feet high.

(2.) The road-line from Kundwa to Indore was dismantled (except a short length near the Nerbudda at Kundwa), in consequence of the completion of the line along the Holkar State Railway.

Madras.

65. A new span was erected over the Kistna at Bezwarrah; this consists of a wire rope 5,070 feet from mast to mast.

The rope is made of 7 strands of iron wire, each strand ·145 inch diameter, and the ends are passed round grooved marble balls, fastened by iron straps to low square teak posts set in rock on each side of the river. To improve the insulation afforded by the marble balls, each post is enclosed in a wooden box, through a slit in the side of which the rope passes. No regular insulators could be made to stand the strain of such a span; but this arrangement has been very successful, and has improved the insulation of the whole line considerably.

(2.) A new crossing was made over the Soonamookee River, by erecting two 30 feet iron masts on screw piles in the sandy bed of the river.

(3.) The line from Paumben to Ramesaram (8 miles), originally made with wooden posts, was at the end of the year in progress of re-construction with iron posts.

Malabar Coast.

66. The line from Goa to Carwar was dismantled, and the line from Carwar to Dharwar finished.

On this line, where it passes through the forest below the ghâts, trees have, as far as possible, been used as supports. The insulators are suspended from wrought-iron brackets attached to the trees by spike nails.

(2.) The line from Mysore to Bangalore was insulated.

Nagpore.

67. The line from Sironcha to Doomagodium, hitherto kept up for the use of the Irrigation Department, and the line from Hingunghat to Kotaree, were dismantled.

Oudh and Rohilkund.

68. The following works were carried out to complete the construction of the lines on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, *viz.* :—

I.—Bringing the wires on to the Ganges bridges at Rajghat and Cawnpore, on to the Ramgunga Bridge, the Goomta Bridge at Jounpore, and the Saie Bridge at Jellalgunge.

II.—Extending the line at Cawnpore to the East Indian Railway Station.

III.—Connecting the Government and Railway offices at Alligurh, Bareilly, Benares and Cawnpore.

(2.) A branch line, 1¾ miles long, was made to cantonments in Lucknow.

(3.) A span of 350 yards, supported on sâl posts 50 feet high, was erected across the Kosi River, between Moradabad and Kaladungi.

(4.) A line was made from Lucknow to Seetapore, 54 miles.

(5.) A temporary line was made for famine purposes from Fyzabad to Goruckpore (86 miles).

Punjab.

69. Thirty-two miles of the line from Kohat to Bunnoo were erected, but the work had to be stopped on account of unexpected difficulties in crossing the Koorum River.

(2.) The lines from Jheelum to Rawul Pindee, and Roorkee to Rajpore, were insulated.

(3). Cherat was connected with Peshawur by a line (28½ miles) in length, of which 14¼ miles were on existing supports.

Rajpootana.

70. The lines between Deesa and Hydrabad were maintained with great difficulty, and at considerable expense.

Over 30 miles of line were inundated by a flood from the Narra River, which was said to have been the highest known since 1826.

The final result of this flood has been that what was formerly a desert is now for some miles a series of permanent lakes, through which the line has to be constantly patrolled in boats.

Sind.

71. In order to eliminate the cables which have always been a source of expense and danger, a span of 6 wires was erected over the Indus at Kotree. The distance between the masts on either bank is 1,950 feet.

(2.) One mast is 143 feet 9 inches, and the other 150 feet, clear of the ground; each is made with lower masts consisting of tripods of cast-iron tubes, braced together on sockets, set for 10 feet in masonry with concrete foundations. These tripods are made in segments of 6 feet 3 inches each, are 93 feet 9 inches and 100 feet high respectively, and each carries a wrought-iron topmast 50 feet high, clear of the tripods.

(3.) The wires across the span are each a 7-strand steel wire, weighing 450 lbs. per mile, and giving a breaking strain of 33 cwt.

(4.) The experience gained in erecting these masts showed that even double the height might be gained without difficulty by the use of masts of this description.

Tirhoot.

72. In order to join Durbungah, in Tirhoot, with the main system, a Hooper's core cable, 3,620 yards long, was laid across the Ganges at Mokameh. The wire thence is supported partly on wooden and partly on iron posts to Dulsing Serai, and from Dulsing Serai to Durbungah on bamboos.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Wurdah Valley Railway.

73. This line was extended from Hingunghat to Wurrora, a distance of 25 miles.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

(2.) A line was made from Lahore to Shadrah, 5 miles

Indus Valley State Railway.

(3.) The lines were extended from Bhawulpore to Khanpore, and from Kotree to Sehwan, but the work on neither sections was quite finished off at the end of the year.

Rajpootana State Railway.

(4.) This line was extended for 52 miles, from Sambhur junction to Ajmere.

Holkar State Railway.

(5.) The line was extended from Barwai, on the north bank of the Nerbudda, to Indore, 49 miles, completing the whole length from Kundwah to Indore, except between Burwai and Mortukka, on each bank of the Nerbudda. These stations are temporarily connected (until the Nurbudda bridge is finished) by a loop line connected to the old span across the river.

Cyclones and Floods.

74. On the night of the 15th October 1874, a severe cyclone caused very considerable damage to the lines extending from a little south of Burdwan to Mancoor, and from Raneegunge to Balasore. The station lines in Burdwan were completely wrecked, 110 posts between Burdwan and Mancoor were broken, and numerous others blown down.

75. On this section of line, communication was temporarily restored by means of insulated wire run across the principal breaks, and by the erection of a temporary bamboo line with field insulators in the station of Burdwan. This arrangement had to last for several weeks, as the permanent repairs could not be effected until the water subsided.

76. The fact that the whole country was under water considerably impeded repairs. Horses could not be used; it was impossible to camp near the work, and therefore for the first few days everybody employed had to walk from 10 to 20 miles in addition to his day's work. All labor had to be brought from Calcutta, none being procurable locally, as the villagers were engaged in repairing their own damaged huts.

77. Between Midnapore and Jelasore (45 miles), 110 posts were destroyed, the wires were broken and in many places entangled with fallen trees, and the Kussai and Subanreeka River crossings were swept away, besides other minor damages. In this section, also, the inundations delayed the repairs.

78. In the Madras Presidency considerable damage was also caused by floods. Near Nellore, 3 miles of line and one of the masts of the river crossing were washed away. Much difficulty was experienced in repairing these damages, and especially in re-constructing the Penaar span, which was eventually accomplished by means of rockets.

79. Between Madras and Raichore, the Railway bridges across the Penaar, Chittravattee, Parpugnee, and Cheyaar, were more or less injured, and telegraphic communication interrupted.

80. South of Madras, also, floods carried away the Palar crossing, and caused other damages.

Temporary Bamboo Lines.

81. The result of a year's experience of these extensive temporary lines is note-worthy.

In the *first* instance, with regard to their durability, it was found on the Northern Bengal Railway that 60 per cent. had to be changed, principally on account of damages from "*goons.*" *Secondly*, with regard to the necessity for insulation in open ground exposed to the sun, they appear to remain sufficiently clean for one monsoon; but where the line passes through trees and remains constantly in the shade, they become coated with a kind of spongy mildew, which, giving a permanent damp surface, is fatal to insulation. *Thirdly*, the plan of erecting the bamboos in pairs with the wire lying in the fork bound at the top is successful, but it is found that at angles two are insufficient for iron wire, and that tripods are necessary. *Fourthly*, when necessary to use insulators with bamboos, the best form is one that hangs with the wire below it, as the insulator is tied to the fork of the two bamboos by the wire binder that holds them together.

Guaranteed and State Railway Telegraphs.

Railways.	Miles of wire.	Offices.
State	1811·13	79
Guaranteed	1238·22	63
Total ...	3049·35	142

82. On the 31st March 1875, the number of miles of wire rented to Railways and maintained by this Department was 3049·35, and the number of Railway telegraph offices technically managed was 142.

Store Branch.

83. The following has been the yearly cash expenditure for the past five years:—

	Rs.
1870-71	4,05,474
1871-72	3,97,150
1872-73	4,11,355
1873-74	2,92,040
1874-75	3,18,820

The excess expenditure during 1874-75, as compared with 1873-74, is in part accounted for by an abnormal payment of Rs. 17,700 for purchase in the local market of American compound copper and steel wire.

84. The cost of store-keeping generally throughout India amounted to Rs. 66,789, or 2·5 per cent. of Rs. 25,72,418, the value of stores received and issued throughout the year.

85. The number of store agencies was 126 in 1873. It has since been reduced to 117 on 31st March 1874, and to 106 on 31st March 1875.

86. The following is a summary of the workshop accounts :—

Dr.	Rs.	*Cr.*	Rs.
To Balance from last year ...	19,597	By work done	2,44,321
„ Materials	1,69,196	„ Miscellaneous recoveries ...	6,400
„ Establishment	21,065	„ Balance	34,470
„ Labour	53,709		
„ Suspense	4,019		
„ Stores for working ...	7,879		
„ Nominal profit	9,726		
TOTAL ...	2,85,191	TOTAL ...	2,85,191

The small profit of Rs. 9,726 shewn above is, however, only nominal, as nothing is charged for interest on block, &c.

87. The miscellaneous and spasmodic nature of much of the work, and the disadvantage at which the workshops are placed on this account, were referred to in the Report for 1873-74. The year 1874-75 has been one of some pressure as regards the demand for instruments, due principally to the requirements of the State Railways, and to the introduction of the duplex system of working.

88. In the working of the Press, the account stands as follows :—

Dr.	Rs.	*Cr.*	Rs.
To Materials	39,834	By work done	34,948
„ Labour	5,817	„ surplus stores	14,401
„ Nominal profit	3,698		
TOTAL ...	49,349	TOTAL ...	49,349

shewing a nominal profit of Rs. 3,698, to pay for interest on block, &c. Our rates for printing are considerably lower than those ruling in any other Press in Calcutta.

SIMLA,
The 28th Sept. 1875.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

APPE

APPE

Summary of financial results of the Indian Telegra

Particulars.	Capital outlay.		Revenue.		Working expenses.	
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year
Existing lines with buildings and first equipment connected with them	8,09,136	2,07,20,253	...	...	...	...
Workshop and Press Capital	1,500	1,67,819	...	...	...	...
Materials	4,188	86,773	...	...	...	...
Store-houses	1,583	4,45,313	...	...	...	...
Quarters for Officers	...	10,425	...	...	...	...
Stores	2,43,843	23,36,546	...	...	...	...
Total Existing ...	10,51,874	2,37,67,129	...	...	...	...
Abandoned lines, buildings and stores	1,16,140	56,17,510	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,68,014	2,93,84,639	21,73,586	2,11,95,936	25,69,052	3,36,97,052

Summary of financial results of the Ceylon Telegraphs for the yea

Lines in operation	26,659	32,481	72,446	4,30,335	94,787	5,53,785

Summary of financial results of the Ceylon Telegraphs for the year 1874-75

Lines in operation	26,659	2,76,036	72,446	4,30,335	94,787	5,53,785

ICES.

IX A.

partment for the year 1874-75, *on total expenditure.*

Net charge.		Charge for interest on Capital.		Net charge plus interest.		Percentage of Revenue and charge on Capital outlay to end of year.		No. of Miles.		
During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	Revenue.	Charge.	Lines.	Wires.	Cable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,95,466	1,25,01,116	9,53,702	1,10,66,614	13,49,168	2,35,67,730	72·13	114·67	16154·05	33,246	100·057

74-75, *calculated on expenditure of the Government of India only.*

22,341	1,23,450	681	1,451	23,022	1,24,901	1,324·88	1,704·95	495	551·15	3·25

culated on all expenditure including value of lines taken over without payment.

22,341	1,23,450	10,727	68,876	33,068	1,92,326	155·89	200·62	495	551·15	3·25

APP

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent," and of Foreign Messages "Received"

for the previ

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1874-75.

DIVISIONS.	INLAND.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.
Arakan	402	1,107 0	5,630	14,364 12	...	...	555	3,898 9	402	1,107 0	6,235	18,263 5	6,637	19,37
Assam	4,736	14,085 10	11,374	17,596 8	4	27 0	85	271 15	4,740	14,112 10	11,159	17,868 7	16,199	31,98
Bellary	1,320	4,016 12	19,331	26,442 8	...	...	99	331 2	1,320	4,016 12	19,430	26,773 10	20,750	30,79
Bengal	20,635	75,452 10	145,599	2,40,247 2	491	5,689 14	13,409	83,460 8	21,126	81,142 8	159,008	3,23,707 10	180,134	4,04,85
Bombay	9,920	41,897 0	132,581	2,10,190 14	213	1,221 9	36,804	2,06,843 2	10,133	43,118 9	169,385	4,17,034 0	179,518	4,60,15
British Burma .	5,352	16,344 0	41,985	85,339 6	59	153 0	6,517	26,303 13	5,411	16,497 0	48,502	1,11,643 3	53,913	1,28,14
Ceylon	804	1,652 0	37,839	72,296 9	50	345 9	2,884	20,446 5	854	1,997 9	40,722	92,742 14	41,576	94,74
Dacca	924	3,275 5	10,078	20,867 14	...	...	119	502 2	924	3,275 5	10,197	21,370 0	11,121	24,64
Ganjam	1,335	3,411 12	36,670	63,236 8	...	...	344	1,405 9	1,335	3,411 12	37,014	64,656 1	38,349	68,06
Indore	2,034	5,495 2	28,733	37,611 11	...		59	345 8	2,034	5,495 2	28,792	37,957 3	30,826	43,45
Madras	3,613	10,818 10	52,016	87,234 13	25	198 8	19,793	1,22,908 1	3,638	10,817 2	72,409	2,10,142 14	76,047	2,20,96
Malabar	2,027	6,587 7	42,500	68,455 13	23	184 8	516	2,237 3	2,050	6,771 15	43,016	70,693 0	45,066	77,46
Nagpur	1,927	5,896 0	13,505	17,070 4	1	2 6	27	81 11	1,928	5,898 6	13,532	17,151 15	15,460	23,05
Oudh and Rohilcund ...	3,282	11,394 12	10,730	14,639 5	...	...	169	575 2	3,282	11,394 12	10,899	15,214 7	14,181	26,60
Panjab	13,825	38,710 1	41,173	56,646 4	28	283 4	482	1,664 3	13,653	38,993 5	41,655	58,310 7	55,308	97,30
Rajputana	1,912	6,000 10	11,881	16,505 10		...	28	89 10	1,912	6,000 10	11,909	16,595 4	13,821	22,59
Sindh	3,378	11,370 2	16,248	25,075 6	411	2,947 11	18,448	1,08,310 4	3,789	14,317 13	34,696	1,28,385 10	38,485	1,42,70
TOTAL ...	77,236	2,57,314 13	6,58,522	10,73,835 3	1,305	11,053 5	1,00,338	5,74,674 11	78,531	2,68,368 2	7,58,860	16,48,509 14	8,37,391	19,16,87
NEWS FREE MESSAGES													7,365	98,60
VALUE OF FREE COPIES OF MESSAGES TO 'GOVERNMENT AND PRESS'													..	39,98
GRAND TOTAL ...													8,44,756	20,55,47

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.
Inland ...	735,748	13,31,150 0
Foreign ...	101,643	5,55,728 0

This Return includes eighty messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondi

INCREASE.

DIVISIONS.	INLAND.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.
Arakan	77	172 8	68	...	...	..	29	...	77	172 8	97		174	17
Assam	1,912	6,196 0	2,378	2,437 1	4	27 0	24	18 4	1,916	6,223 0	2,402	2,455 5	4,318	8,67
Bellary	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	.				..
Bengal	7,705	28,930 15	30,492	33,247 11	296	3,222 4	2,443	6,805 14	8,001	32,203 3	32,935	40,053 9	40,936	72,2
Bombay	687	6,751 8	13,183	18,224 15	...		4,985	12,519 5	687	6,751 8	18,168	30,744 4	18,855	37,4
British Burma ...	781	2,541 4	1,568	.	56	147 0	2,430	3,303 12	837	2,688 4	3,998	3,303 12	4,835	5,9
Ceylon	...	...	383	...	10	...	506	2,912 4	10		889	2,912 4	879	2,91
Dacca ...	215	1,040 14	900	168 2	.	...		.	215	1,040 14	900	168 2	1,115	1,2
Ganjam	155	.	2,565	788 15	.	..	149	529 9	155	.	2,714	1,318 8	2,869	1,3
Indore	343	836 13	6,587	8,233 8	.	...	23	195 10	343	836 13	6,610	8,429 2	6,953	9,2
Madras	574	1,480 10	4,527	3,361 2	9	80 8	..	1,609 14	583	1,561 2	4,527	4,971 0	5,110	6,3
Malabar	987	3,747 7	...	1,103 11	22	180 4	83	281 14	1,009	3,927 11	83	1,385 9	1,092	5,3
Nagpur .	58	216 0			.	..			58	216 0	..		58	21
Oudh and Rohilcund ...	630	3,464 8	1,873	1,732 9	.	...	72	186 11	630	3,464 8	1,945	1,919 4	2,575	5,3
Panjab . .	...		3,427	6,280 13		..	123	50 9			3,550	6,331 6	3,550	6,3
Rajputana	165	303 2	1,803	1,796 13		...	6	7 10	165	303 2	1,809	1,804 7	1,974	2,1
Sindh	...	111 14	.	..	..	. .	3,336	6,095 1	.	111 14	3,336	6,095 1	3,336	6,3
TOTAL ...	14,289	55,843 7	69,734	77,375 4	397	3,657 0	14,209	34,510 5	14,686	59,500 7	83,943	1,11,891 9	98,629	1,71,3
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1873-74 ..	11,987	44,221 11	66,279	55,625 2	102	...	13,655	33,797 13	11,989	44,023 15	79,934	89,422 15	91,923	1,33,4

NOTE.—This Return does not include collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1874-75.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		
Sent	14,802	1,00,390 3	541	2,399 11	674	4,239 10	16,492	92,859 4	54	423 10	3,242	18,170 9	2,537	4,645 4	38,342	2,23,3
Received	13,036	72,326 12	442	2,065 9	1,376	9,137 5	15,032	76,877 6	70	353 14	3,097	16,876 0	1,807	3,419 4	34,860	1,81,0
TOTAL ...	27,838	1,72,716 15	983	4,465 4	2,050	13,376 15	31,524	1,69,736 10	124	777 8	6,339	35,046 9	4,344	8,064 8	73,202	4,04,3
TRANSIT.																
East to West	1,009	6,111 2	13	56 11	23	102 14	13,241	87,859 12	8	12 10	...	...	1	4 13	14,290	94,1
West to East	2,894	17,497 14	434	2,163 3	35	159 11	10,748	67,387 9	4	16 13	...		5	35 8	14,130	87,2
West to West*	...	...	2	8 7	19	86 2	10	41 15	...		...	...	..	...	31	
TOTAL ...	3,903	23,609 0	449	2,228 5	77	348 11	23,999	1,55,288 4	7	29 7	...	...	6	40 0	28,441	1,81,6
GRAND TOTAL...															1,01,643	5,85,5

Viâ Bombay and Karachee and *vice versâ*.

DIX B.

ssed in "Transit" during the year 1874-75, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures ar 1873-74.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1873-74.

INLAND.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
325	934 8	5,612	15,380 1	...	...	526	4,105 2	325	934 8	6,138	19,485 3	6,463	20,419 11
2,824	7,889 10	8,996	15,159 7	...	...	61	253 11	2,824	7,889 10	9,057	15,413 2	11,881	23,302 12
2,099	8,068 8	19,778	30,545 7	14	79 13	160	654 9	2,113	8,068 5	19,938	31,200 0	22,051	39,268 5
12,980	46,471 11	115,107	2,06,090 7	195	2,467 10	10,966	76,654 10	13,125	48,939 5	126,073	2,83,654 1	139,198	3,32,593 6
9,338	35,145 8	119,398	1,91,905 15	248	1,512 2	31,919	1,94,323 13	9,581	36,657 10	151,217	3,86,229 12	160,698	4,22,887 6
4,571	13,892 12	40,417	92,259 10	3	6 0	4,087	23,000 1	4,574	13,898 12	44,504	1,15,259 11	49,078	1,29,068 7
1,068	2,006 8	37,475	75,580 1	40	447 0	2,378	17,534 1	1,088	2,453 8	39,853	93,114 2	40,941	95,567 10
709	2,234 7	9,178	20,699 12	...	...	126	622 15	709	2,234 7	9,304	21,322 11	10,013	23,557 2
1,180	3,447 0	34,105	62,461 9	...	...	195	876 0	1,180	3,447 0	34,300	63,337 9	35,480	66,784 9
1,691	4,658 5	22,146	29,378 3	...	...	36	149 14	1,691	4,658 5	22,182	29,528 1	23,873	34,186 6
3,039	9,138 0	48,089	83,873 11	16	118 0	20,273	1,21,398 3	3,055	9,256 0	68,362	2,05,271 14	71,417	2,14,427 14
1,040	2,840 0	42,538	67,352 2	1	4 4	433	1,955 5	1,041	2,844 4	42,971	69,307 7	44,012	72,151 11
1,869	5,680 0	14,216	21,836 7	1	2 6	33	149 6	1,870	5,682 6	14,249	21,985 13	16,119	27,668 3
3,652	7,930 4	8,857	12,908 12	5	262 8	97	388 7	2,657	8,192 12	8,954	13,295 3	11,611	21,487 15
14,783	45,950 5	37,746	50,305 7	230	2,036 12	859	1,613 10	15,012	47,987 1	38,105	51,979 1	53,117	99,966 2
1,247	5,697 8	10,078	14,708 13	4	19 13	22	82 0	1,750	5,717 5	10,100	14,790 13	11,851	20,508 2
3,600	11,258 4	18,507	26,737 5	446	4,294 13	15,112	97,215 3	4,046	15,553 1	33,619	1,23,952 8	37,665	1,39,505 9
66,339	2,13,093 2	592,243	10,18,210 1	1,203	11,251 1	86,683	5,40,876 14	66,542	2,24,344 3	6,78,926	15,59,086 15	7,45,468	17,83,431 2
												5,777	98,157 4
												...	40,325 0
												7,51,245	19,21,913 6

NEWS FREE MESSAGES ... ...
VALUE OF FREE COPIES OF MESSAGES TO 'GOVERNMENT AND PRESS' ... ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

ct Goa and their Dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		
	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.
Inland ...	657,582	12,31,303 3
Foreign ...	87,886	5,52,127 15

DECREASE.

INLAND.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.		STATE.		PRIVATE.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
...	..	...	1,015 5	..	...	...	206 9	...	...	...	1,221 14	...	1,221 14
779	3,991 12	447	4,102 15	14	79 13	61	323 7	793	4,071 9	508	4,426 6	1,301	8,497 15
...	..	..		35	290 9	...	...	35	290 9	...	...	35	290 9
...	...	..	6,920 4	...	...	...	..	244	455 15	...	6,920 4	..	6,920 4
244	354 8	..	3,283 8	...	101 7	..	7 120 13	...	..	7	3,283 8	244	3,739 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 4	...	120 13	7	120 13
...	35 4	..		...	...	...	...	...		...	.	..	35 4
...	.	...	.	...	...	480	...	...	...	480	...	480	...
..	...	38		...	...	...	...	...	...	38		38	..
..	...	711	4,766 3	...	.	6	67 11	...	..	717	4,833 14	717	4,833 14
1,157	7,240 4	.		5	262 8	..	..	5	262 8	...	..	5	262 8
	...		.	202	1,753 8		.	1,359	8,993 12	...	..	1,359	8,993 12
222	.	2,259	1,661 15	4	19 13	..	.	4	19 13	.		4	19 13
				35	1,347 2		...	257	1,347 2	2,259	1,661 15	2,516	3,009 1
3,402	11,621 12	3,455	21,750 2	295	3,854 12	554	718 8	2,697	15,476 8	4,009	22,468 10	6,706	37,945 2
				...	197 12	...	..	.	.		...	...	.

The value of concessions in favour of *Press* messages during the year was Rs. 72,452-4; credit has not been taken for this amount.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1874-75.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	13,036	14,802	27,838	43·62	45·53	44·62
	" Turkey	442	541	983	1·48	1·67	1·57
	Persian Gulf *Vid* Kurrachee ...	1,376	674	2,050	4·60	2·07	3·29
Red Sea	... *vid* Suez	15,032	16,492	31,524	50·30	50·73	50 52
	TOTAL ..	29,886	32,509	62,395	100·00	100·00	100·00

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DIVISIONS.	EXPENDITURE.								
	Repairs by Public Works Department.	Establishment.	Rent.	Office Expenses, including Travelling Charges.	STORES. Cash.	STORES. Stock.	Printed forms.	Recoveries.*	Corrections
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Arracan	261 9 3	38,815 10 5	...	1,296 8 5	254 10 2	1,213 7 2	359 1 5	127 12 9	324 7
Assam	1,704 0 0	39,584 2 6	1,010 0 0	3,092 13 1	347 12 5	2,252 0 11	648 8 2	106 13 10	699 15
Bellary	1,224 3 8	62,457 0 10	1,512 0 0	3,382 13 6	136 9 5	3,145 11 2	812 11 2	78 3 5	72 12
Bengal	5,980 5 2	2,12,582 10 4	6,852 12 9	13,323 4 7	1,115 8 11	12,627 3 5	5,637 15 0	607 2 8	620 13
Bombay	831 8 11	1 68,945 10 1	10,613 6 8	15,581 3 9	1,219 5 9	12,496 6 4	4,023 6 5	230 5 1	384 13
British Burmah	1,490 6 9	63,896 6 11	340 0 0	4,559 14 1	326 2 1	2,067 9 6	1,385 15 10	196 14 0	1,773 15
Dacca	408 12 0	28,217 7 5	2,700 0 0	1,482 5 6	93 14 3	2,064 13 2	308 10 9	126 14 0	52 3
Ganjam	896 4 0	58,240 12 5	2,919 10 0	4,600 2 3	159 13 6	785 13 5	797 11 9	195 6 10	24 12
Indore	2,945 3 3	40,750 1 4	...	3,110 8 7	238 6 0	1,421 8 8	365 12 8	146 10 11	189 8
Madras	24 10 1	86,564 0 3	3,121 0 0	4,958 13 1	218 9 9	4,872 5 2	1,264 0 8	84 13 2	240 12
Malabar Coast	49 4 4	73,305 10 11	4,837 0 0	3,218 13 4	115 1 4	2,454 3 9	961 6 9	15 11 5	452 4
Nagpore	1,097 0 9	61,113 4 9	710 6 0	3,370 3 10	1,105 14 6	7,777 9 2	747 8 8	20 15 1	424 7
Oudh and Rohilcund	280 6 1	20,879 4 5	2,267 1 7	1,765 15 11	212 8 6	1,105 7 4	445 8 8	80 8 1	273 8
Punjab	3,610 11 3	85,328 8 7	2,853 7 9	7,730 12 5	821 2 0	4,283 1 10	1,490 9 3	131 0 3	711 5
Rajpootana	820 6 2	44,461 1 2	...	2,145 14 0	178 12 9	1,847 4 4	444 8 1	102 14 5	269 9
Sind	2,639 15 6	58,770 3 4	219 5 8	4,409 7 3	312 11 6	4,235 2 8	1,522 13 5	209 0 2	308 6
TOTAL INDIA ..	24,264 11 2	11,43,911 15 8	39,856 2 5	78,029 9 7	6,856 14 10	64,649 12 0	21,206 4 8	2,461 8 1	384 4 1
Ceylon	...	31,555 7 4	4,561 10 2	1,989 9 9	267 1 0	2,704 8 6	1,271 6 3	56 1 11	38 13
GRAND TOTAL ..	24,264 11 2	11,75,467 7 0	44,417 12 7	80,019 3 4	7,123 15 10	67,354 4 6	22,477 10 11	2,517 10 0	423 2

* Recoveries and corrections have been deducted from the total arrived at by adding together the

IARY.

Total.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.														
	SENT.														
	Paid.									Free.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Total.		Total Paid.	News Free.	Telegraph.	Total sent.	Received.	Retransmitted.	Total.
	State.	Private.	State.	Private.	State.	Private.	Inland.	Foreign.							
Rs. A. P.															
41,749 11 1	402	5,680	...	555	402	6,235	6,082	555	6,637	367	292	7,296	7,533	78,122	92,951
67,822 7 5	4,734	11,374	4	85	4,738	11,459	16,108	89	16,197	1,004	1,205	18,406	17,834	46,313	82,553
72,665 11 8	1,350	19,033	...	102	1,350	19,735	20,983	102	21,085	365	1,180	22,630	25,827	1,03,205	1,51,662
[illegible],891 11 7	20,635	1,45,599	491	13,409	21,126	1,59,008	1,66,234	13,900	1,80,134	790	9,037	1,89,961	1,88,222	3,89,852	7,68,035
2,13,096 13 2	9,890	1,32,279	213	36,801	10,103	1,69,080	1,42,169	37,014	1,79,183	190	6,144	1,85,517	1,84,903	1,09,904	4,80,224
75,843 8 4	5,352	41,985	59	6,517	5,411	48,502	47,337	6,576	53,913	..	1,950	55,863	56,135	1,20,280	2,32,278
36,301 4 5	924	10,078	...	119	924	10,197	11,002	119	11,121	675	429	12,225	11,703	30,888	55,816
69,079 15 9	1,335	36,670	...	344	1,335	37,014	38,005	344	38,349	328	1,369	40,046	39,744	92,519	1,72,309
68,874 5 7	2,034	28,733	...	59	2,034	28,792	30,767	59	30,826		912	31,738	36,177	36,080	1,03,995
1,00,888 13 8	3,613	52,616	25	19,793	3,638	72,409	56,229	19,818	76,047	402	5,117	81,566	95,725	2,48,963	4,16,254
84,463 6 6	2,027	42,500	23	516	2,050	43,016	44,527	539	45,066	523	798	46,387	49,355	30,040	1,25,782
76,335 8 3	1,927	13,505	1	27	1,928	13,532	15,432	28	15,460	..	838	16,298	20,168	43,330	79,796
26,802 3 6	3,282	10,730	...	169	3,282	10,899	14,012	169	14,181	.	555	14,736	16,563	5,805	37,104
1,06,698 10 0	13,674	41,189	28	482	13,702	41,671	54,863	510	55,373	...	1,500	56,873	64,026	38,722	1,59,621
49,525 6 7	1,912	11,881	..	28	1,912	11,909	13,793	28	13,821	...	1,587	15,408	21,988	47,206	84,662
71,591 14 6	3,332	16,232	411	18,448	3,743	34,680	19,564	18,859	38,423	.	4,451	42,874	43,165	6,752	92,791
73,75,929 9 4	76,428	6,20,684	1,255	97,454	77,678	7,18,138	6,97,107	98,709	7,95,816	4,644	37,364	8,37,824	8,68,968	14,28,041	31,34,833
42,254 11 11	804	37,838	50	2,884	854	40,722	38,642	2,934	41,576	2,721	1,167	45,464	52,642	45,318	1,43,424
14,18,184 5 8	77,227	6,58,522	1,305	1,00,338	78,532	7,58,860	7,35,749	1,01,643	8,37,392	7,365	38,531	8,83,288	9,21,610	14,73,359	32,78,357

figures in the other columns to produce the net amount entered in the column "Total."

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DIVISIONS.	VALUE OF PAID MESSAGES. INDIAN SHARE. Inland. State.	Inland. Private.	Foreign. State.	Foreign. Private.	Total. State.	Total. Private.	Total. Inland.	Total. Foreign.	Total India Share.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Arracan	1,107 0 0	14,364 13 0	..	3,898 8 0	1,107 0 0	18,263 5 0	15,471 13 0	3,898 8 0	19,370 5
Assam	14,065 10 0	17,596 8 0	27 0 0	271 15 0	14,112 10 0	17,868 7 0	31,682 2 0	298 15 0	31,981 1
Bellary	4,100 12 0	26,974 9 0	...	351 12 0	4,100 12 0	27,326 5 0	31,075 5 0	351 12 0	31,427
Bengal ..	75,452 11 0	2,40,247 4 0	5,689 14 0	83,460 5 0	81,142 9 0	3,23,707 9 0	3,15,699 15 0	89,150 3 0	4,04,850 2
Bombay	41,813 0 0	2,09,658 12 0	1,221 10 0	2,06,622 8 0	43,034 10 0	4,16,481 4 0	2,51,471 12 0	2,08,044 2 0	4,59,515 14
British Burmah	16,344 0 0	85,339 7 0	153 0 0	26,303 12 0	16,497 0 0	1,11,643 3 0	1,01,683 7 0	26,456 12 0	1,28,140 3
Dacca	3,275 4 0	20,867 14 0	...	502 3 0	3,275 4 0	21,370 1 0	24,143 2 0	502 3 0	24,645 5
Ganjam	3,411 12 0	63,250 7 0	...	1,405 10 0	3,411 12 0	64,656 1 0	66,662 3 0	1,405 10 0	68,067 13
Indore	5,495 2 0	37,611 11 0	...	345 8 0	5,495 2 0	37,957 3 0	43,106 13 0	345 8 0	43,452 5
Madras	10,618 10 0	87,234 13 0	198 8 0	1,22,908 1 0	10,817 2 0	2,10,142 14 0	97,853 7 0	1,23,106 9 0	2,20,960 0
Malabar Coast	6,587 7 0	68,455 13 0	184 8 0	2,237 3 0	6,771 15 0	70,693 0 0	75,043 4 0	2,421 11 0	77,464 15
Nagpore	5,896 1 0	17,070 3 0	2 6 0	81 11 0	5,898 7 0	17,151 14 0	22,966 4 0	84 1 0	23,050 5
Oudh and Rohilcund	11,394 12 0	14,639 5 0	...	575 2 0	11,394 12 0	15,214 7 0	26,034 1 0	575 2 0	26,609 3
Punjab	38,783 7 0	56,659 12 0	283 4 0	1,664 3 0	39,066 11 0	58,323 15 0	95,443 3 0	1,947 7 0	97,390 10
Rajpootana	6,000 10 0	16,505 10 0	...	89 10 0	6,000 10 0	16,595 4 0	22,506 4 0	89 10 0	22,595 14
Sind	11,398 12 0	25,061 14 0	2,947 11 0	1,03,310 4 0	14,244 7 0	1,28,372 2 0	36,358 10 0	1,06,257 15 0	1,42,616 9
TOTAL INDIA ...	2,55,662 14 0	10,01,538 11 0	10,707 13 0	5,54,228 3 0	2,66,370 11 0	15,55,766 14 0	12,57,201 9 0	5,64,936 0 0	19,22,137 9
Ceylon	1,652 0 0	72,296 9 0	345 9 0	20,446 5 0	1,997 9 0	92,742 14 0	73,948 9 0	20,791 14 0	94,740 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,57,314 14 0	10,73,835 4 0	11,053 6 0	5,74,674 8 0	2,68,368 4 0	16,48,509 12 0	13,31,150 2 0	5,85,727 14 0	19,16,878 0

* The amount shown under Ceylon shews full value of messages; but Rs. 22,910 of this have been credited to India in th

† This amount has been credited to India.

ARY—continued.

Share of other systems.	Gross value of paid messages.	VALUE OF CONCESSIONS. *Proforma* value of N. F. messages.	Free copies of Government and Press messages.	To French and Portuguese, India.	RECEIPTS OTHER THAN FOR MESSAGES. Miscellaneous.	Repayments.	Corrections.	Total Receipts including value of paid messages.	Profit (if loss, entered in antique.)	REMARKS.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
543 8 0	39,913 13 0	7,838 0 0	...	...	309 14 0	...	...	19,680 3 0	22,068 8 1	
401 14 0	35,482 15 0	1,499 0 0	...	...	101 14 0	...	..	32,082 15 0	15,749 8 5	
436 3 0	34,953 4 0	841 0 0	...	116 14 0	295 5 4	...	...	31,722 6 4	40,943 4 11	
371 11 0	11,44,221 13 0	3,372 0 0	...	...	238 15 9	...		4,05,080 1 9	1,48,197 6 2	
198 4 0	2,67,714 2 0	65,585 0 0	39,992 0 0	...	926 11 8	...	...	4,60,442 9 8	2,47,346 12 6	
7 0	2,27,920 10 0	...	...	...	255 2 2	...	...	1,28,395 5 2	52,751 12 10	
447 4 0	29,092 9 0	4,356 0 0	...	...	726 12 9	...	...	25,372 1 9	9,829 2 8	
490 14 0	79,528 11 0	4,311 0 0	...	...	92 1 8	...	...	68,159 14 8	79 14 11	
366 0 0	46,808 5 0	...	...	...	465 11 6	...	...	43,918 0 6	4,956 5 1	
384 14 0	3,20,344 14 0	4,064 0 0	...	244 0 0	136 4 1	...	..	2,21,096 4 1	1,20,407 6 8	
236 3 0	99,701 2 0	1,400 0 0	..	25 0 0	179 15 7	..	...	77,644 14 7	6,818 9 11	
1,461 0 0	24,491 5 0	...	...	...	205 13 3	...	..	23,256 2 3	53,069 6 0	
5,351 12 0	31,990 15 0	...	...	...	65 3 4	...	...	26,674 6 4	72 2 10	
7,377 14 0	1,14,708 8 0	..	...	...	396 15 3	...	...	97,787 9 3	8,911 0 9	
1,098 2 0	23,604 0 0	..	...	...	177 1 0	..	...	22,772 15 0	26,752 7 7	
4,695 14 0	1,47,312 7 0	...	...	...	156 15 3	...	...	1,42,773 8 3	71,181 9 9	
4,421 12 0	33,07,759 5 0	93,266 0 0	39,992 0 0	385 14 0	4,730 12 7	...	...	18,26,868 5 7	4,50,938 12 3	
4,984 7 0	2,07,624 14 0	5,340 8 0	...	...	490 4 0	...	...	95,230 11 0	52,975 15 1	
9,406 3 0	35,75,384 3 0	98,606 8 0	39,992 0 0	385 14 0	5,221 0 7	..	...	19,22,099 0 7	5,03,914 11 4	

Account, on the principle explained in para 118 of the Director-General's Administration Report for 1873-74.

W. PALMER,
Controller of Telegraph Accounts.

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints, 1874-75.

	Non-Delivery.		Delay.		Error.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Grand Total.	Number of Paid Messages.			Percentage.			Remarks.
	I.	F.	I.	F.	I.	F.	I.	F.	I.	F.		I.	F.	Total.	I.	F	Total.	
Number received	93	50	47	7	59	47	12	9	211	113	324				·028	·111	·038	
	97	46	36	3	38	69	34	12	205	130	335				·031	·147	·044	
Admitted	33	4	17	...	33	3	5	6	88	13	101				·012	·013	·012	
	37	6	20	1	13	3	21	...	91	10	101				·014	·011	·013	
Rejected ... Groundless ...	58	45	28	6	11	27	7	3	104	81	185	7,35,748	1,01,643	8,37,391	·014	·079	·022	
	60	40	16	2	15	53	13	12	104	107	211	6,57,582	87,886	7,45,468	·016	·121	·028	
Rejected ... On technical ground..	2	1	2	1	15	17	...	...	19	19	38				·002	·019	·004	
	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	10	13	23				·001	·015	·003	
Total ...	93	50	47	7	59	47	12	9	211	113	324				·028	·111	·038	
	97	46	36	3	38	69	34	12	205	130	335				·031	·147	·044	

Statement showing the times occupied in the transmission of messages between the under-mentioned Stations for each month of the official year 1874-75.

LINE.	April 1874.		May 1874.		June 1874.		July 1874.		August 1874.		Sept. 1874.		October 1874.		Nov. 1874.		Dec. 1874.		January 1875.		Feb. 1875.		March 1875.		Average.		Average of 11 months, excluding October.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Karáchi—																												
Maximum ...	16	5	6	6	7	44	7	4	4	53	3	15	20	40	3	45	7	23	6	28	9	4	8	51	8	26	7	19
Minimum ...	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	3
Average ...	1	18	1	19	2	3	1	19	0	56	0	56	3	20*	0	47	1	12	1	23	1	59	1	46	1	31	1	21
Karáchi to Calcutta—																												
Maximum ...	8	17	4	4	8	26	7	53	39	23	3	47	32	24	3	26	4	8	5	20	4	51	8	6	10	50	8	53
Minimum ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average ...	1	26	0	50	1	39	1	44	2	34	1	4	4	23*	0	35	0	42	0	28	0	59	1	0	1	27	1	11
Calcutta to Bombay—																												
Maximum ...	10	23	4	27	10	23	5	44	4	36	4	33	28	40	7	0	8	52	6	28	6	55	9	49	8	59	7	11
Minimum ...	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
Average ...	1	49	1	3	1	44	1	3	1	15	0	58	5	27*	1	34	1	44	1	31	2	3	1	46	1	49	1	30
Bombay to Calcutta—																												
Maximum ...	6	34	4	0	8	44	5	24	5	9	2	7	66	36	4	5	6	1	6	38	4	15	4	43	10	22	5	15
Minimum ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	15	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	16	0	1
Average ...	1	15	0	55	1	50	0	59	0	58	0	43	6	36*	1	5	1	2	1	14	1	9	1	1	1	34	1	6
Calcutta to Madras—																												
Maximum ...	7	27	15	50	10	33	4	40	4	0	3	25	30	12	17	16	10	10	9	21	11	44	6	22	10	55	9	9
Minimum ...	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	3	0	3
Average ...	1	27	1	51	1	45	0	57	0	50	0	53	5	13*	2	6	1	8	1	31	1	27	1	35	1	43	1	24
Madras to Calcutta—																												
Maximum ...	8	5	16	4	8	59	4	50	2	49	3	20	31	30	10	30	5	4	0	1	20	20	6	0	9	47	7	17
Minimum ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Average ...	1	31	1	52	2	2	0	59	0	37	0	40	5	15*	1	33	0	48	1	23	2	9	1	25	1	41	1	21
Bombay to Karáchi—																												
Maximum ...	3	46	5	41	7	31	4	8	7	17	4	11	3	51	2	28	3	39	4	54	4	53	3	17	4	35	...	
Minimum ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	
Average ...	0	40	0	37	0	48	0	48	0	53	0	36	0	29	0	27	0	42	0	41	0	42	0	47	0	40	...	
Karáchi to Bombay—																												
Maximum ...	2	35	6	47	7	55	3	48	26	26	3	49	2	25	2	21	0	53	3	56	5	35	4	42	5	56	...	
Minimum ...	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	...	
Average ...	0	34	0	35	0	50	0	36	0	41	0	27	0	26	0	23	0	23	0	36	0	45	0	4	0	32	...	
Bombay to Madras—																												
Maximum ...	4	19	11	43	5	47	3	9	4	18	4	11	8	0	3	36	3	45	2	19	3	50	6	3	5	0	...	
Minimum ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	...	
Average ...	1	0	1	16	1	12	0	57	0	54	0	48	0	57	0	35	0	23	0	34	0	57	1	6	0	53	...	
Madras to Bombay—																												
Maximum ...	3	23	3	20	4	10	0	6	3	54	1	14	10	17	5	12	5	30	1	56	2	43	3	19	3	45	...	
Minimum ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	...	
Average ...	0	31	0	33	0	35	0	17	0	28	0	18	1	27	0	35	0	22	0	18	0	34	0	40	0	33	...	
Galle to Madras—																												
Maximum ...	10	13	28	41	19	2	8	29	3	40	16	49	23	30	15	40	3	57	6	20	14	10	17	35	14	0	...	
Minimum ...	0	5	0	7	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	5	0	8	0	5	...	
Average ...	1	20	3	30	1	29	1	12	0	56	1	48	2	20	2	12	1	45	1	10	1	42	2	50	1	52	...	

* Cyclone, 15th October.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number and value of messages transferred to and received from Railways during the year ending 31st March 1875.

Names of Railways.	Number and value of messages transferred to Railways. Inland. No.	Railway share of value.		Foreign. No.	Railway share of value.		Total.		Number and value of messages received from Railways. Inland. No.	Government share of value.		Foreign. No.	Government share of value.		Share of other Administrations.		Total.	
East Indian Railway	6,397	7,247	15 5/12	48	108	10 11/16	7,356	10 1/3	8,336	7,555	8 1/3	27	58	9	1,157	14 1/3	8,771	15 2/3
	5,953	5,464	10 5/12	43	105	1 7/12	5,569	12	4,661	3,924	1 7/12	36	76	13 1/3	1,478	11	5,479	10 1/2
Eastern Bengal Railway	840	764	0 2/3	4	3	3	767	3 2/3	719	630	15 1/3	2	2	7	42	..	675	6 1/2
	563	481	13 1/3	1	2	12	484	9 1/3	490	369	11 1/3	...	...	...	..	...	369	11 1/3
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	20	16	8	...	...	...	16	8	22	47	...	...	...	...	..	...	47	...
	15	16	8	...	...	...	16	8	7	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (Punjab Section) ..	1,947	1,762	9 1/3	...	...	...	1,762	9 1/3	2,887	3,491	12 5/12	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	12 5/12
	2,380	2,553	13 1/3	...	...	...	2,553	13 1/3	3,888	3,478	2 1/6	...	...	...	...	...	3,478	2 1/6
Ditto ditto (Sindh Section) ...	812	565	9 1/3	...	...	...	565	9 2/3	797	973	14 2/3	...	...	...	...	...	973	14 2/3
	452	408	13 1/3	...	...	...	408	13 1/3	583	636	14 2/3	...	...	...	...	...	636	14 2/3
Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway	2,119	1,551	4	...	...	...	1,551		1,613	1,209	11 2/3	1	3	3	31	8	1,214	6 1/3
	1,975	1,291	2	...	...	...	1,291	2	1,434	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	5,106	4,330	11 3/4	5	8	9 1/3	4,339	5 1/3	2,784	2,660	5 5/12	2	3	12 1/4	100	6 7/12	2,764	8 7/12
	4,974	3,928	10 1/3	10	24	11	3,953	5 1/3	2,784	2,290	8	7	14	13 1/3	336	7 1/3	2,641	13 1/6
South Indian Railway	2,241	2,051	11 1/4	37	202	7	2,254	2 1/4	2,141	2,187	6 3/4	30	72	12 3/4	1,343	8 1/3	3,603	11 3/4
	1,957	1,710	3 1/3	21	47	9 1/3	1,757	12 2/3	1,524	1,744	2 1/6	27	33	15 1/3	733	11 1/3	2,511	13 1/6
Rajputana State Railway	522	449	14	1	...	8	450	6	698	986	12	...	...	...	...	...	986	12
	216	140	2	...	...	...	140	2	382	504	14	...	...	...	...	...	504	14
Madras Railway	4,198	3,476	4 1/6	19	28	15 1/3	3,505	3 2/3	2,782	2,639	8 1/6	8	18	3	289	14	2,947	9 1/3
	3,348	2,634	6 5/12	9	19	10 1/3	2,654	0 11/12	2,016	2,041	3 1/3	7	25	6	298	8	2,365	1 1/3
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway	958	584	6	1	...	8	584	14	1,417	1,683	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,683	8
	465	365	4	...	...	...	365	4	789	776	2	...	...	...	...	...	776	2
Holkar State Railway	322	163	12	...	...	...	163	12	457	689	5 1/3	...	...	...	...	...	689	5 1/3
	46	24	...	...	...	...	24	...	67	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Northern Bengal State Railway	1,665	1,207	2	...	...	...	1,207	2	2,004	3,577	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,577	8
	50	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	28	61	10	...	...	...	...	...	61	10
Indus Valley State Railway	124	354	6	...	...	...	354	6	88	141	4	...	...	...	...	...	141	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's State Railway	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	20	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot State Railway	27	11	4	...	...	...	11	4	23	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	25	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27,306	24,539	6	115	352	13 11/16	24,892	3 1/3	26,789	28,520	12 1/12	70	158	15	2,965	3 5/12	31,644	14 1/2
	22,394	19,034	6 1/2	84	199	12 7/12	19,234	3 1/3	18,653	16,937	13 1/2	77	151	0 2/3	2,847	6	19,936	3 11/12

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of November 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,905	11,447 13	59	257 10	89	725 2	897	4,928 3	...	...	176	1,043 14	290	536 4	3,416	18,938 14
Received ...	1,512	9,639 5	110	466 14	133	942 15	822	4,384 14	...	...	188	1,160 4	196	412 12	2,961	17,007 0
TOTAL ...	3,417	21,087 2	169	724 8	222	1,668 1	1,719	9,313 1	...	...	364	2,204 2	486	949 0	6,377	35,945 14
TRANSIT.																
East to West	396	2,942 2	1	4 3	1	4 3	551	4,149 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	7,100 2
West to East	423	3,078 0	69	600 10	...	...	429	2,729 2	...	...	...	...	1	11 15	922	6,419 11
West to West	57	392 11	...	...	3	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	60	407 7
East to East	...	.	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	876	6,412 13	70	604 13	4	18 15	980	6,878 12	...	...	...	...	1	11 15	1,931	13,927 4
													GRAND TOTAL...		8,308	49,873 2

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of November 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,512	1,905	3,417	58·67	64·57	61·82
	„ Turkey	110	59	169	4·27	2·00	3·06
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	133	89	222	5·16	3·02	4·02
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	822	897	1,719	31·90	30·41	31·10
	Total ...	2,577	2,950	5,527	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. I of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 9th Jan. 1875.	8th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 9th Jan. 1875.	to 8th Jan. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Feb. 1876	East Indian, Main ...	7,29,136	8,48,471	7,29,136	8,48,471	1,19,335	...
19th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	51,593	47,781	51,593	47,781	...	3,812
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal .	71,390	75,516	71,390	75,516	4,126	...
29th Jan. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhund	59,777	68,872	59,777	68,872	9,095	...
12th Feb. 1876	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,50,567	1,61,936	1,50,567	1,61,936	11,369	...
5th ditto	Madras . .	1,42,436	1,34,031	1,42,436	1,34,031	...	8,405
12th ditto	South Indian .	20,750	39,352	20,750	39,352	18,602	...
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,88,523	4,95,164	5,88,523	4,95,164	...	93,359
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	1,25,218	1,19,709	1,25,218	1,19,709	...	5,509
	TOTAL ..	19,39,390	19,90,832	19,39,390	19,90,832	51,442	...
	State.						
19th Feb. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,003	2,083	2,003	2,083	80	...
19th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,551	2,697	1,551	2,697	1,146	...
19th ditto	Rajpootana ...	27,237	58,396	27,237	58,396	31,159	. .
19th ditto	Holkar ...	4,980	7,381	4,980	7,381	2,401	. .
22nd Jan. 1876	Khamgaon ..	987	708	987	708	...	279
22nd ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,720	1,613	1,720	1,613	...	107
22nd ditto	Wardha Valley ...	955	995	955	995	40	...
22nd ditto	Nizam's ...	10,623	10,159	10,623	10,159	..	464
1st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	. . a	...	...	...	...
29th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	6,775	...	6,775	6,775	...
	TOTAL ...	50,056	90,807	50,056	90,807	40,751	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,89,446	20,81,639	19,89,446	20,81,639	92,193	...

(a) Return not received.

No. II of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th Jan. 1875.	For week ending 15th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 16th Jan. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 15th Jan. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Feb 1876	East Indian, Main ...	5,52,136	6,22,396	12,81,272	14,70,867	1,89,595	.
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	51,037	48,982	1,02,630	96,763	...	5,867
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	46,043	51,090	1,17,433	1,26,606	9,173	...
29th Jan. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhund	50,947	61,270	1,10,724	1,30,142	19,418	...
12th Feb. 1876	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,11,381	1,59,435	2,61,948	3,21,371	59,423	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	96,000	1,08,081	2,38,435	2,42,113	3,678	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	14,715	35,621	35,465	74,974	39,509	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,77,711	4,17,435	10,66,234	9,12,599	..	1,53,635
19th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,03,777	1,17,918	2,28,994	2,37,627	8,633	...
	TOTAL ...	15,03,747	16,22,228	34,43,135	36,13,062	1,69,927	...
	State.						
19th Feb. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,961	1,951	3,964	4,034	70	...
19th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,492	1,690	3,043	4,386	1,343	...
19th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	28,054	41,655	55,292	1,00,051	44,759	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,629	7,168	8,609	14,549	5,940	...
22nd Jan. 1876	Khamgaon ...	996	647	1,983	1,355	...	628
22nd ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,227	1,255	2,947	2,868	...	79
22nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,227	641	2,182	1,636	...	546
22nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,895	8,755	20,518	18,914	...	1,604
1st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	461*a*	... *b*	461*a*	...	...	461
29th ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	...	7,215	...	13,991	13,991	...
	TOTAL ...	48,942	70,977	98,999	1,61,784	62,785	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,52,689	16,93,205	35,42,134	37,74,846	2,32,712	...

(*a*) Receipts from 11th to 16th January 1875. (*b*) Return not received.

No. III of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 23rd Jan. 1875.	For Week ending 22nd Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Jan. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Jan. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Feb. 1876	East Indian, Main ...	5,56,643	6,37,622	18,37,915	21,08,489	2,70,574	.
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	40,254	41,928	1,42,885	1,38,691	...	4,194
12th ditto .	Eastern Bengal ...	55,209	52,382	1,72,642	1,78,988	6,346	...
29th Jan. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhund	50,889	71,581	1,61,613	2,01,723	40,110	...
12th Feb. 1876	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,10,258	1,64,000	3,72,206	4,85,371	1,13,165	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,01,441	1,12,245	3,39,877	3,54,357	14,480	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,586	31,919	51,051	1,06,893	55,842	..
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,28,086	4,55,505	15,94,319	13,68,104	...	2,26,215
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,14,383	1,17,918	3,43,378	3,55,545	12,167	...
	TOTAL ...	15,72,749	16,85,100	50,15,886	52,98,161	2,82,275	...
	State.						
19th Feb. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1,849	2,215	5,813	6,248	435	...
19th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,772	1,402	4,815	5,789	974	...
19th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	27,717	49,728	83,009	1,49,778	66,769	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	4,468	7,611	13,077	22,159	9,082	...
22nd Jan. 1876	Khamgaon ...	1,139	748	3,122	2,103	...	1,019
22nd ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,312	1,130	4,259	3,998	...	261
22nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	938	824	3,120	2,460	...	660
22nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,765	8,161	29,282	27,076	...	2,206
1st ditto ...	Tirhoot .	1,155	... *a*	1,616*b*	...	...	1,616
29th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	6,333	...	20,323	20,323	...
	TOTAL ...	49,115	78,152	1,48,113	2,39,934	91,821	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,21,864	17,63,252	51,63,999	55,38,095	3,74,096	...

(*a*) Return not received. (*b*) Total receipts from 11th to 23rd January 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 40, 41, 44 AND 45 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 22ND JANUARY 1876.

Districts.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.																																	Average wages per month.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ASSAM. Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 to 12 0
Cachar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
Goalpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 to 7 8	7 0 to 8 0	12-0 to 25-0
Kamrup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 25 0
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Lakhimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 to 25-0
RAJPOOTANA. Alwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 to 6 0	8 0 0

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	16 2	17 7	13 3	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	19 4	26 1	22 8	27 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 4	15 8	15 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	25 9	25 7	25 7	27 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	8 1	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	20 2	19 6	20 4	22 0	27 7	27 8	29 6	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	9 0	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 8	13 9	16 0	17 5	16 0	25 7	25 0	27 4	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	11 0	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	14 8	12 9	12 9	15 8	22 1	22 1	21 3	25 4	25 4	29 0
	Bellary ...	13 4	13 4	14 4	...	...	...	10 2	9 6	12 8	13 0	15 4	16 2	20 6	19 6	25 7	22 6	22 6	25 4
	Kurnool ...	14 0	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	14 2	14 5	14 9	15 0	15 4	15 7	21 5	26 0	22 6	17 5	17 5	22 5
	Madras ...	11 0	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 0	11 8	11 8	14 6	21 3	21 3	22 7	17 9	17 9	20 5
	Chingleput ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	17 2	12 8	12 1	18 1	...	..	20 2	...	...	21 1
	North Arcot ...	9 3	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	17 2	12 6	13 2	17 9	21 8	24 6	27 3	21 4	22 8	28 0
	South Arcot ...	9 7	9 7	8 6	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	14 8	14 4	14 0	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	28 5
	Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	13 7	12 0	12 9	...	...	14 6	28 4	25 8	...	...	23 6	28 3
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	9 2	11 9	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 1	14 5	14 5	15 9	16 8	19 6	...	20 3	25 4	22 9
	Madura ...	10 5	10 9	13 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 9	14 3	14 4	15 2	15 6	25 1	25 9	21 1	27 9	30 9	30 9
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	10 5	12 0	12 0	12 1	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	21 0	22 3	22 3
	Coimbatore ...	8 8	10 2	13 1	...	...	...	10 5	11 3	13 0	11 4	12 2	13 9	20 4	23 5	20 4	22 9	17 2	24 3
	Nilgiris ...	8 5	8 5	11 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 8	9 6	10 4	9 6	15 4	13 1	18 5	16 8	13 3	16 8
	Salem ...	10 4	10 4	12 6	...	...	...	11 7	12 4	15 3	13 3	14 1	16 6	22 3	19 1	23 8	23 2	23 2	26 1
	South Canara ...	12 0	11 2	12 9	...	...	...	10 7	11 1	11 6	13 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Malabar ...	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	12 1	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 9	12 5	13 4	18 0	18 9	20 6	8 7	8 7	7 9	11 13	11 13	11 13	20 5	21 4	24 3	16 14	16 11	20 12
	Ahmedabad ...	14 8	15 8	15 0	28 0	22 8	32 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	24 0	24 8
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	12 5	..	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 10	26 10	32 0	20 0	20 0	21 5
	Surat ...	11 14	12 5	14 13	14 1	13 6	8 11	7 6	7 6	9 4	11 14	12 5	11 5	17 6	17 6	19 12	17 6	17 6	21 2
	Broach ...	13 0	12 5	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	16 12	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Kolába ...	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	15 0	15 0	11 6	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	18 4
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 14	15 14	21 0	...	...	..	8 2	8 2	8 7	11 8	11 8	12 10	27 12	27 12	32 5	21 15	21 15	25 2
	Nasik ...	18 10	17 14	15 11	11 1	11 1	8 0	5 15	5 15	6 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	28 0	26 10	25 9	21 3	20 13	28 6
	Ahmednagar ...	17 6	16 10½	18 13¼	...	...	...	9 6	9 15	10 9	9 15½	10 9	11 5½	27 0	31 10	41 0	23 6	24 2	32 14
	Poona ...	13 13	13 13	15 15	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 13	10 7	10 15	11 0	11 10	13 8	21 12	23 15	30 7	18 6	18 6	25 5
	Sholapur ...	17 13	19 8	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 12	14 4	14 4	15 14	24 11	25 9	31 8	25 12	25 12	35 0
	Kaladgi ...	18 2	17 2	24 3	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 14	14 0	14 0	16 3	27 10	26 10	34 13	26 12	25 15	35 10
	Satara ...	13 6	12 0	...	...	...	26 1	10 15	10 15	10 15	12 14	12 14	14 5	19 15	18 10	27 15	16 2	16 13	25 14
	Belgaum ...	16 1	16 3	19 12	..	...	...	14 6	15 0	17 0	15 5	16 0	17 13	21 0	21 2	23 8	23 0	23 14	26 9
	Dharwar ...	21 7	19 4	23 6	...	...	...	14 0	12 2	15 0	19 2	18 4	22 4	27 9	27 0	31 4	28 0	26 11	30 10
	Ratnagiri ...	10 5	10 5	12 15	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	15 1	15 1	15 6	17 8	...	20 0	15 9	15 9	19 8
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	18 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	35 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	27 0
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 5	18 10	16 0	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	..	...	13 0	...	...	29 0	...	...	26 0	. .
	Baroda ...	11 11	11 11	12 2½	18 4	18 4	10 11	8 14	9 7	9 7	11 7	10 14	15 0	20 0	19 8	21 6½	20 14	19 5	21 6½
	Disa ...	17 7	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	34 8	34 9	36 0	38 12
	Nimach ...	15 8	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	7 8	24 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Nasirabad ...	19 0	19 3	17 2¾	29 15	29 1	23 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 15	28 15	22 7½	20 10½	19 11	19 9½
	Rajkot ...	15 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 8	21 8	18 8	29 0	23 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	29 0	23 0
	Karachi ...	13 13	13 10	13 10	26 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	20 0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 12	26 8	26 8	23 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	21 0	21 0	15 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	19 0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	17 0*a*	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	19 8	25 4	24 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 0*b*	20 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	17 8 to 21 0	20 0	13 12 to 17 8	20 0 to 24 0	22 8	18 12 to 20 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	20 0*c*	22 0	16 0	...	26 0	15 0	22 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	..	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0 to 14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly ...	18 0*d* to 19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	19 0	18 8	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	17 8	18 8	15 0	34 0	35 0	18 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	16 8	16 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	15 14	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...*e*	...	0 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 4	16 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	45 12	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	18 12*f*	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	22 0*g*	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	19 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, rice best sort 20 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 23 seers, rice common 24 to 26 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 18-2 to 21-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, rice best sort 22 to 30 seers, rice common 25-8 to 32-8 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

F INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 1st half of February 1876.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugles), Panicum, Selaicum, &c			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
1 48	9	46 9	26 6	33 3	40 0	388 8	597 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
3 35	2	28 3	28 1	29 2	29 2	140 9	140 9	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
4 38	2	41 9	29 4	29 4	33 6	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
3 32	3	38 2	31 6	27 4	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
5 25	5	28 2	26 2	24 4	22 6	79 4	74 5	76 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
0 24	0	27 7	27 5	25 8	26 7	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah ...		
3 22	3	29 1	23 5	23 5	28 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	15 5	Bellary ...		
2 23	2	25 8	27 7	25 5	26 2	221 1	226 0	213 8	16 4	16 4	14 8	Kurnool ...		
6 19	9	25 6	19 0	19 0	21 3	92 9	92 9	91 7	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
2 20	5	24 7	18 7	18 7	20 3	97 2	89 4	97 2	19 4	19 4	18 6	Chingleput ...		
1 23	9	29 1	24 0	25 6	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	17 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
3 22	3	31 8	22 9	22 4	25 6	235 7	235 7	233 3	20 2	19 8	16 6	South Arcot ...		
4 27	2	29 4	24 1	24 5	28 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	17 5	17 5	Tanjore ...		
3 26	2	27 5	24 6	24 6	28 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	14 6	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
0 32	5	31 0	26 7	26 7	30 3	97 2	97 2	126 4	17 3	17 8	17 3	Madura ...		
9 24	7	24 7	17 2	18 7	18 7	66 6	66 6	76 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
0 22	0	25 0	25 5	25 5	27 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 2	12 5	12 5	Coimbatore ...		
1 15	1	17 3	18 3	17 4	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 9	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
5 22	5	28 5	25 8	24 1	29 2	150 7	150 7	126 4	17 7	18 3	16 5	Salem ...		
6 18	5	26 4	16 2	17 2	20 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	South Canara ...		
9 21	9	23 4	21 0	20 2	20 2	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
5 15	5	14 1	20 6	20 14	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	20 8	18 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	20 0	17 12	16 0	106 11	106 11	106 11	17 5	17 12	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 6	13 6	100 3	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	106 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Broach ...		
0 18	0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	71 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	30 6	15 3	15 3	13 10	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	21 9	21 9	17 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	15 7	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
7 10	27 10	31 14	25 9	24 13	19 6	128 0	125 11	128 0	14 3	14 3	17 10	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	28 7	28 7	25 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	13 14	13 14	13 12	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 10	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	14 5	Poona ...		
...	...	...	23 4	23 4	21 0	98 0	98 0	220 0	14 4	13 14	14 8	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	19 8	20 9	23 9	140 0	140 0	60 0	12 12	12 12	12 13	Kaladgi ...		
...	...	...	19 8	17 9	20 12	145 10	145 10	145 10	15 6	15 4	16 6	Satara ...		
4 3	26 8	30 5	19 1	20 12	17 13	160 0	160 0	150 0	17 8	17 0	16 9	Belgaum ...		
0 0	30 0	36 0	20 8	20 0	19 5	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 5	18 0	17 15	Dharwar ...		
5 0	26 0	26 1	16 6	17 12	14 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 4	Ratnagiri ...		
0 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
8 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	...	...	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	14 4	13 12	14 9	91 8	91 8	80 0	14 12	15 3	16 0½	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	12 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	14 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	27 3½	26 14	22 1	100 0	93 12	100 0	48 0	48 0	45 10	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 8	40 0	40 0	45 0	64 0	64 0	42 8	Rajkot ...		
8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	112 0	112 0	128 0	54 8	46 8	54 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Haidarabad ...		
7 0	27 0	27 0	13 4	13 4	20 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	18 0½	25 0¾	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	200 0	230 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	13 5	90 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, rice best sort 11 to 12 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18-4 seers, barley 26-10 seers, rice best sort 8 to 10 seers, rice common 14-8 to 23 seers, bulrush millet 13-5 seers, great millet 13-5 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, and gram 15-8 to 22 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 21 seers, rice common 22-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spic* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	13 0*h*	16 0	13 0	22 8	...	12 4	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maldah ...	20 0	21 0	20 0	45 0	50 0	35 0	22 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	30
	Rajshahye ...	21 0 to 30 0	21 9	18 0 to 18 12	45 0	32 0	...	18 12 to 19 11	20 10 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	22 8 to 25 5	22 8 to 26 4	22 8 to 24 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rungpore ...	20 0*i*	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 6	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bograh ...	19 0	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	12 0	27 0	36 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pubna ...	24 0	26 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpáiguri ...	11 3*k*	13 3	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0*l*	17 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*m*	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ...	... *n*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mymensing ...	14 0*o*	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	13 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	13 0*p*	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noakhally ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	12 4	14 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 5	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	30 0	28 8	19 0	40 0	60 0	30 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	40 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	
	Gya ...	24 0*r*	24 8	16 0	42 0	41 4	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	22 8	22 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	25 0*s*	23 0	19 0	35 0	36 8	22 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	31 8	20 0	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	23 0*t*	23 0	16 0	35 11	35 0	24 0	18 10	18 4	22 0	19 12	20 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	22 0*u*	22 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	23 0	23 8	15 0	45 0	46 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	21 0*v*	22 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	22 12	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	25 2	23 1	19 9	36 7	36 7	21 0	16 8	16 8	12 6	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhaugulpore ...	23 6*w*	20 3	18 5	38 9	37 15	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 7	24 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purneah ...	22 0*x*	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21 0*y*	20 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	40 0	...	20
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	31 8	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooree ...	18 6	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	17 1	30 3	28 14	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore ...	18 0*z*	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	26 0	21 0	16 0	34 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0*aa*	22 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	26 0	26 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga ...	18 0	18 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0*bb*	18 12	12 8	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	16 8	16 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cachar ...	11 2	11 2	8 14	20 0	26 10	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	15 4	15 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	10 0	6 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 4	6 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún ...	19 8	22 0	21 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	28 0	27 0	27
	Saharanpur ...	22 2	23 3	20 8	28 8	29 2	28 0	10 12	11 14	10 12	14 8	15 1	14 0	26 15	25 14	26 15	28 0	29 2	26
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	24 12	20 10	33 0	35 3	30 13	6 9	6 9	6 1	17 10	17 10	14 5	27 8	29 11	24 3	24 3	24 4	22
	Meerut ...	22 7½	23 6½	19 11	31 14	32 14	26 1½	8 5½	7 11½	6 8	18 1	18 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	28 6½	28 3½	21
	Bulandshahr ...	27 0	27 8	22 8	34 0	33 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	18 0	15 8	32 0	30 8	24 0	29 0	30 0	26
	Aligarh ...	27 8	27 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	16 8	35 8	35 0	26 8	35 8	35 0	24
	Kumaun ...	13 0	13 8	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 21-4 to 23-8 seers, rice common 24-6 to 24-12 seers, and gram 17 to 20-8 seers.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 20 seers, rice common 22 to 23-11 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 14 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, lesser millet 14 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 see
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-5 to 13 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13-3 seers.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 seers, barley 30 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 19 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 9 to 26 seers, and gram 10 seers.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 19-2 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 21 seers.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 24 seers.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 15-8 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 23 seers.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 25 to 27 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 33-1 to 35 and gram 27-8 to 33-1 seers.
s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 24 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers,

...dia for the 1st half of February 1876 —continued.

...SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) Panicum, Milaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	16 4	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 6 to 30 0	24 10 to 30 0	16 8 to 18 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	12 0 to 13 8	15 0	12 12	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	18 8	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 3	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	9 6	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	19 0	180 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 11	29 10	30 0	28 9	27 8	25 0	176 0	176 0	280 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
40 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
50 0	39 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	...	38 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	31 5	30 4	22 5	168 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	30 6	26 8	21 7	157 13	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Purneah ...		
...	...	25 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	28 14	30 8	19 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 8	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	31 0	24 0	26 4	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
48 0	50 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
74 0	64 0	64 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	19 0	20 13	13 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills ..		
...	...	...	24 0	27 0	26 4	160 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	29 2	28 0	149 0	129 0	106 0	8 6	8 10	8 10	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	25 5	27 8	24 12	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	26 12	27 13½	24 7½	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Kumaun ...		

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 28 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 17 to 19 seers, lesser millet 21 seers, maize 36 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers.

v In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 19 to 27 seers, lesser millets 24-8 to 50 seers, maize 21 to 45-8 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 34 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, murwa 30 to 32 seers, maize 37 seers and gram 18 to 24 seers.

x In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, rice best sort 22 to 24 seers, rice common 26 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 60 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers.

aa In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 32-8 to 45 seers, and gram 24 to 30 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	16 5	28 2	29 4	22 8	15 3	14 1	11 13	17 7	17 0	13 8	24 12	25 14	17 7	23 10	23 10	19
	Moradabad ...	22 8	22 8	16 9	36 14	35 0	23 2	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 10	20 10	16 9	33 12	33 2	20 15	33 12	30 10	20
	Budaun ...	27 9½	27 0	17 6½	40 13	40 13	21 9½	12 0	7 3	9 9½	20 0	20 0	16 12½	36 0	36 0	21 0	36 0	34 13	18
	Bareilly ...	25 0	25 0	17 8	36 4	35 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	20 0	20 10	16 14	37 8	37 8	21 14	33 12	35 0	20
	Sháhjahánpur ...	32 0	29 8	20 10	51 0	52 0	27 9	8 8	8 8	8 4	25 0	24 0	17 0	44 4	41 4	25 11	43 10	40 2	23
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	22 8	25 0	18 2	40 0	50 0	27 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	18 12	21 4	15 10	30 0	37 8	22 8	30 0	31 4	21
	Muttra ...	24 0	24 12	20 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	30 0	28 8	29
	Agra ...	24 0	23 0	18 13½	32 3	30 8	27 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	31 4	30 4	25 0	32 1	29 8½	23
	Farukhabad ...	28 14	28 3	17 12	42 10	38 8	22 12	7 12	7 12	7 6	22 0	24 12	15 4	38 8	37 2	22 0	41 4	37 2	21
	Mainpuri ...	29 0	27 8	19 0	40 0	36 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	22
	Etáwah ...	27 0	24 8	17 8	30 0	32 0	22 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	19 8	21 0	13 0	37 0	34 0	21 8	41 0	37 0	21
	Etah ...	30 0	29 0	20 0	42 8	40 0	23 8	10 0	8 0	6 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	23 0	35 0	34 0	21
	Jalaun ...	23 8	22 8	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	38 12	37 8	24 0	36 0	34 0	23
	Jhánsi ...	22 1	21 2	19 2	38 0	35 0	26 4	8 11	8 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	33 12	33 8	24 12	34 0	33 8	23
	Lalitpur ...	21 8	21 0	20 4	32 0	35 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	0
	Cawnpore ...	29 8	28 0	19 0	47 8	45 0	23 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	47 8	43 0	24 4	47 8	43 0	24
	Fatehpur ...	28 8	27 0	19 8	41 0	38 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	26 8	26 0	21 8	47 0	41 0	26 0	42 0	40 0	24
	Bánda ...	26 0	25 8	19 8	31 0	31 0	23 8	9 0	9 4	10 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	41 8	40 0	26 0	41 8	40 0	25
	Allahabad ...	26 12	27 0	15 8	34 8	35 4	23 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	21 8	21 0	16 8	36 8	35 8	26 8	36 0	36 8	25
	Hamírpur ...	26 8	25 8	20 0	40 0	35 10	21 0	15 0	13 8	9 8	21 6	22 8	17 0	47 0	42 0	24 12	44 0	41 8	23
	Jaunpur ...	27 8	28 15	19 1	38 11	42 6	26 13	8 7	8 7	7 12	24 0	26 13	20 7	42 6	40 15	25 6	28 4	33 12	22
	Gorakhpur ...	28 14	29 12	19 4	52 8	49 0	24 8	21 0	20 2	15 12	27 2	27 2	21 4	42 0	43 12	24 8	38 8	35 0	21
	Basti ...	30 0	30 0	18 12	45 0	45 0	21 4	13 12	13 12	10 15	21 14	22 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 11	36 2	36 2	22 2	13 5	13 5	11 13	24 6	24 5	19 3	36 2	36 2	23 9	36 2	...	
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	22
	Benares ...	22 13	25 3	16 12	33 11	33 10	21 0	14 2	14 11	8 6	23 12	23 2	16 12	29 6	...	22 1	31 0	29 6	21
	Ghazipur ...	23 3	24 7½	17 6	33 7½	34 12	23 3	8 6	8 6	7 1½	23 3	24 7½	18 0	34 12	34 12	20 9½	32 3	32 3	21
Panjab	Delhi ...	23 8	22 8	21 0	32 8	32 8	28 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	31 0*b*	28 0	28
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	26
	Karnál ...	23 0	24 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	33 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25
	Hissár ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak ...	22 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	25
	Sirsa ...	20 8	22 0	22 0	40 0*a*	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	15 8	49 0	55 0	30 0	40 8	42 0	28
	Umballa ...	20 0	22 4	22 0	28 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	28 0*a*	32 0	30 0	25 0*a*	28 0	28
	Ludhiána ...	19 8	20 8	24 8	35 8	34 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	32 0	33 0	29 8	34 0	34 0	26
	Simlá ...	16 8	19 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	19
	Jullundur ...	19 8	20 0	23 8	32 0*a*	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 8	32 0	28 0*b*	24 0	22
	Hushiárpúr ...	20 0	21 0	24 0	32 0*a*	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	20
	Kángra ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amritsar ...	19 8	19 8	22 13	31 8	31 0	32 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 8	24 8	24 8	28 8	26 8*a*	32 8	24
	Siálkot ...	21 0	21 1	21 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	28
	Gurdáspúr ...	19 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Lahore ...	20 0	19 8	21 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26
	Ferozepore ...	21 0	21 8	23 12	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	29 0	34 0	32 0	28
	Gujránwála ...	21 8	21 8	21 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	41 0	40 0	30 0	37 0*a*	40 0	33
	Jhelum ...	28 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	37
	Gujrát ...	24 8	24 0	26 0	40 0*b*	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	37 0	35 0	35
	Shahpúr ...	27 0	27 0	28 0	38 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	12 0	40 0*b*	36 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	36
	Mooltan ...	19 0	18 8	18 12	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	26 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	27
	Jhang ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	26
	Montgomery ...	20 0	19 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	29 0	27 0	...	26 0	25 0	
	Muzaffargarh ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0*b*	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	28
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	36 4	36 4	31 4	47 8	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	43 12	43 12	43
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	20 0	21 14	26 14	28 4	37 8	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	20 0	28 12	27 8	37 8	27 8	26 4	32
	Bannú ...	41 4	42 8	41 4	61 4	62 8	68 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	62 8	62 8	55 0	52 8	50 0	50
	Peshawar ...	20 2	21 2	22 6	26 10	29 14	29 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	14 5	25 6	24 11	24 11	29 14	29 14	29
	Kohát ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Huzará ...	23 0	24 0	24 0	32 0*b*	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	17 0	30*a*0*	40 13*	31 0*	32 0*a*	36 0	34
Oudh	Lucknow ...	34 0	30 8	19 12	44 2	42 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	47 8	45 0	26 0	42 8	42 8	24
	Unao ...	27 0	28 12	19 0	47 0	43 0	23 8	8 0	8 9	8 0	25 0	24 12	18 0	43 0	44 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	23
	Bára Banki ...	30 8	29 8	19 4	40 0	38 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	17 0	52 0	45 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22
	Sítápur ...	37 0	37 0	22 8	...	60 0	27 6	9 8	10 0	7 8	25 0	26 0	15 6	57 8	53 12	30 8	49 8	47 14	26
	Hardui ...	30 7	30 7	19 11	49 0	49 0	25 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	18 5	46 14	45 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	23
	Kheri ...	32 8	37 0	23 8	58 0	58 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	55 0	69 0	34 8	40 0	...	27
	Fyzabad ...	28 4	29 0	18 11	48 12	46 4	26 14	16 0	16 0	11 2	24 8	25 0	19 7	48 12	46 4	27 15	30 0	31 12	18
	Bharaich ...	36 0	36 0	21 0	64 0	60 0	27 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	62 0	60 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	
	Gonda ...	30 5	30 13	22 15	44 0	44 0	28 14	26 0	26 0	21 2	26 8	26 8	21 8	57 0	53 0	30 6	31 0	30 0	22
	Rái Bareli ...	31 4	31 0	21 12	42 8	42 8	25 0	29 0	28 0	21 4	31 0	30 0	22 0	57 8	52 8	27 8	44 0	44 0	27
	Sultánpur ...	31 0	30 0	20 8	46 0	46 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	46 0	46 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	27
	Pratábgarh ...	30 0	29 8	20 9	47 8	45 0	29 9	24 8	24 8	23 9	31 8	31 8	24 9	45 11	46 10	30 9	41 2	41 2	29

dia for the 1st half of February 1876 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets. (Kavaru, Cheena, Cornloo, Nurhwa, Nugleel, Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	19 2	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	30 0	21 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	33 6½	37 3	21 14	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	34 1	33 12	20 0	125 0	118 12	150 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	22 0	157 0	160 0	152 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	28 12	20 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	30 15	28 11	27 10½	70 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Agra ...		
...	...	...	41 4	36 7	21 4	165 0	165 0	158 2	9 4	8 14	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	29 13	25 2	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	32 0	28 4	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	41 0	36 12	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 0	8 12	Futehpur ...		
...	...	...	40 0	33 0	26 8	163 0	163 0	171 4	11 4	11 0	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 4	23 8	165 0	170 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	39 8	35 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	39 8	39 8	26 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	38 8	36 12	17 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	18 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	7 8	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	28 13	27 5	20 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 5	6 13	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	33 7½	33 7½	20 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6½	7 6½	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Delhi *b* ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgaon ...		
...	...	...	31 8	33 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hissár ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	43 0	45 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	Sirsa *a* ...		
...	...	...	30 4	32 8	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *a* ...		
...	...	...	31 8	33 0	32 8	85 0	85 0	85 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 4	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	32 8	120 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Jullundur *b* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 8	28 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *a* ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	31 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *a* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		*References.*
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Lahore ...		*a.* Barley, bájra, jowár, and Indian corn rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 8	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore ...		*b.* Barley, bájra, and jowár falling
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi *a* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *b* ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *b* ...		
...	...	...	42 0	43 12	48 8	100 0	112 0	112 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	26 14	27 8	32 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	34 12	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ..		
...	...	...	46 4	45 0	56 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	22 12	24 11	29 14	104 0	104 0	117 0	36 6	50 14	55 14	Peshawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	No return received			Kohát ...		
..	...	...	20 8	20 4	20 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *a*, *b*		* Maize or Indian corn.
2 4	52 0	28 0	41 4	40 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Juar (small.)
4 0	45 0	...	38 8	36 8	23 4	120 0	150 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Unáo ...		Choti Juar.
4 0	55 0	34 0	44 0	44 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki ..		Kodon
...	...	37 12	45 12	47 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Sitápur ...		
0 10	50 10	30 0	44 0	38 8	20 12	232 8	197 8	192 8	8 7	7 9	7 12	Hardui ..		Lubiah.
0 0	31 8	50 0	37 0	38 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ..		Murwa.
7 8	46 4	26 0	41 4	40 9	23 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad ...		Ditto.
0 0	80 0	52 0	50 0	49 0	21 0	240 0	220 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodon.
4 0	49 0	38 12	43 14	42 15	24 4	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		Kodon, murwa, lahra.
8 8	57 8	44 0	41 8	42 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		Murwa, kodon.
6 0	56 0	42 0	46 0	44 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
4 10	54 11	36 2	41 5	29 8	29 1	193 5	113 5.	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Pratábgarh ...		Paddy.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spec.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort-
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 8	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	16 12	16 8	16 8	37 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	30 0	30 0	56 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	
	Chanda ...	26 2	21 0	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 4	17 1	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	
	Wardha ...	24 3	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 12	9 0	13 7	13 0	12 0	40 0	41 4	55 0	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore ...	29 8	28 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	43 0	42 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	24
	Saugor ...	20 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	30 0	24 0	24 0	
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	16 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	
	Seoni ...	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	
	Betul ...	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	
	Chindwara ...	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	18 4	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 6	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	26 0	28 0	...	21 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28
	Nimar ...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	26 4	26 4	
	Raipur ...	60 0	58 0	48 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	21 4	36 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur ...	35 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur ...	64 0	72 0	32 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	38 0	64 0	64 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper Godavery ...	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	24 0	23 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	52 0	26 0	26 0	26
	Akola ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	24 0	21 0	20
	Elichpur ..	24 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	44 0	26 0	26 0	32
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	34
	Woon ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	44 0	41 0	56 0	13 0	12 0	7
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	36 0	45
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore, Wholesale	11 0	10 7	14 5	11 7	11 7	12 2	9 7	10 5	10 7	10 7	11 7	15 7	25 0	25 5	25 0	...	...	
	Bangalore, Retail ...	10 5	10 2	14 0	11 2	11 2	11 7	9 2	10 0	10 2	10 2	11 2	15 2	24 0	24 5	24 0	...	...	
	Kolar ... Wholesale	...	...	...	10 3	10 1	9 6	13 1	12 4	17 4	12 4	13 1	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kolar ... Retail ...	...	...	...	10 1	9 9	9 4	12 9	12 2	17 2	12 2	12 9	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tumkur ... Wholesale	11 5	11 5	12 5	11 5	11 5	12 5	10 5	10 5	17 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	
	Tumkur ... Retail ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	
	Mysore ... Wholesale	11 6	8 3	11 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	13 1	10 4	10 4	13 7	18 1	17 7	34 5	..	...	
	Mysore ... Retail ..	11 4	8 1	11 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	12 5	10 2	10 2	13 5	17 7	17 3	33 5	...	...	
	Hassan ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... Retail ..	9 5	8 7	11 0	10 5	9 2	11 5	11 5	12 0	15 7	12 0	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... Retail ..	11 5	10 5	16 0	12 5	11 5	14 0	11 5	10 5	18 0	15 5	15 5	20 0	23 0	23 0	40 0	...	...	
	Kadur ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur ... Retail .	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	12 6	12 5	22 0	13 2	13 8	19 2	10 8	11 1	18 4	12 0	12 1	20 8	24 6	24 4	41 6	24 0	23 6	32
	Chitaldroog Retail	12 0	12 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	28
	Coorg ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8 8	8 6	8 4	9 6	9 4	8 5	9 7	10 1	11 3	14 4	13 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kishengurh ..																		
	Alwar ..	21 8	21 0	22 4	33 8	34 0	33 0	7 12	7 12	6 10	12 0	10 8	10 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	31
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 4	22 8	20 0	34 4	34 0	31 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	29 8	27 0	27
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 10	20 0	30 0	31 4	31 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	16 0	16 4	12 8	32 8	32 12	31 10	26 4	26 4	28
	Ajmir ...	17 0	16 12	15 14	26 10	27 8	22 12	7 8	7 8	5 0	12 8	12 13	9 8	26 5	26 8	20 8	21 6	21 13	20
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpura ...	20 0	19 8	16 8	38 0	36 0	29 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	32 0	30 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	29
	Sirohi ...	19 0	19 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	30 0	37
	Aboo ...	16 12	17 0	17 0	31 4	31 0	20 10	5 10	5 8	5 10	7 7	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	26 10	28 0	25
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	22 0	22 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar ...	16 6	16 7	11 14	21 14	21 14	20 5	10 3	10 3	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar ...	16 0	16 1	...	28 12	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	30 0	30 0	...	25 8	25 0	
	Bikaneer ...	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhalawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 12	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 12	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	22
	Gwalior ...	17 9	17 1	14 13	...	16 0	20 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	8 4	26 8	25 9	18 15	25 0	24 7	18
	Goona ...	18 8	19 0	20 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	22
	Ruthim ...	16 0	15 12	13 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	10 0	18 12	16 12	13 12	26 0	24 0	21 0	19 8	19 4	17
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	32 0	28 0	23 0	36 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	35 8	2

dia for the 1st half of February 1876—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Wheat. | Millets, Ragi, Kh. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Bars, Cheena, Coraloo, Harkus, Nurleo) Panicum Miliaceum, &c. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1875-76 and of the four previous years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO FEBRUARY.														
		1871 72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	76,61,660	23,60,125	1,00,21,785	75,02,090	25,94,521	1,00,96,611	71,38,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,715	19,39,512	1,00,26,227
	Nett ...	...	...	99,35,574	...	...	99,93,714	...	...	91,26,864	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,052	19,11,927	99,65,979
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	52,72,262	3,82,581	56,54,843	49,86,230	3,12,527	52,98,757	54,35,607	3,31,711	57,67,318	54,11,439	4,23,371	58,34,810	55,83,432	3,54,888	59,38,320
	Nett ...	...	...	53,58,205	...	...	48,32,222	...	...	54,11,297	...	...	54,63,123	55,76,470	3,47,924	59,24,391
SIND ...	Gross ...	2,31,227	2,04,735	4,35,962	2,15,214	1,85,369	4,00,583	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,838	1,18,417	3,45,255
	Nett ...	...	...	4,34,265	...	...	3,97,497	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,752	1,14,735	3,32,487
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	14,90,989	11,53,557	26,44,546	14,62,659	9,18,438	23,81,097	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,38,048	8,54,021	24,92,069
	Nett ...	...	...	25,97,973	...	...	23,44,060	...	...	27,41,543	...	...	25,72,575	16,10,164	8,48,392	24,58,556
B. BURMA	Gross ...	5,63,365	17,84,807	23,48,172	7,59,892	28,69,104	36,28,996	7,92,899	22,99,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,41,949	26,82,481	35,24,430
	Nett ...	...	...	23,39,923	...	...	35,87,355	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,33,597	25,84,357	34,17,954
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,52,19,503	58,85,805	2,11,05,308	1,49,26,085	68,79,959	2,18,06,044	1,51,71,864	60,14,940	2,11,86,804	1,62,99,778	50,73,348	2,13,73,126	1,63,76,982	59,49,319	2,23,26,301
	NETT ...	...	...	2,06,65,940	...	...	2,11,54,848	...	...	2,06,21,324	...	...	2,07,65,934	1,62,92,035	58,07,335	2,20,99,370

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on imports and exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months *April* to *January* only.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOLING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES DURING THE HOT SEASON.

Nos. 665—71 R., dated Fort William, March 6, 1876.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 497-510 G—R, dated the 6th March 1874.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, No. 2726, dated the 18th December 1875, forwarding a Report by the Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, on the trial made with punkahs in the upper class carriages of the line during the hot season of 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—The importance of devising some means for alleviating the discomfort attendant on Railway travelling during the hot season in certain parts of India has been for a long time felt, and various experiments have from time to time been made on different Railways with this object. The letter from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, now read, gives an account of experiments made on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, with a punkah invented by Mr. Cooke, Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway.

The views expressed by passengers of the use of Mr. Cooke's punkah are encouraging, but as yet the apparatus has only been applied to 1st class carriages. Full details of the cost of working this punkah, compared with the number of passengers carried, have not been furnished, but from statistical information of the average filling of carriage stock on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and other lines in India, it is probable that the expense of working would not exceed per unit passenger mile for 1st class $\frac{1}{3}$rd of a pie, for 2nd class $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pie, and for 3rd class $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pie. Traffic statistics on the Railways in India show a very material decrease in the number of travellers during the hot months, and it is evident that means to avert the discouraging influence of the heat against travelling should be sought not only as a matter of humanity, but also in the interest of the Railways.

RESOLUTION.—The Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, should be directed to request a continuance of the experiment made with Mr. Cooke's punkahs during the coming hot season on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and that their application be extended to the carriages of the lower class; careful accounts of expense incurred being kept in order to determine the cost per unit passenger mile.

The Director of State Railways should be instructed to organize similar trials on State lines, and the attention of all Railway Managers should be directed to the subject.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information; also to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for communication to the several Railway Companies and for reports of the action taken by each; also to the Director of State Railways for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. DRUMMOND, Colonel, R. E.,

Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MARCH 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, where prospects continue unchanged. There has been a general and beneficial fall in Sind, but none elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency: the harvest is progressing. In Berar and the Central Provinces the *rabi* cuttings continue; the outturn is expected to be good. In Bengal there has been general rain in the Eastern and South Central Districts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Balasore and parts of Chota Nagpore; none in Behar: the rain has facilitated ploughing for the cultivation of early rice. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces except in Kumaon; in Rohilkhand the crops are reported to promise badly; elsewhere prospects are good. None has fallen in Oudh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there has been more or less rain in all districts except Delhi, Hissar and Umballa; in these it is badly wanted. In Assam there have been good falls, and prospects are good. From Rajputana a slight fall is reported from Bhurtpore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 9th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; cotton harvested; outturn about half; markets well supplied; cholera 95 seizures, 34 deaths; small-pox and fever in 5 taluks; mild epizoötic aphtha continues; dry fodder being used.
Kurnool („ 8th)	*Nil*	Season generally good; cotton being gathered; other dry crops almost harvested; pasture and water sufficient; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera in Pattikonda, Cumbum, and Koilkuntla; fever prevalent; cattle disease in 4 taluks.
Tanjore („ 9th)	*Nil*	Rivers almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops withering in several localities; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 255 seizures, 161 deaths; small-pox in some parts; cattle disease in many places, some loss; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly („ 8th)	*Nil*	Water supply scanty; condition of crops anything but good; outturn below average; markets well supplied; prices generally steady, slightly risen in Kulitallai; cholera prevailing in all taluks, 211 seizures, 107 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle; pasture scarce.
Malabar („ 9th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 370 seizures, 297 deaths; small-pox prevalent, especially in North Malabar; cattle disease slight in Wynaad and Walluvanad. *General Remarks.*—General prospects same as last week.
Bombay— (March 9th)		
Sind. (March 8th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Rain in Kohistan, Dádú and Kotri; severe dust-storms in Kurrachee on Saturday evening; weather cloudy; rain expected; *rabi* being harvested; crops in five talukas attacked by insects, in four by blight.
Shikarpur ...	...	Rain general on 3rd and 4th.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* commenced; weather cloudy; rain threatening; cattle disease in Badin taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	0·26	Rain beneficial; oil-seed crops ripening, quality fair; market active.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera disappearing from Dhandhuka and is decreasing in Viramgám.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops mostly harvested.
Surat ...	...	Eleven fatal cholera cases in the city.
Broach ...	...	In Jambusar cotton pods slightly damaged owing to unseasonable rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; export of full-pressed cotton bales from Jalgaon, from 1st November 1875 to 29th February 1876, 24,842 bales, rate 40; fever in Pimpalner and Chopra talukas.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* crops middling; reaping progressing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; prospects fair; small-pox in town of Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	*Rabi* crops nearly harvested; weather continues hot; small-pox prevails; public health generally good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Cattle disease in Málsiras; health good.
Satara ...	...	No change in the state of crops; cattle disease slightly prevalent in Pátan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Mar. 8th)	...	Cholera prevails slightly throughout the district; prospects of cotton indifferent.
Dharwar ...	...	Cotton picking progressing; fever continues in 7 talukas, causing mortality; cholera in 9, and cattle disease in almost every taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation favourable; cholera continues above Ghát.
Kaladgi ...	...	*Rabi* nearly reaped; cotton picking progressing; 10 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Health generally good; cholera in Morvi taluka, 243 cases, 74 deaths; in Rajkot 5 cases, 3 deaths.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather warm; cotton ginning commenced; 20 cholera cases, 7 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	Picking of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—General fall of rain in Sind; harvest progressing generally; cholera in Rájkot, Wadhwán, Surat and Southern Mahratta Country; small-pox in Bombay, Tanna and Poona.
Bengal—(Mar. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	·30	Weather cloudy, with fogs; rain in parts of the district; small-pox prevalent in the town.
Noakhally ...	1·2	Weather unsettled, generally cloudy or foggy; there was a good shower on the 24th ultimo, with rather a high wind and hailstorms; slight rain on the 29th of February and 1st March; wind variable; pulses, chillies, linseed, and *sessamum* are progressing favourably; a few severe cases of small-pox reported from Begumgunge and Luckipore, and of cholera from Hatra and Bamni.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·97	Weather cool; some showers of rain on the 24th and 25th instant. The hill people are busily engaged in joom-cutting.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·27	Weather cloudy; hot in the middle of the day, cool at mornings and nights; *boro* paddy promises well; preparations are being made for sowing *shaita* paddy.
Backergunge ...	·18	Plenty of rain at the head-quarter sub-division, and a fair amount in Perozepore; but rain is still much wanted in the Patnakhally and Dowlutkhan sub-divisions; prospects of the crops are fair, but barely an average.
Furreedpore ...	·59	Weather unsettled since 1st instant, with frequent thunderstorms from north-west; the rain will do much good and enable ploughing to go on.
Dacca ...	1·98	Weather cool for the season; rain is general; crops are good; the rain has not done particular good to any standing crop, but has allowed ploughing.
Mymensing ...	0·70	Weather is unsettled; a decided improvement in the prospects of the *boro* crop in consequence of the rainfall.
Tipperah ...	1·48	Good showers of rain; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; ploughing has commenced for the rice crops.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·47	Weather cloudy with occasional rain; cold-weather crops are nearly off the ground; the rain will enable cultivators to prepare the ground for the spring sowings; cholera and fever have much abated.
Jessore ...	·89	Changeable wind from all parts of the compass, and some smart showers; the rain has done good to the spring rice, and made the ground for the early rice fit for ploughing, in which the ryots are consequently busily engaged.
Nuddea ...	0·72	There has been general rain; the rain will do some harm to ripe crops on the ground or just cut, but it will be of great service in enabling the cultivators to prepare their land for the early rice.
Moorshedabad ...	1·60	Weather cloudy; heavy showers, temperature close and warm; crops are fair; *boro dhan* promising; a good outturn is expected of the *rabi* crops, peas, lentils, linseed and gram, which are being cut; the heavy showers have damaged the mangoe blossoms and slightly the wheat and barley; some cases of cholera reported from Rampore Haut.
Pubna ...	1·38	Weather cloudy and rainy; there have been good showers during the week, which it is hoped will prove very beneficial to the crops; general health of the district is good. No case of cholera reported since the last return.
Rajshahye ...	0·7	Very slight rain on the 3rd at head quarters and at Godagari, and in the Nattore sub-division; there is no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the rain that has fallen has been quite insufficient to do any good, and much more is urgently required; the general health is good, excepting a few cases of small-pox.
Bogra ...	...	A few drops of rain fell at the Sadr station, but not appreciable by the rain gauge; weather was stormy with a little rain, which was in places actually not less than half an inch which the rain gauge should indicate; the lands are now being broken up with a view to sowing at the commencement of the rains; the rain, however small, has been exceedingly beneficial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Maldah ...	0·06	Slight rain fell on this day at the Sadr station, but how far in the interior is not yet reported; heat is increasing in the day time, but the early morning continues cool; *sarsa* and rye being cut in thana Nawabgung; the sowing of the *bhadoi* (*joli*) has commenced in the thana Gorgoriba; *rabi* is still suffering from want of rain; a quarter of the expected outturn of the *rabi* crops in thana Gomastapore has been lost from drought; no failure is yet reported from other thanas, but more rain is wanted.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy; a few drops of rain fell in the station on the morning of the 2nd and 3rd instant; *rabi* crops on the whole are good; tobacco is a 16-anna crop, sugarcane 8 to 10 annas, and mustard 8 annas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Rain threatening, but none has yet fallen; ploughing for *aus* rice is general; tobacco is promising; wheat and pulse damaged for want of rain.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather is somewhat warmer than last week; the prospects of the crops continue unfavourable owing to want of rain; health of the district is good.
Jalpaiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather very pleasant, but in the early part of the week the afternoons were getting rather warm; Friday was cloudy, and apparently there was a storm, and rain must have fallen in the Bhootan Hills; this has cleared the air in Jalpaiguri greatly; tobacco crop is not as good as usual; *bhadoi* sowing will shortly begin, rain is greatly needed.
Darjeeling ...	0·17	The cold weather has continued longer than usual; the March winds are setting in. On the 3rd there was a sprinkling of rain with high wind and mist, threatening more rain; the sowing throughout the district is progressing favourably; a little more rain would be beneficial, and by the appearance of the sky it may be expected soon.
Midnapore ...	0·90	Weather warm and cloudy; rain has been of much service; prospects of the crops are favourable.
Howrah ...	3·03	Heavy rain with severe thunder-storms early in the week; there are no crops to be now influenced by the weather.
Hooghly ...	1·47	Weather cloudy; drizzling rain on the 1st, and copious shower on the night of the 2nd; sugarcane cuttings still being planted out; rain of 2nd instant general, and most beneficial to young sugarcane, mangoes, cucumbers, water-melons, &c.; ploughings of paddy lands greatly facilitated; slight damage caused to the potatoes and *rabi* crops, which are still on the ground; potatoes and sugarcane still being gathered; *rabi* almost over, except wheat; green food abundant, except brinjals; *sakarkand* harvest is over.
Burdwan ...	1 66	Rainfall at Culna 0·59, at Cutwa 0·76, at Bood-Bood 0·83, at Raneegunge 0·95, at Jehanabad 2·98; the late rain has done good to crops still in the field; ploughing has commenced; cholera is reported in Bood-Bood and Jehanabad.
Bankoorah ...	0 12	Silght rain in different parts of the district, also fog; some injury has been done to the mangoe blossoms by the rain and fog; nothing else worthy of notice; a few cases of cholera reported.
Beerbhoom ...	0·02	Slight showers in places; a few drops at the Sadr station; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; rain is still wanted.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·15	On Thursday there was a good shower of rain close to Dumka, and a little rain in Dumka; the rain was only enough to cool the air and freshen a little indigo; there is no *rabi* that could profit by it, and it was not enough for early ploughing.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather; wind veering from east to west; crops ripening fast; harvesting will be general in a fortnight or three weeks; prices show no tendency to rise; new wheat is expected to sell at about a rupee a maund in Soopool sub-division; general condition of the people is very good; some of the lowest classes are naturally badly off; general health is very good; small-pox in Bhagalpur town, but not many cases.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; the harvest has commenced in some parts and crops are being cut, without a drop of rain having fallen on them since the day they were planted; the Jamooe sub-divisional officer reports an 8-anna *rabi* crop is being cut, but in the Sadr and Begooserai sub-divisions nearly an average crop is expected; food is remarkably cheap—cheaper, it is alleged, than it has been for years; this is accounted for by the fact that a recent good harvest in Lower Bengal has caused very little exportation from Behar..
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with variable winds; the country is very dry, but the *rabi* crops on the low grounds near the Ganges and Koosi rivers are fair; in the north, where, however, *rabi* is not much grown, there has been a failure; only about a 3-anna or 4-anna crop will be gathered; prices inclined to fall.
Durbungah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy on the 29th February and 2nd instant; Tajpore sub-division—the early *rabi* sowings are being harvested; tobacco has nearly all been gathered. Madhoobunnee sub-division—no change in the prospects of crops; *rohur* is being cut; price of rice in Madhoobunnee bazar has slightly risen during the week; in Khijouli prices have slightly fallen; in other places they are stationary. Durbungah head-quarters—no particular change in the prospects of crops; importation is going on on a large scale.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	The weather has been alternately bright and cloudy during the week; on the 4th instant it was clear and warm with strong west wind; the cutting of the *rabi* crops is progressing; prices remain easy.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; sky clear, with fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday mornings; west wind prevailing; no change in the state and prospects of the crops to report; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; a fair outturn is expected; indigo is being sown; opium is being collected; there were a few drops of rain on Wednesday night; prices favourable; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	There has been no rain as yet any where throughout the district, though the weather has been cloudy during the past week, and the clouds continue to increase; there will probably be a short *rabi* crop in the south-east of the district and no rain which now falls can do much to benefit the growing crops; in the north and west of the district, where the land has been irrigated, and the rainfall more copious than in the east, the prospects of the crops are excellent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	A few drops of rain have fallen in the last week, but not sufficient to lay the dust or to be measured; rain now would do more harm than good, as all the grain that has not been already collected in the threshing floors is being cut; a good deal of small-pox prevails throughout the district.
Gya ...	...	Weather very dry in the Sadr station, save a very slight shower for a few minutes one night; cloudy, and appearance of rain in the north and east; state and prospects of the crops are, as before, very fair, but short of good; poppy slightly impoverished in the north and west; public health is very good.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather clear and hot during the day; gram and wheat being gathered, a good crop; poppy promises to turn out a very good crop; small-pox has appeared in five or six villages in the Bhubooah sub-division.
Hazareebagh ...	·02	Weather still variable but seasonable; rain fallen, inappreciable; prospects of the crops remain unaltered; foot-and-mouth disease diminishing.
Lohardugga ...	...	A slight shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning; weather cooler since; the *rabi* crop has suffered in the Palamow sub-division, and in a part of the Sadr division also; a slight shower of rain fell on Thursday evening, but too slight to admit of registration; the general health of the district continues good; a few cases of small-pox and cholera reported from Palamow sub-division.
Maunbhoom ...	0·15	Weather seasonable; nothing fresh to report about the crops; there was a shower of rain and some heavy mists lately; more rain will be required before ploughing will commence.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	A shower of rain on the night of the 2nd instant, which has made the weather seasonable again; no crops to report about; no further reports of cholera.
Balasore ...	0·56	Throughout the week the sky has been clouded; rain has threatened almost daily without falling; the early ploughing is still delayed for want of rain; cholera and small-pox are still rather frequent and fatal; it is to be feared that cholera is increasing.
Cuttack ...	...	Weather is still dry and hot; a few drops of rain fell on Friday, but not enough to register; rain is now required for the early ploughing; winter crops all harvested; sugarcane, castor-seed, and cotton getting on well from artificial irrigation; public health is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot, except in the morning; cloudy at intervals; the *dalwa* paddy is generally progressing well, but in few places requires a shower of rain; the state of the other crops is generally good.
		General Remarks.—More or less rainfall is reported from almost all parts of Bengal except the Behar division. The rain has been beneficial to crops which are still on the ground, but it has slightly damaged the *rabi* and other crops which are being harvested. The rain has facilitated ploughing, and fields are being prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 6th)	...	Harvest prospects good.
Jhansi („ 9th)	...	No change.
Agra („ 8th)	...	Cloudy and threatening rain.
Meerut („ 8th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ 8th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops looking very bad.
Almora („ 7th)	...	Weather showery, but very little rain.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Mar. 8th)	*Nil*	Crops average; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects depressed owing to drought; health good.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Ditto ditto ditto.
Jullundur „	1·2	Harvest prospects fair; health good.
Lahore „	·4 on the 5th inst.	A good fall of rain yesterday; crops good; some small-pox in city, otherwise health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Mooltan (Mar. 8th)	...	A drizzle; rain wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	·3	Health and crops good.
Rawalpindi „	1·	Harvest prospects favourable; health good.
Peshâwar „	·7	Harvest prospects good; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall past week very beneficial to crops, but rain badly wanted in southern districts. Health of province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 8th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; agricultural prospects favourable and public health good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 4th)	...	*Rabi* cutting; health good; prices fallen.
Sambalpur ...	...	Harvest over; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Prospects excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chánda (Mar. 5th)	...	*Rabi* doing well; fever prevalent.
Chhindwára ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul (Mar. 6th)	...	Hot; *rabi* good; reaping continues; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât ...	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (Mar. 7th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Nagpur („ 8th)	...	*Rabi* cutting; cattle disease continues; prices risen.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* cutting completed.
Nimár ...	...	Cattle disease continues; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad ..	...	*Rabi* promises fair; prices risen.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; harvest promising well.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cool; rabi harvesting continues.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; prices risen.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; health good; prices rising.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects continue good; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest good; reaping continues.
British Burma—	...	No report received.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 9th) ...	·99	Mornings clear and cool; rain-storms on nights of 3rd, 4th, and 5th; days warm; state of crops and tea is same as before.
Sylhet	3·39	*Aus* cultivation progressing; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Mar. 9th)	...	*Rabi* cutting continues; expected outturn good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects of season not improved; scarcity of water and fodder for cattle serious in parts, but prices stationary and markets generally well supplied; health generally good.
Rajputana—		
Jeypore (Mar. 9th)	...	Crops ripening hopefully; public health good.
Ajmere („)	*Nil*	Weather warmer and cloudy; winds; crops not affected; health generally good.
Bhurtpore („)	Slight rain on the 4th.	No change.
Central India—	...	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 29th February 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna Bahádur.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur. He said, the Council would remember that at the last meeting a particular point was referred back to the Select Committee, namely, the point relating to the determination of certain rules which were to be set forth by the local authorities on matters in accordance with the objects of the Act. The Committee had considered the question relating to the rules, and now proposed to make the point somewhat more definite and distinct than it was before. It proposed that the Manager should determine, not only the amount due of the debt, but also the interest due in respect thereof at the date of determination. Moreover, with a view to uniformity,—for there were other Acts of the same nature in other provinces of India,—the Committee proposed that the rules, instead of being made by the local authorities, should be made by the Local Government itself, and that the approval of these rules should be vested in the Government of India. It was considered that, inasmuch as these rules when framed would have the effect of law, the same authority which sanctioned the Act, should sanction also these rules. The Committee had also enumerated the principal subjects in regard to which rules were to be made, namely, security from subordinate officers, notices, procedure, precedence of debts and allowance of interest.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT EXTENSION BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA said that, with regard to the broad features of the Act which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor asked for leave to extend to the Bengal Presidency, he had no objections to offer, and he fully agreed with His Honour that the criminal tribes of Bengal should be placed under the same sort of surveillance to which they were subjected in the North-Western Provinces. But he must draw His Excellency the President's attention to the wording of section 21 of the Act, requiring the owners or occupiers of the land on which any

persons belonging to a criminal tribe might reside, to give information to the nearest police-station of their stay and departure from their haunts. His Excellency was well aware that the zamíndárs of Bengal generally did not reside on their estates, which were often situated at a great distance from their dwelling-places, and they could not be expected to have any personal knowledge of the movements of these persons. The zamíndárs would be liable to be punished, under section 22 of the Act, on failing to give the information to the police officers. If this section were applied to the absentee zamíndárs of these provinces, it would be a measure outraging the principles of equity and justice, and would be liable to abuse in its operation. He must, therefore, ask His Excellency to expunge the words from the section, so far as it related to the zamíndárs, before the Act was extended to these provinces.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT explained that the Hon'ble Member would have an opportunity of discussing that point at the next meeting of the Council, or whenever the motion for the consideration and passing of the Bill was made. At present there was no motion before the Council.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools be taken into consideration. He said that at their last meeting he had mentioned one of the principal alterations which the Select Committee had made in the Bill. He referred to the removal of the section which formed section 8 of the original Bill, and which provided for the application of the Bill not only to juvenile offenders who had been convicted of specific offences, but to boys under the age of fourteen who were found to frequent the company of reputed robbers, house-breakers, thieves, public gamblers, or vagrants, or who were found to be without any ostensible means of livelihood. He had stated on that occasion that there was a strong feeling amongst the Native community against that particular section. He had mentioned also that the Bombay Government were opposed to it. With the permission of the Council, he would read a few lines from the report made by the Government of Bombay. It stated that—

"His Excellency in Council entertains considerable doubts whether this section can be worked without the risk of some injustice. Moreover, if the power is exercised without discrimination, accommodation could not be provided for the large number of children of vagrants, beggars and paupers who are to be found in all large Indian cities. If the section is maintained, Government considers that the age of admission should be limited to under eight years, inasmuch as, after leading a roving life up to fourteen, little impression will be made on a boy who is sent for only two or three years to a reformatory. But whatever may be the decision of the Government of India on this point, this Government is persuaded that the class alluded to in section 8 of the Act should not be sent to the same institutions as those to which juvenile offenders described in section 6 and juvenile prisoners described in section 7 are sent."

He had reason to believe that the feeling of the Native community against this particular section was in several parts of India very strong indeed. He was at the same time aware that there was a good deal to be said on the other side of the question. There could be no doubt that amongst the classes aimed at in that particular section, there might be many youthful criminals, if he might so speak, whose consignment to a reformatory would be most beneficial both to themselves and to society. The point was noticed with some force in one of the reports submitted by the Government of Bombay. One of the Commissioners of Police in that Presidency spoke of one of the classes to which SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT referred in these terms:—

"A Batak child takes to theft by instinct, just as a pointer puppy points. There is an hereditary transmission of a predatory instinct in all these tribes that is only to be eradicated by many years of careful training, and finally placing them in a position to earn an honest livelihood on easy terms. The only chance of reclaiming them is to take them in hand while they are still mere infants, and retaining them till habits of self-respect are matured."

There was no doubt a good deal of force in the opinions given on that side of the question. But it was equally certain that there was a very strong popular feeling against it. It might be said that the popular feeling to which he had referred, was a feeling very much in the nature of a sentiment; but it was

a sentiment which it would be unwise to overlook, and there was nothing more difficult to overcome than a sentiment of this nature. It defied criticism and was impervious to argument. The right course, it appeared to him and to his colleagues in the Select Committee, was in this matter to proceed tentatively, and to postpone legislation on this point until, as he had said the other day, it was shown by the test of experience that the particular measure provided for in the amended Bill was attended with really practical and beneficial results. It was essential that in such legislation we should as far as possible carry the opinion of the people with us. This, as he had said, was one of the main alterations which the Select Committee had made in the Bill.

Two other alterations which might be said to be closely connected with the one he had just alluded to, were the excision of the section which enabled municipalities to establish or contribute to the cost of reformatories, and the removal of the provision which enabled the Government to charge the cost, or a portion of the cost of these institutions, to the parents of the children who might be confined in them. This latter point was very closely connected with the removal of section 8 of the original Bill. For he need hardly say that it would scarcely be equitable that in the case of convicted juvenile offenders their relatives should be charged for their maintenance. There would be no more justification for such a charge than there would be for similarly charging the maintenance of the adult criminals in our jails.

In regard to the question of municipalities being saddled with these charges, although the section as it stood was merely an enabling section, he gathered from the reports which had been received by the Select Committee that very strong objections were entertained on the point. It was felt that our municipalities had, as it was, plenty to do with all the resources available to them, whether it were in our capitals or our country towns. Every anna they could collect without oppression and without imposing undue burdens upon the people was wanted for matters more intimately connected with municipal administration than the maintenance of reformatories could be said to be. And it might not be unfairly urged that there was no more reason for charging municipalities with the cost of juvenile reformatories than there was for charging them with the cost of the maintenance of jails or of the Courts for the administration of justice.

Another alteration which the Select Committee had made in the Bill, was raising the age at which juvenile offenders could be sent to reformatories from fourteen to sixteen, and raising the age to which they could be detained in reformatories from sixteen to eighteen. On the latter point, he thought there was a very general consent. It was felt that the age of sixteen was too low a maximum, and that in order that the operation of the system might be really beneficial, it was necessary that it should be in the power of the authorities to detain boys in reformatories up to the age of eighteen. In regard to the maximum age for admission, the Select Committee had thought it wise to follow the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure on this point as they now stood. In section 318 of that Code, the age of sixteen was laid down as the limit of age up to which juvenile offenders could be sent to reformatories.

Another alteration of some importance was contained in section 7 of the amended Bill, which corresponded with section 6 of the original Bill. In section 6, it was provided that whenever any boy, who in the judgment of the Court before which he was charged was under the age of fourteen years, was convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with transportation or imprisonment, the Court might, in lieu of sentencing him to transportation or imprisonment, direct him to be sent to a reformatory school. It was now provided that the Court should be obliged to pass sentence, and that when, having passed sentence either of transportation or imprisonment, the Court considered that the offender was under the age of sixteen and was a proper person to be an inmate of a reformatory school, it might direct that, instead of undergoing the sentence, he should be sent to a reformatory school and be there detained for a period which should not be less than two years and not more than seven years, subject to certain rules subsequently provided for. In a succeeding section, the maximum limit of the period of detention was fixed at eighteen years. There was also a provision made

in one of the succeeding sections which enabled the Government at any time to order the discharge of a youthful offender from a reformatory school, and to order him to undergo the residue of his sentence at such place as the Local Government thought fit. The Committee considered that these were improvements on the provisions of the original Bill, inasmuch as, under the original Bill, no sentence would have been passed, and the youth who was sent to a reformatory, however undesirable it might be to retain him in the reformatory, would have to be kept there, or at once set free. It was of course possible, in fact probable, that there would be cases, however much care might be taken in commuting the original sentence, in which it would be found that the detention of a youth in a reformatory would be beneficial neither to himself nor to those who were associated with him.

There was an important provision which had been added by the Select Committee in section 22 of the amended Bill. It laid down that the Governor General in Council might from time to time make rules for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates might send youthful offenders to reformatory schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations. This was a point which had engaged the attention of the Select Committee, and their feeling was that in carrying out the provisions of legislation of this description which, both to the Courts as well as to the general community, would be sometimes of course somewhat of a novel character, it would be very desirable that the Courts and Magistrates should have the advantage of that guidance which might be supplied to them by the Government, acting on the reports and advice of the executive officers who would be employed in administering and controlling these institutions. These officers would probably be in a far better position to judge of the actual working of such institutions than the Courts could be, and would be able to offer suggestions to the Government which, when embodied in the rules, would be of invaluable assistance for the guidance of judicial officers in the working of the Act. He thought he had now noticed all the principal alterations made in the Bill by the Select Committee.

There were a few verbal alterations which probably would not escape the notice of hon'ble Members, but with which he need not now detain them. It only remained for him to make the motion which stood in his name that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, and to express his hope that this measure, if it received the approval of the Council and became law, would be a valuable means of draining the jails of juvenile offenders who were brought up in crime, and who so largely contributed to the increase of the criminal population of this country. Much had been done of late years for the improvement of our jails and the general system of jail management; much money had been spent upon these institutions; and much care had been bestowed upon them. Great efforts had been made to render the jails reformatories, as well as places of punishment, for adults; and what had been done in this direction appeared to make it all the more obvious that it was the duty of this Council no longer to defer carrying into effect those measures which the experience of other countries proved to be best adapted for the reclamation of the young.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA said that the Bill as it now stood would prove beneficial to juvenile offenders who might be sentenced to various periods of long imprisonment. It would allow these criminals to be transferred to a reformatory where they would receive an industrial education which might be of use to them in life. He might inform His Excellency the President that in Bengal youthful criminals as a class, as far as he (RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA) was aware, did not exist; and if the legislature had passed a law to punish and reform every youth below the age of eighteen on the report of a police officer that he had no means of honest livelihood and kept the company of bad characters, and directed that he must be confined in a reformatory school and there learn some handicraft in the course of a few years, the Government would create a class of men who, after release, would be regarded with distrust in this country. The reformatory section of the jail should be kept separate from the rest in which old offenders were confined, as

it was always desirable that juveniles should be completely dissociated from veteran offenders.

He was glad to bring to His Excellency's notice the careful attention which the Hon'ble Mover had paid to his suggestions. But for that and the powerful support accorded to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Bill would not have received its present mild and unobjectionable form. He therefore begged to request that the Bill be passed into law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I wish to say, before this Bill passes, that, for my own part, I consider it to be a very important amendment in our penal laws. As the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has informed the Council, in many countries great attention has been paid to the improvement of jails, not only with the object of making them places of punishment, in which the sentences given may deter offenders from repeating their crimes, and, by their example, deter others from committing similar crimes, but also, with the desire of introducing, as far as possible, a reforming element into prison discipline. I believe, however, that in this latter respect the result of experience has not been encouraging with regard to the reformation of adult offenders, however admirably prison discipline may have been carried out. Men who, by a gradual course of crime, becoming worse and worse as years go on, constitute the criminal classes in great towns, are, I fear, seldom influenced for the better by prison discipline.

"The only measures which, so far as I am aware, have been really successful in reforming offenders, are those which have been carried out in France, in England, and possibly also in other countries, for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

"It has been found that if a boy, on his first offence, instead of being treated as an ordinary criminal and sent for three months or less to an ordinary jail and there subjected to the prison discipline applied to common offenders, is sentenced for a much longer period—say from three to five years—and sent to a reformatory institution where he is kept under restraint and taught some industrial occupation or trade, he under those influences, and by the operation of the ordinary laws of human nature, is usually discharged from the reformatory with a fair prospect of giving up his evil courses; he takes up the industrial occupation he has learnt in the reformatory, and becomes a useful member of society.

"I believe that the results of the reformatory institutions in England have been, that out of every hundred boys sent to them, no less than eighty have, by experience, been found to have been thus reclaimed.

"It seemed to the Government that a measure so hopeful as this, might with perfect propriety be applied to India; and the result of our consideration of the subject was the introduction of the Bill which is now about to be passed.

"We are much obliged to the Select Committee and to the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill for the pains they have taken with it, and also to Rájá Nárendra Krishna, who has served on the Committee, for his suggestions. The Committee have limited, in the first instance, the operation of the Bill to juvenile offenders, leaving it for future consideration whether it shall be extended to boys who have no ostensible means of livelihood, and who associate with bad characters, but have not actually committed offences against the law. I believe that this modification of the Bill is wise; but, at the same time, I hope that the operation of reformatory institutions will be so successful that, at some future time, the legislature may be able to extend the provisions of this Act to the other class to which it has been applied in England. There are, of course difficulties in India, with respect to this measure, which do not exist in England; but I feel satisfied that by the co-operation of the enlightened members of society, both European and Native,—for it is essential that Natives of India of different religious persuasions shall be associated with the management of

these institutions,—this measure will be successful, and that the results will show that the same principles which are applicable to juvenile offenders in England and in other countries, are equally applicable to juvenile offenders in India.

"To me, in visiting, as I have done, the jails of Calcutta, it was painful to see boys of a very tender age confined in those prisons. I have seen in one of these jails young boys wearing narrow iron bracelets. These iron bracelets were, if I may so say, ornamented by a number of small pieces of iron, like keys, running along the bracelet, each small piece being the token of a separate conviction for an offence. There was certainly one boy that I saw, who could not have been more than twelve or thirteen years of age, and who had five separate convictions so denoted by the little pieces of iron running along the iron bracelet on his wrist. I was grieved to feel that if these boys had been, on their first offence, sent to a reformatory institution, they would, in all probability, have been saved from the life of crime to which, I fear, they are doomed under present circumstances.

"I would say one word more on the subject of this measure, and that is, that a great responsibility will rest upon Magistrates and the Local Governments in carrying the Act into operation. It is, I think, hopeless to expect the Act to work properly if these reformatory institutions are started by filling them with a class of boys who have already four or five separate convictions against them, that is to say, who are confirmed thieves and bad characters, and whom, if put into a reformatory institution, there would be little hope of reclaiming. The manner in which I trust the Act will be carried into effect is, that great care will be taken in the selection of boys for those institutions, and that, for the next part, boys should be put in them on their first offence, so that the salutary influences of industrial education may be applied to those who offer the best prospect of being permanently benefited."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was anxious to make one remark, and it was this, that he for one, and those who thought with him, very cordially supported the measure as far as it went, and they hoped that the Bill, if passed, would immediately bear fruit, and be of utility, by the immediate establishment of a reformatory in Calcutta. But he should not like the Council to be under the impression that he concurred in the Bill in its limited shape. It was now confined to those juveniles who had actually committed offences. He was anxious to inform the Council that the Bill would not be sufficient for the reformation of these classes, who were growing up into crime; and he thought it much to be regretted that his Hon'ble friend Rájá Nárendra Krishna, had succeeded in carrying that amendment in Select Committee, as it deprived the Bill of at least half its usefulness. He was anxious to impress on the Council that there were hundreds, and indeed thousands, of persons of tender age who were growing up in this capital in a state which infallibly led to crime. Their becoming criminals was only a question of time, and it was a question, not of uncertainty, but one of unfortunate certainty; for confirmation of that opinion he confidently appealed to the knowledge of every Member round the table. Therefore, he was at a loss to understand on what principle the Select Committee had so far yielded to what he considered the mistaken opinion of his Hon'ble friend. HIS HONOUR supposed the Hon'ble Member thought it was dangerous to place such power in the hands of the Police, who might be empowered to lay hold of a boy who, in their opinion, was a criminal in the initiatory stage. He begged to point out, in answer to that objection, that nothing would be easier than to bring a boy before a Magistrate, and nothing was easier than for the Magistrate to come to a determination whether a boy had any ostensible means of livelihood, and whether he was, or was not, forming habits, and growing up in associations, which would lead to crime. In this country, he appealed to the knowledge of every Member of the Council who had experience in the working of the criminal law, bad livelihood was an offence known to the criminal law. There was not an adult who might not be brought up on a charge of bad livelihood, and the working of the bad livelihood law with strictness, judgment and consideration was about the most important matter for the protection of society in the whole

range of the criminal law. He ventured to affirm that there was no matter of such consequence to the interests of the country as the restraint of bad characters. There was no part of India which so much needed it as Bengal proper. There was in no province more bad characters who were at large, or more at liberty to pursue their evil courses, than in Bengal. If that was so in the case of adults, he wanted to know on what reasonable principle could a distinction be made in reference to juveniles. If it was easy to prove before a Magistrate that an adult had grown up as a bad character, then what possible difficulty could there be with reference to juveniles? He deemed it necessary that there should be no mistake, and therefore he wished to say that he, and those who agreed with him, considered that the omission made by the Select Committee was most unfortunate, and that it deprived the measure of half its usefulness. He would have moved a substantive amendment, but, he understood, it was doubtful whether it would be supported after such a restriction had been accepted by the Select Committee; and therefore he must perforce content himself with accepting the Bill in its mutilated shape. As far as it went, he agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon'ble mover of the Bill, and he concurred in his anticipations. And he only hoped that, if the present scheme were found insufficient, there would be no hesitation at some future time to extend the measure to those juvenile persons who, although not actually convicted of any crime, were growing up in criminal courses. If he thought there was any chance of the matter being further considered, he would have moved an amendment. He believed it to be of the highest importance, when a Bill was framed on the point now before the Council, namely, the reformation of criminal youth, that it should contain a provision of the kind to which he had referred.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had referred to the decision of the Select Committee in terms of dissent, he thought it right—having been one of that Committee who decided to take the prudent and cautious course, which generally led to the success of a new experiment—to say that, whatever opinions there might have been to the contrary, the great body of the local opinions which had been received was most decidedly against any attempt to extend the measure to boys who were not convicted of any offence. He would read to the Council a report which was received from the general Committee of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta on this Bill, which was only a specimen of the opinion prevailing on the subject. They said:—

"We are of opinion, having regard to the condition of this country, the almost impossibility of European Magistrates understanding the social customs of the lower classes, and, above all, the great difficulty in securing trustworthy evidence, that to pass an enactment enabling a Magistrate to arrest a boy under fourteen years of age, not charged with any offence, and order his confinement in a reformatory for a period varying from two to seven years would be a most arbitrary and unjust proceeding. In this country, children are seldom left in the deserted state which is too often the case in England. Here the ties of relationship are held to be sacred, and any orphan left by its parents in a state of destitution would, as a rule, be pretty certain to be adopted by some near relative.

Surely, for a Magistrate to step in between a child and its parent, guardian or natural protector, and to declare that the child shall be confined in a reformatory jail, and there maintained and educated under the orders of Government for a period varying from two to seven years, is a proposition which cannot be justified by any philanthrophic arguments. It may be that, in some exceptional cases, such a course might be for the benefit of the child; but we are unanimously of opinion that a Native child confined with a number of other declared vicious companions would, in all probability, learn far more vice than if left with its natural guardians. Of moral training it could get but little from the class of persons likely to be placed in charge of such reformatories; besides, to separate morality from the dogmas of religion is not possible, and the question of moral training is therefore surrounded with difficulties which it would be most embarrassing for the Government to deal with.

For these reasons we strongly object to the provisions of section 8, whereby a Magistrate may order a boy, convicted of no offence against the law of the land, to be detained in confinement for a period of not less than two years, and not more than seven years; and we consider that the proposed section will do more harm than good; and, moreover, that any such arbitrary attempt to interfere with the education and training of the Native children of this country would be misunderstood and misinterpreted throughout the land, and might produce serious consequences. We hold, then, that the proposal is wrong in principle, impracticable in working, and, as applied to this country, fraught with political danger."

The Committee had received many arguments of the same kind from different parts of the country. He did not now go into the question whether their arguments were sound or unsound; whether they might or might not be countervailed by other arguments such as those used by the Lieutenant-Governor; or whether, when people had actual experience in the working of reformatories in the case of convicted offenders, they would not look with a more favourable eye upon a Bill which dealt with the case of young persons likely to become offenders. They had here a body of people representing the very class of persons who would have to administer the law, telling them that, in their opinion, the enactment would be utterly opposed to the notions of Indian Society; and he thought it would be inexpedient to pass the law as originally proposed in the face of that opinion. And he might mention that Native opinion was absolutely unanimous in the same direction. Therefore, though he did not profess to know enough of Indian Society to say whether that opinion was right or wrong, what he did say was that, in passing a measure necessarily so tentative, so experimental as this, to begin prudently, to deal first with those subjects in which we could see our way clearest, and in which our action would excite least opposition, was the course best calculated to ensure success instead of failure for the movement.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE did not think he ought to allow the occasion to pass without correcting an impression which had been conveyed, perhaps unintentionally, by the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna, that the important change made in the Bill since it was introduced had been made in consequence of the support of certain members of the Committee, of whom MR. HOPE was not one. He had only to say for himself that this change met with his concurrence, and, in agreeing to it, he was influenced by the general representations which had been received from various parts of the country from local officers, and not, as far as he was aware, by any representations made in Committee. There could be no doubt that, as urged by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, this alteration did rob the Bill of a large portion of the advantages which, it had been hoped, would result from it. But, at the same time, it appeared to him that the practical difficulties brought to their notice by local officers in different parts of the country were so serious, that they placed beyond their reach the advantage which, more than any other, he would have desired had it been possible to attain it.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA observed that he was of opinion that the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse objected to the Bill being passed in its original form.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that, with reference to the remarks which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, he had very little to add to the reply given by his Hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse. As he had said in his opening observations, he believed that there was a great deal of force in the arguments which might be adduced by those who thought with the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject. He himself fully admitted that if the measure could have been enacted, and could have been satisfactorily worked with the general consent of the people —with the general consent of the leaders of Native opinion—it would have rendered the Bill a very much more beneficial measure than it was now likely to be But he held, as he said before, that this was a description of legislation in which it was eminently the duty and the policy of the Government to proceed with care and with caution, and, so far as was possible, not to go in advance of that which might be required as a fair representation of popular opinion. Now in this matter he was not prepared to say that, if they could take the opinion of the Native community in general, they should find them in favour even of the more modified form of legislation which the Committee recommended this Council to adopt. He gathered that at present there was, if not a positive antagonism, a considerable indifference, and a certain amount of opposition, to the establishment of reformatories for the reclamation of juvenile offenders of any class. There was, he believed, a very general feeling that, even in the case of convicted offenders, the powers which this Bill would give to

the judicial authorities of largely enhancing the periods for which juvenile offenders might be detained in reformatories, were open to question. Therefore, he thought it was of the greatest importance that, while they followed the principle of legislation which had been adopted, though in an imperfect form, some fifteen years ago by the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure—while they supplemented that measure in such a way as to render it of real utility in regard to the persons at which it aimed—they should for the present go no further. He thought that the fact that the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure, who he had no doubt had carefully considered this as well as the other provisions of that Code, did not consider it expedient to include any provision in the enactment of 1861 as to unconvicted offenders, was deserving of their serious consideration, and that they, at this time, ought not to decide to go further. The Lieutenant-Governor had said that the question of persons of the particular class to which he referred falling into crime was merely a question of time. These words, "a question of time," reminded SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT that in this matter the question of time was one of the essential points. As His Excellency had remarked, they should look forward to the time, and he hoped not a very distant time, when they should be able to carry this legislation further in the direction desired by the Lieutenant-Governor But he felt persuaded that at the present time it would greatly enhance the unpopularity of the measure, and probably, as his friend Mr. Hobhouse had observed, it would go far to render it inefficacious. He therefore thought the Council would do well to adhere to the Bill in its present limited form, and to pass it in that form.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM apprehended there could be no question as to the expediency of the main object proposed by the Bill, namely, the separation of youthful criminals from the evil influences of jails and the training of them to some honest industry. How, having regard to the circumstances of the country, that object might be best attained was another matter, and one in which a perusal of the papers sent round with a copy of the Bill showed that a very considerable diversity of opinion existed. As the measure was confessedly in great part an experimental measure, and approving as he did of the object of the Bill, and seeing that the mode of carrying out that object was the result of a very careful consideration of the opinions of all those whose opinions were of most weight in this matter, he begged to give his vote in favour of the passing of the Bill. If after coming into operation, it were found that the object of the Bill was not well attained by the procedure therein prescribed, he presumed there would be no difficulty in making the necessary change.

There was one point to which he would allude as desirable in his humble opinion, and that was that the education to be given in these reformatory schools should be chiefly in the direction of teaching some handicraft or useful manual industry, rather than mere book-learning. The Bill left these matters to be dealt with by rules to be framed at the discretion of the Board of Management with the sanction of the Local Government. HIS HIGHNESS would suggest whether it would not be well to direct by the Bill the course it was desired that the education provided in these schools should take.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT observed, with reference to the concluding remarks of His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, that the industrial training of youthful offenders was provided for in the twenty-first section of the Bill, and there could be no doubt that, by the rules sanctioned by the Local Government, adequate provision would be made for that which was one of the main objects of the Bill, namely, the industrial training of juvenile offenders. It was also distinctly provided for in the fifth section.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta. He said that it was but ten years since a Bill with a very analogous title, namely, a Bill to provide

for the establishment of a Public Museum in Calcutta, had been introduced in Council, and became law as Act XVII of 1866. The object of that measure was to give effect to an arrangement entered into between the Government of India and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by which the Asiatic Society gave their valuable collection to form the nucleus of a public museum. It was one condition—he might say the main condition—of this surrender, that a building should be erected to contain their collection and others which from time to time might be incorporated with it. Another provision was that in the same building accommodation should be provided for the Asiatic Society themselves. Measures had been taken to give effect to those conditions, and a building had been erected which was now approaching completion. But it had been found that the accommodation actually provided was not sufficient to give to the Asiatic Society the room that they required without unduly cramping the space required for the exhibition of the collection which had now been accumulated; for, although, as provided by the Act, plans for the building were submitted to, and approved by, the Council of the Asiatic Society, yet the delay which had unavoidably occurred in the construction of the building, and the unexpected growth of the collection, had caused larger demands than had been expected for the reception of the latter. The Government had appointed a Committee to consider how the difficulty could best be remedied, and they recommended that an offer should be made to the Asiatic Society of a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for surrendering the accommodation to which they were, as above explained by law, entitled. The Council of the Asiatic Society having been consulted, signified their acceptance of this offer. And the object of the Bill he asked leave to introduce was to provide legally for the new arrangement and to cancel the provision which Act XVII of 1866 contained for securing this accommodation in the Museum building to the Asiatic Society. It might have been thought that a simple repeal of certain sections of Act XVII of 1866, notably the twelfth section, would have sufficed to effect this object. But it had been found that many of the minor provisions of the Bill had been framed in reference to that condition, and that it was also desirable to introduce certain minor amendments which the working of the Act had shown to be necessary during the ten years it had been in operation. It was therefore proposed to repeal Act XVII of 1866, and to re-enact it with the omission of the provision to which he had alluded for securing accommodation to the Asiatic Society in the Imperial Museum, and with certain minor amendments, which, as he had said, experience had shown to be necessary. If he got leave to bring in the Bill, he hoped to introduce it at the next meeting of the Council, and then to explain what particular amendments were proposed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th March 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th February 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 130.

Fort William, the 16th March 1876.

The Governor General in Council has received with the deepest regret the intelligence of the death at Ráwalpindi in the Punjab, on the morning of the 15th instant, of the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Governor General in Council desires to place on record the sense which he entertains of the late Bishop Milman's indefatigable energy in the discharge of the high functions of his office;—of his charity and munificence;—of his zeal in promoting all good works—especially the education of the poorer classes of Europeans in India—and of his broad and benevolent sympathy with all classes of the community. The Bishop has devoted his health and strength to the conscientious fulfilment of his arduous duties in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his diocese; and he has now died in the midst of his labours, doubtless in consequence of them.

The Governor General in Council is sure that Bishop Milman's untimely death will be felt as a personal loss, and that his memory will be affectionately cherished by Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The Flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high to-day, which is the day of the funeral.

By Command of the Governor General in Council,

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 406.

Fort William, the 17th March 1876.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has the satisfaction of publishing for general information the following letter which he has had the honour of receiving from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

H.M.S. "Serapis,"
Bombay, the 13th March 1876.

My Dear Lord Northbrook,

I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the QUEEN'S Representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country.

As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the QUEEN'S subjects in this distant part of Her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers.

I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realized by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire.

The reception I have met with from the Princes and Chiefs and from the native population at large is most gratifying to me; as the evidence of loyalty

thus manifested shows an attachment to the QUEEN and to the Throne which I trust will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the QUEEN'S Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realize more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart.

I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Native Troops of all branches of the Service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an Army of which we may feel justly proud. The "march past" at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly disciplined troops was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget.

I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service; and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community.

I cannot conclude without thanking you, and all those in authority, for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country; and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.

Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook,

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

By Command of the Viceroy and Governor General,

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th March 1876.

No. 406.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL has the satisfaction of publishing for general information the following letter which he has had the honour of receiving from HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES:—

H.M.S. "Serapis,"
Bombay, the 13th March 1876.

MY DEAR LORD NORTHBROOK,

I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the QUEEN'S Representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country.

As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the QUEEN'S subjects in this distant part of Her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers.

I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realized by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire.

The reception I have met with from the Princes and Chiefs and from the native population at large is most gratifying to me; as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the QUEEN and to the Throne which I trust will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the QUEEN'S Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realize more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart.

I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Native Troops of all branches of the Service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an Army of which we may feel justly proud. The "march past" at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly disciplined troops was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget.

I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service; and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community.

I cannot conclude without thanking you, and all those in authority, for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country; and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.

Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook,

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 141.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. M. Rogers to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 16th November last.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 155.—The Hon'ble A. Eden, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, reported his departure from Bombay, on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, on the furlough granted to him in Home Department Notification No. 52, dated the 27th January last.

No. 157.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Duff, Judge of the Town of Maulmain in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, *vice* Colonel H. A. Browne, promoted by Home Department Notification No. 67, dated 8th ultimo.

Mr. D. G. Macleod, 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, to be Judge of the Town of Maulmain, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Duff.

Mr. M. A. F. Lingham, Barrister-at-Law, to be 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. Macleod.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 165.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain N. M. T. Horsford, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, and Inspector General of Registration in that Province, during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 164.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. McConaghey, M.D., to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Gonda in Oudh during the absence on furlough of Surgeon P. J. Heffernan, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th March 1876.

No. 408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of Act XIII. of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Districts of Sylhet and Goálpára in the Province of Assam.

No. 409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of Act VIII. of 1874, and Section 2 of Act XII. of 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam the power of specially appointing Officers to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII. of 1859 in those districts of Assam in which the last-mentioned Act is or may for the time being be in force.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 426.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif, to be exercised within the limits of the Sibságar District.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 130.—The Governor General in Council has received with the deepest regret the intelligence of the death at Rawalpindi in the Punjab, on the morning of the 15th instant, of the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Governor General in Council desires to place on record the sense which he entertains of the late Bishop Milman's indefatigable energy in the discharge of the high functions of his office;—of his charity and munificence;—of his zeal in promoting all good works—especially the education of the poorer classes of Europeans in India—and of his broad and benevolent sympathy with all classes of the community. The Bishop has devoted his health and strength to the conscientious fulfilment of his arduous duties in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his diocese; and he has now died in the midst of his labours, doubtless in consequence of them.

The Governor General in Council is sure that Bishop Milman's untimely death will be felt as a personal loss and that his memory will be affectionately cherished by Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The Flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high to-day, which is the day of the funeral.

No. 131.—In consequence of the demise of the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from the Letters Patent of the 24th January 1867, be published for general information:—

"And we further will that during a vacancy of the said See of Calcutta by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being or otherwise, the Episcopal Jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised by such one of the Suffragan Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated."

The said Episcopal Jurisdiction and functions will accordingly be exercised by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Fort William, the 17th March 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. Ambrose Tween, Assistant in the Geological Survey and Curator of the Geological Museum, has been granted six months' leave of absence on private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 14th March 1876.

No. 256.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed six months' leave on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 258.—Mr. G. W. Hill, Executive Officer in the Marine Survey Department, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 17th March 1876.

No. 609 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. F. Prideaux, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and as Political Resident, Persian Gulf, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross.

Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and Political Agent, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Prideaux.

Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, to officiate as Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. Daukes.

Lieutenant H. M. Temple, to officiate as Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. Durand.

The above appointments will have effect from date of receiving charge.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 14th March 1876.

No. 1560.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. R. E Hamilton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 1580.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Trustees of the Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund have transferred the assets and liabilities of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in accordance with the provisions of 37 Vic., Cap. 12, and that the Secretary of State for India in Council has accepted the said transfer.

No. 1586.—Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 1561.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a gazetted Uncovenanted Officer, for whom no specific scale of travelling allowance is sanctioned, is temporarily absent from his head-quarters on duty, he may draw travelling allowance at 4 annas a mile.

No. 1579.—The Governor General in Council directs the substitution of the following for the note within parenthesis at the head of the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code:—

(The Rules in this Chapter apply to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, except those employed in the Public Works Department and in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General of India, for whom there are special departmental rules.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th March 1876.

No. 266 *of* 1876.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has the highest gratification in announcing that in commemoration of the visit to India of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the following Regiments:—

11th Bengal Lancers
2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry
2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment
The Corps of Guides
The Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners
4th Madras Light Cavalry
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to confer on the following Corps the distinction of being styled "QUEEN'S OWN" and of wearing on their colors and appointments the Royal Cypher within the Garter:—

2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry
The Corps of Guides
The Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry

and on the following Corps the distinction of being styled the "PRINCE OF WALES' OWN" and of wearing the PRINCE OF WALES' Plume on their colors and appointments:—

11th Bengal Lancers
2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment
4th Madras Light Cavalry
2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

The 13th March 1876.

No. 267 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant E. B. J. Vaughan, of the 92nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant C. Dempster may officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, or until further orders.

No. 268 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major William Burns Beatson, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major William Moir, M.B., of the Medical Department,—for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Montagu Buller, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and Political Assistant, Goonah,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 269 *of* 1876.—Second Class Assistant Apothecary William Robert Davis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed from the service.

No. 270 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Cannell, of the Public Works Department, attached to Engineer Park, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—for two years, under paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874.

No. 271 *of* 1876.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 133 A, dated the 3rd March 1876, the services of Surgeon A. H. Williams, M.B., of the Medical Department, late Officiating Civil, Almorah, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 16th February 1876.

No. 272 *of* 1876.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 109, dated the 6th March 1876, the services

of Captain J. Chalmers, Unattached List, Barrack Master, 1st Class, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 273 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. E. Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, 1st Examiner, Pay Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th March to the 2nd July 1876, to visit Simla and Kasauli on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 14*th March* 1876.

No. 274 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederic Peter Layard,—11th March 1876.

No. 275 *of* 1876.—Captain N. F. Parker, of the General List Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 15th March 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 276 *of* 1876.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Color Havildar Hurkoo Singh to be Jemadar from the 16th November 1875, *vice* Lall Sing Gossain, invalided.

No. 277 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain *Sir* Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, *Baronet*, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Lees Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Frank Vincent Corbett, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 278 *of* 1876.—The following Notification issued by the Financial Department, No. 846, dated the 11th February 1876, is republished for general information as applicable to the three Presidencies :—

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, the 11*th February* 1876.

No. 846.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the future that a Commissioned Medical Officer holding a Civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his Military pay, shall receive the difference between his Civil and his Military pay only if he is prevented from resigning his appointment for public reasons, to be approved by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, and that whenever a Commissioned Medical or other Military Officer holding a Civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his Military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the Department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

The 15*th March* 1876.

No. 279 *of* 1876.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 8th February 1876, page 529, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
8th February 1876.

* * * * *

Unattached.

Captain Patrick Roddy, V.C., of the Bengal Unattached List, to be Major on the Bengal Unattached List. Dated 9th February 1876.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard C. Dowker, Madras Staff Corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonel. Dated 13th June 1875.

No. 280 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Meywar Bheel Corps are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pensions specified :—

RANK.	NAMES.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
			Rs. A. P.	
Havildar	Mungul Sing ...	Havildar	6 0 0	N. W. Provinces.
" .	Rama ...	" ...	6 0 0	"
" ...	Homa ...	" ..	6 0 0	"
" ...	Homa ...	" .	6 0 0	"
" ..	Pudma ...	" ...	6 0 0	"
" ...	Sow Bux ..	Naick ..	5 0 0	"
Naick ...	Bhaneea ...	" ...	5 0 0	"
" ...	Jeewa ...	" ...	5 0 0	"
" ...	Kodra ...	" ...	5 0 0	"
Bugle Major.	Emam Bux ...	Bugle Major.	6 0 0	"
Private...	Kanjee ...	Private...	3 8 0	"
" ..	Koobora	" ...	3 8 0	"
"	Bhawla ...	" ...	3 8 0	"
" .	Kodra ...	" ..	3 8 0	"
" ...	Lalla ..	" ..	3 8 0	"
" ..	Thawreea ...	" .	3 8 0	"
" .	Kaleea ..	" .	3 8 0	"
" ..	Churma ...	" ...	3 8 0	"
" ..	Haleea	" .	3 8 0	"
" ...	Lotun	" .	3 8 0	"

No. 281 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Radford, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 282 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. H. Palliser, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 10th Bengal Lancers, is allowed an extension of leave to the 2nd February 1876, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 414 of 1875.

No. 283 *of* 1876.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed :—

No. 54, *dated the 4th March* 1876.—Granting Major H. Watson, Commandant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence from the 10th March 1876, or date of departure, to the 1st June 1876, to visit the country in the vicinity of Mominabad.

No. 56, *dated the 6th March* 1876.—Granting Lieutenant W. H. Salmon, Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, an extension of two months to the leave of absence on medical certificate granted him in G. G. O. No. 167 of 1876.

No. 284 *of* 1876.—Native Medical Pupil Kanahee Lall, No. 519, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, is dismissed the service.

No. 285 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Major H. P. Pearson, of the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Gwalior District,—for ten months, under para. 4 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874.

No. 286 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Lieutenant C. Roberts, of the 72nd Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. P. Pearson, or until further orders.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 287 *of* 1876.—Mr. G. W. Kellner, Accountant General, Military Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Sections 10 (*a*) and 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 288 *of* 1876.—Jemadar Muthra Singh, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Woordie-Major of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, with effect from the 4th October 1875, *vice* Myboob Khan, removed from that appointment.

No 289 *of* 1876.—The following admission to the Order of British India is made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868 :—

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar-Major Soobiah, of the 35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, from the 3rd March 1876, *vice* Subadar Syed Ebram and Subadar-Major Ramasawmy, "Bahadoors," of the 2nd Class, pensioned.

No. 290 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major (Brevet Colonel) Charles John Stanley Gough, C.B., V.C., of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 291 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Surgeon-Major W. C. Smith, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 23rd December 1875.

Captain C. O'Donel, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1876.

Captain J. E. W. Howey, of the General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd February 1876.

Captain H. A. McNair, of the late 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1876.

Surgeon J. Cleghorn, M.D., of the Medical Department, Junior Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail, Allahabad,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1876.

Sub-Conductor S. Corbett, of the Army Commissariat Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th March 1876.

No. 292 *of* 1876.—Surgeon-Major W. C. Smith, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave to the 23rd December 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 279 of 1874.

No. 293 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Grenville Mansel, of the 63rd Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—30th June 1874.

No. 294 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1319 of 1875,—*Ceylon*, 6th March 1876, from Bombay.

Major W. G. Cubitt, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 206 of 1876,—*Merkara*, 8th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Major C. H. S. Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 165 of 1876,—*Utopia*, 11th March 1876, from Bombay.

Captain A. L. Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 184 of 1876,—*Merkara*, 8th March 1876, from Calcutta

Surgeon-Major C. Hatchell, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 207 of 1876,—*Juno*, 10th March 1876, from Bombay.

No. 295 *of* 1876.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Sadulah Khan is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Bhup Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Diwan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Bhup Singh, invalided.

Color Havildar Makhan Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Diwan Singh, promoted.

The above appointment and promotions will have effect from the 6th February 1876.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Fyztullab, to be Subadar, *vice* Mah Singh, deceased.

Havildar Uttur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Fyztullab, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 18th November 1875.

No. 296 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1315,* dated the 28th December 1872, the following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

* Republished in G. G. O. No. 560 of 1873.

FINANCIAL. (*Military Funds.*) No. 10.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, *6th January* 1876.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Military Letter, dated 12th November 1875, No. 278, in which you submit for my consideration the question whether it would be competent to an officer who has exchanged from a purchase Corps into the Staff Corps, and who may retire from the service by the sale of his commission before being entitled to Indian pension, to continue his subscription to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund for the benefit of his wife and family after such retirement.

2. In reply I have to inform you that an officer so situated would not be entitled to continue his subscription to the Fund.

3. Such cases are not, however, likely to be of frequent occurrence, and I see no objection to the return on retirement of contributions in excess of the risk borne by the Fund during membership.

I have, &c.,

SALISBURY.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 297 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Eardley Gastrell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Surveyor General, and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Charles Neave Judge, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works, Darjeeling Division, Public Works Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Brydges Robinson Branfill, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Harry Crommelin Rowcroft, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, Punjab, Public Works Department,—for one year six months and eleven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain David Adamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 298 *of* 1876.—ERRATUM.—G. G. O. No. 1217 of 1875 is hereby cancelled, and G. G. O. No. 1014 of 1875, notifying Sub-Conductor R. Willy as attached to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, will hold good.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 299 *of* 1876.—The services of Surgeons R. D. Murray and D. W. D. Comins, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 300 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Major George Anthony Aufrere Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 301 *of* 1876.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 954 of the 2nd October 1874, Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 21st February 1876, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Y. Smith, retired.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 17th March 1876.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 26th February to 17th March 1876 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieut. R. E. A. Jenkins ...	28th February 1876 ...	Peshawar.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 4th to 17th March 1876.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Charles Edward Hunter ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	4th December 1875.	...	2,000 0 0	...	17th May 1876.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th March 1876.

No. 8 *of* 1876.—Captain A. Baker, Deputy Master Attendant, Officiating Master Attendant, Calcutta, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, with fourteen days' subsidiary leave, from 18th March 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Sections 7 and 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 11th March 1876.

No. 120.—Mr. H. W. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 121.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, with effect from 1st February 1876.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 122.—Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 5th January 1876.

No. 123.—Mr. W. B. Farr, Examiner of Accounts, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, and Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from 4th February 1876, the date of expiration of the leave granted to him.

Mr. G. O. Smith, temporary Examiner of Accounts, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, and Officiating Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is confirmed in his appointment and grade, *vice* Mr. Farr, resigned.

No. 124.—Private J. Hearlihy, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department.

The 14th March 1876.

No. 125.—Mr. W. Goodenough Bayly, B.A., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, reported his departure for Europe on the 19th February 1876, on the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 50 of 31st January 1876.

No. 126.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper for State Railways in Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Watson, or until further orders.

The 15th March 1876.

No. 127.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. O. Wingate, B. S. C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days from 9th March 1876, under section 18 (*a*) and section 20 (*d*) 1 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 128.—Gunner J. Brown, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 130.—Lieutenant W. Pitt, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 131.—Mr. S. Geoghegan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him.

No. 133.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 21st December 1875.

No. 134.—Mr. (late Sergeant) J. Williams, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 18th October 1874, when he held the departmental rank of Supervisor, 1st Grade, was re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the latter grade, with effect from that date.

No. 135.—Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted temporarily to the North-Western Provinces for employment in the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

No. 137.—Baboo Kirtee Ram Borooah is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to Assam.

TELEGRAPH.

The 15th March 1876.

No. 129.—Major H. Mallock, Director of Construction, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, in addition to his own duties, during the period Mr. Cappel may officiate as Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

HIGH COURT.—English Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1876.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Mr. D. H. Phillips to officiate as Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. C. Ledlie, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February 1876.

By order,

W. M. SOUTTAR,

Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Gabriel Ezra Gabriel, a Hebrew Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 18th July 1875.

William Galbraith Wilson, Professor of Natural Science in the Presidency College at Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 7th February 1876.

Archibald Hill Rennie, of Omerghur in the Zillah of Muttra, in the North-West Provinces of India, an Indigo Planter, died at Omerghur on the 31st October 1875.

Brudenell Rogers, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Calcutta on the 5th December 1875.

George Nicholson Saunders, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Mooltan on the 11th November 1875.

Edward Thomas Lackersteen, an Assistant to Messrs. Schlaepfer Putz and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants, died at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876.

Christopher Gomeze, of No. 4, Chandney Choke, 1st Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta on the 18th February 1876.

Alexander Taylor, a Foreman in the Workshop of the Government Telegraph Department at Alipore, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1876.

Patrick Marshall, a Guard in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, died at Howrah on the 10th February 1876.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 11th March* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 6th March 1876.

No. 185.—Major J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days on full pay, with effect from 11th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 187.—The three months' leave on medical certificate granted in Notification No. 137, dated 3rd December 1875, to Mr. Abdul Hakh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been extended up to 3rd May 1876.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 8th March 1876.

No. $\frac{424}{347}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Captain C. A. Baylay, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, and Magistrate of Aboo, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 15th March 1876.

The 11th March 1876.

No. $\frac{512}{357}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel C. Herbert, Officiating Political Agent in Meywar, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Camp Ajmere, the 13th March 1876.

No. 139.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Notification No. 48, dated 29th January 1876, Moonshee Ajoodia Pershad, Tehsildar of Beawr, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekree, from the 24th February 1876, *vice* Rao Keshree Sing, on three months' privilege leave.

Under section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), Moonshee Ajoodia Pershad is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and also with ordinary powers of an Assistant Commissioner to try suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

No. 142.—LEAVE.—Dr. T. Murray, Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd March 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. W. Henry, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, was granted leave on medical certificate from the 2nd January to the 1st February 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 37.—Mr. W. B. Harington, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from 11th February 1876, or such subsequent date as he may have been able to avail himself thereof.

No. 38.—Major H. F. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted subsidiary leave from 24th to 30th November 1875.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 39.—Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, has been granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate from 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 9th March 1876.

No. 40.—Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Cargin, Barrack Master, Agra, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to appear before the Standing Medical Board at Bombay.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 41.—Mr. W. H. King, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Dinapore Division, 1st Circle, Military Works, from the 18th December 1875 to the 9th February 1876, during the absence of Major Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, at the Camp of Exercise.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 42.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 19, dated 11th February 1876, Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from 19th to 23rd January 1876.

No. 43.—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 44.—Mr. W. B. Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 45.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 4th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 46.—Lieutenant G. Hilklebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Chakrata Road Division, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 1st April 1876.

No. 47.—Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, has been granted fourteen days' preparatory leave from 1st March 1876.

No. 48.—Subsidiary leave from 11th to 17th November 1875, has been granted to Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Mole, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Dagshai Division, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to 7th Circle, Military Works.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut-Col.*,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 9th March 1876.

No. 12.—Privilege leave for fourteen days is granted to Sergeant W. Haywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 13.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 3.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R. E., posted to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No. 29 of 21st February 1876, is attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 19th idem.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 690.—Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Chukrata Road Division, returned on the forenoon of the 1st instant from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 239 of 9th February 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March 1876.

No. 46.—Baboo Sheo Dayal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 47.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

No. 48.—Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 29th February 1876.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 49.—Mr. G. Winmill is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, with effect from the 17th November 1875.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 50.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted 12 months' leave on medical certificate.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8th March 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Babu Deenonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Barnagar Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st March 1876 from one month's privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 14 of 4th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th March 1876.

No. 32.—Lalla Ram Ditt, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, which Office he joined on the forenoon of the 28th February 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 354.—Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 355.—Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Office of Examiner of Accounts, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1876.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 356.—The following postings have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 13th March 1876.

No. 17.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 36 of 25th February 1876, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Durbhanga on the forenoon of 10th February 1876, and received charge of the open line, Tirhoot State Railway, from Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, on the 12th idem.

No. 18.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 38 of 28th February 1876, Mr. G. J. Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Bazetpoor on the 13th ultimo, and received charge of the Store Department of Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. W. H. Duval, Store-keeper, on the 15th idem.

No. 19.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 19 of 2nd February 1876, Mr. J. M. Ferrell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Durbhunga on the afternoon of 26th idem, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 20.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Thakoor Dass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Durbhunga Division to the Kosee Extension Surveys, which they joined on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 21.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 31 of 19th February 1876, Mr. A. Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 22.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 20 of 2nd February 1876, Mr. F. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 8th instant, and is posted to the Somastipore Division.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 82 of 19th February 1876, Mr. G. R. Smith, Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Dinapore, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway.

WANTED.

Wanted by the Rungpore Road Cess Committee a District Engineer; salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Chairman,*
Rungpore Road Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 26th February 1876.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 6th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	25,69,520	5,73,487
" 7th " ...	...	...	...	25,69,544	5,73,487
" 8th " ...	...	...	...	25,69,510	5,73,487
" 9th " ...	...	...	...	24,69,454	5,73,487
" 10th " ...	Holiday.				
" 11th " ...	...	...	...	24,69,030	5,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th March 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

NEW CHARTS OF THE COAST OF INDIA, &c.

Published at the Office of the Superintendent of the Marine Survey of India.

Sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Charts are *not sold* at the Office of the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, but applications for Charts on payment should be made as above. This Department only issues Charts *free of charge* under special circumstances on the public service. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding Charts. List of all newly published Charts, or papers on Nautical subjects, will be periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

No.	Title of Chart.	Size of Sheet.	Scale.	Price.
				Rs. A.
81	Kolachel Roadstead ... ... Enciam Rocks ... ... } Travankor ...	Atlas ...	1 mile = 10 inches ...	1 8
61	Lakadivh Group, Cherbaniani Reef ... ... Chitlac and Kiltan Islands	D E / 2 ...	1 mile = 2 inches ...	0 12
53	Lakadivh Group, Byrangore Reef or Chereapani ... Angria Bank	Atlas ...	1 mile = 2 inches ... / 1 mile = 0·5 inch ...	0 8
113	Coringa or Coconada Bay	D E ...	1 mile = 2 inches ...	1 0
109	False Point Anchorage	D E / 2 ...	1 mile = 1·5 inches ...	0 8

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 15th March 1876.

ROBT. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans			5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832 33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 29th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,58,700	1,67,20,900	1,10,09,100	1,63,12,500	37,91,100	2,57,000	3,13,02,400	83,800	5,24,59,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,14,819
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1876	...	..	...	...	...	34,000	5,000	30,000	...	...	42,500	...	4,000	...	...	1,15,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1876	...	...	...	..	31,500	93,400	14,700	1,07,000	500	..	12,000	...	14,000	...	...	2,74,100
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,90,200	1,68,48,300	1,10,28,800	1,64,52,500	37,91,600	2,57,000	3,13,57,900	83,800	5,24,77,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,36,07,419
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	..	8,300	1,32,800	76,000	1,25,100	..	...	1,30,000	...	2,35,500	...	...	7,07,700
Balance on 15th March 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,81,900	1,67,15,500	1,09,52,800	1,63,27,400	37,91,600	2,57,000	3,12,27,900	83,800	5,22,42,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,28,99,719

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th January 1876, enfaced from India, 2,254 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,161 lakhs.
" 16th January 1876 to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "
" 1st February " to 15th February " " " 6 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 29th " " " " 5 " " " 8 "
" 1st March " to 15th March " " " 3 " " " 7 "
2,285 — 2,192 lakhs.
2,192

Balance against India ... 93 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th March 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,555	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,20,00,485 14 8			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,99,96,052 11 0	3,19,96,538	9	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,01,25,567	3	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,04,877	6	9
Sundries	6,02,165	13	6
TOTAL ...	7,72,31,704	14	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,66,46,729	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	65,60,414	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	36,21,870	2	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,87,51,609	9	6
Dead Stock	10,57,382	0	6
Stamps	12,565	4	9
Balances with other Banks ...	7,86,750	9	9
Sundries	1,56,323	14	3
Bullion	21,140	13	1
	4,76,14,786	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,18,37,153 8 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,77,79,764 8 9	2,96,16,918	0	9
TOTAL ...	7,72,31,704	14	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th March 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
166	C 99—35210 ...	20	Mr. William Cousin, Supervisor. N. S. Railway, Barnaggar.
	M 18—49233 ...	10	
	M 17—76538 ...	10	
	C 98—53677 ...	10	
172	... M 17—13652 ...	10	Kishen Purshad, Hydergunge, Zillah Fyzabad.
173	... C 93—40053 ...	100	Pandrang Soobhaya Sande, Tahar Chawb, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
156	... C 99—42635 ...	20	Raghavendra Balkrishna, Carkoon, Sholapur.
	M 19—35393 ...	10	
166	... C 93—44745 ...	100	Mr. William Cousin, Supervisor, N. S. Railway, Barnaggar.
	„ —88042 ...	100	
	„ —95294 ...	100	
	„ —95295 ...	100	
	M 5—62606 ...	50	
	„ —62607 ...	50	
	„ —62608 ...	50	
	M 17—91368 ...	10	
169	... C 86—15247 ...	100	Choonilal Bapooje, Neriad.
	C 93—71752 ...	100	
86	... C 99—17815 } wrongly joined.	20	Sebastian Francisco Carrasco, Butler, English Hotel, Bombay.
	„ —34074 }		
87	... C 97—68764 } ditto ...	10	Cowasje Dorabje, Bombay.
	„ —68761 }		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th March 1876.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	... E 10—16847 ...	10	Kareem Bux & Co., Merchants, Lahore.
	E 7—19566 ...	5	
47	... E 7—20919 ...	5	Babu Aghorenath Mukerje, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th March 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
394	L 67—48203	50	Shaik Mehir Alli.
395	L 78—32176	20	Jonab Alli.
397	L 52—30847	500	Babu Issur Chunder Singha Roy.
	L 69—71917	100	
398	L 69—38210	100	Babu Raj Kissore Dey.
	L 66—22356	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
245	L 77—54806	20	T. Deveria, Esq.
	„ —54805		
246	A 9—71345	20	Babu Brojo Nath Nundee.
	„ —44826		
	L 65—78131	20	
	„ —78132		
	A 97—35431	10	
	L 2—02931		
247	L 40—68628	10	Babu Nahal Chunder Sing.
	„ —68626		
	L 4—73047	10	
	L 35—08441		
	L 17—16833	5	
	„ —16831		
	L 17—04105	5	
	„ —04106		
	L 17—88816	5	
	„ —88819		
	L 15—73507	5	
	„ —72890		
	L 11—84062	5	
	L 15—07462		
248	L 22—62229	5	Babu Troylucko Nath Saha.
	„ —62226		
531	L 23—80612	5	Babu Eshan Chunder Chatterjee.
532	L 69—30803	100	W. Bacon, Esq.
533	L 77—31129	20	Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
	„ —04021	20	
	L 62—43184	10	
534	L 67—11152	50	Babu Mohesh Chunder Bhowmack.
535	L 60—88073	10	Babu Hira Lal.
536	L 68—22639	100	Shaik Ahmedoollah.
	L 77—00295	20	
	„ —29679	20	
	„ —40859	20	
	„ —13442	20	
	„ —13443	20	
	„ —58202	20	
537	L 23—99268	5	Messrs. Mitter & Co.
538	L 77—38573	20	Babu Koylas Chunder Paul.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th March 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
362	B 39—91417	5	V. Venkata Row, Alleppy.
371	B 49—30844	10	P. Lutchmana Row, 85, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
117	B 36—79163	5	Mrs. M. E. Crosthwaite, Gooty.
290	B 35—30401 wrongly joined.	20	C. Sooboroya Chetty, 14, Big Bazaar, Madras.
	J 5—51041		
302	B 39—60742	5	H. Venkatasoobiah, Munsiff's Court, Hassan.
	„ —60743	5	
350	B 41—74597	10	Bombardier H. Brown, B. Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A., Bellary.
356	B 49—42559	10	T. Cavary Chetty, Bill Collector, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
	B 42—19331	20	
361	B 49—45702	10	P. Anthia Chetty, Madras.
	B 43—39043	50	
	„ —39055	50	
363	B 49—31661	10	Sheik Meera Rowther, Trichinopoly.
	B 42—03415	20	
366	B 2—39891	10	Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bombay.
369	B 41—78941	10	G. Shunmoogum Pillay, Ayalloor.
372	B 35—30425	20	Krishnajee Butter, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th March 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
783	L 47—11075		20	Bal Chund, Indore.
	L 51—17652		100	
784	D 11—06587	wrongly joined.	10	Gopi Nath, Agra.
	„ —06588			
785	D 5—59709	ditto	20	Lalla Muckhun Lall, Allahabad.
	„ —59710			
786	„ —82595	ditto	20	The District Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Toundla.
	„ —82596			
787	D 10—29772	ditto	5	Madhubun Dass, Fyzabad.
	„ —29773			
788	D 11—36330		10	Mr. W. Story, Benares.
789	D 5—86109		20	Raghunath Narain Yeola, Bombay.
	„ —86110		20	
790	D 10—74790		5	Mr. D. McGrath, Jubbulpore.
791	L 47—24821		20	Inda Ram, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th March* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—20560	Mis-matched.	5	Mr. Gunga Purshad, Teller, Currency Office, Allahabad.
„ —20564			
G 7—69447		10	Moonshee Ravachund, Daroga, Thurva Canal.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th March* 1876.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W, GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 17th March 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindostan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, and Moulmein for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 23rd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

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W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL

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EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, (three marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor :—

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* No. 036844	„	500
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No. 031866	„	1,000
No. 031867	„	1,000

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.
5. Requisites of schools.
6. Inspection of schools.
7. Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.
8. Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.
   "Magistrate" defined.
9. Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.
10. Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

SECTION.

11. Discharge or removal by order of Government.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.
13. Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.
14. Cancellation of license.
    If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.
15. Determination of license.
16. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
17. Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.
    Power to apprentice youthful offender.
18. Duties of Committee of Visitors.
19. Powers of Board of Management.
20. Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
21. Power of Board to make rules.
22. Power of Government of India to make rules.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
24. Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails.

"Inspector General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

Requisites of schools.

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Inspection of schools.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.

II.—VESTING ORDER.

2. Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.
3. Effect of order.
Bar of suits.
Freedom from arrest.
Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.
Cessation of power to alienate.
Immoveable property freed from attachment.
Cessation of power to contract.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

4. Manager to receive rents and profits, and pay therefrom
a the Government demand,
b rent due to superior landlord,
c annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the property and his heir,
d costs of repairs and improvements,
e costs of management, and
f the debts and liabilities.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. Notice to claimants against holder of property.
Notice how published.
6. Claim to contain full particulars.
Documents to be given up.
Entries in books.
Exclusion of documents not produced.
7. Debt not duly notified to be barred.
Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.
8. Determination of debts.
9. Power to inquire into consideration for leases.
Power to set aside leases.
10. Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.
Appeal to Commissioner.
11. Scheme for settlement of debts.
Power to return scheme for revision.
12. Restoration of owner to his property.
Restoration to be notified.
Revival of barred proceedings and debts.
Reinstatement of mortgagees.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

SECTIONS.

13. Power to call for further particulars.
14. Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.
15. Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.
Statements of persons examined to be evidence.
16. Manager to have powers of holder of estate.
Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.
17. Power to lease.
18. Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.
Manager's receipts.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Power to make rules.
20. Power to appoint new Managers.
21. Managers to be public servants.
22. Bar of suits.
23. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.
24. Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges and liens ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876."

II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of

the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue :—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred ; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void ;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid ; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Cessation of power to contract.

(*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

4. The Manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof ; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government :

rent due to superior landlord,

Secondly, in the case of under-tenures, the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property :

annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the property and his heir,

Thirdly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families :

costs of repairs and improvements,

Fourthly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner :

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

Notice to claimants against holder of property.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice how published.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, (in the case of under-tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred :

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim

within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager) may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient,

Power to set aside leases.

may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final:

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

Appeal to Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of owner to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Restoration to be notified.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipts.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from, any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week: —

No. 4 of 1876.

A Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed as far to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive

possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property therein-before mentioned;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees constituting the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers:

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act, and now holding office shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in such Department as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex-officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time nominate such other person as he thinks fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices are held by one person:

Provided that whenever the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the said Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary, Accountant General, or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and in every such case the Governor-General in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, may appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been

set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(a) for the management of the said Museum,

(b) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees,

(c) for securing their attendance at such meetings,

(d) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(e) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(f) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trust.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property: provided—

(a) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(b) that no new office be created and no salaries of officers shall be altered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees, and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Miscellaneous.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Pursuant to Act XVII of 1866, the Government has erected a suitable building for the Indian Museum, and the collections of the Asiatic Society have been removed to that building. But the Council of that Society has relinquished the exclusive possession of the portions of the building which, under Act XVII, were to be set apart for their accommodation. It has also been found desirable to increase the number of Trustees fixed by that Act, and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of their officers.

The present Bill, accordingly, repeals Act XVII and re-enacts it with certain changes, of which the following are the chief:—

(a) the number of Trustees is raised from thirteen to sixteen:

(b) no officer will be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council or of the Secretary of State in Council:

(c) no new office will be created and no salary altered without the previous sanction of Government:

(d) so far as regards salaries, pensions and leave, the officers of the Museum will be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service:

(e) the provisions of Act XVII securing to the Asiatic Society possession of certain parts of the Museum building have been omitted.

CALCUTTA,
26th February 1876.

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 2795, dated 1st December 1875.
From ditto, No. 54, dated 6th January 1876.
From Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited, No. 189, dated 12th January 1876, and enclosure.
From Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, dated 24th January 1876.
From Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 366, dated 7th February 1876, and enclosures.
Remarks by J. W. Lowe, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
From Financial Department, No. 918, dated 12th February 1876.
From Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Limited, No. 929, dated 17th February 1876, and enclosures.
From Government of Madras, No. 314, dated 14th February 1876, and enclosures.

Preamble.

2. Since the Bill was introduced, the directors of the Bank of Madras have bought 62½ of their shares with a view of cancelling them, and thus reducing the capital of that Bank to five millions of rupees. We have made the changes in the preamble and the body of the Bill which this transaction rendered necessary.

Preliminary.

3. We have substituted the 1st May for the 1st March, 1876, as the day on which the proposed Act is to come into force.

Constitution.

4. To preclude doubts which have been felt but which we do not ourselves feel, we have expressly declared that the proprietors of the Banks shall not be liable for the corporate debts, and that the shareholders shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

5. We have transcribed from the Indian Companies Act, X of 1866, section 42, a clause which relates to corporate contracts and dispenses with the necessity of a seal in ordinary cases. Similar provisions are contained in several English statutes.

Business.

6. We have authorized the Banks to advance on the security of stock of the United Kingdom. We have also permitted them to undertake, and charge for, the care of valuable articles such as plate, jewels and title-deeds. In the clause limiting unsecured loans to individuals, we have substituted for Rs. 6,00,000 such sum as may from time to time be prescribed by the bye-laws. This will enable the maximum for each Bank to be adapted, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to the varying circumstances of the three Presidencies. We have forbidden the Banks not merely to discount, but to buy, or advance and lend, or open credits on negotiable paper payable where it is presented for the purpose of the proposed transaction, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected in general partnership, or which has a longer period to run than three months.

7. We have extended the power to acquire business-premises so as to enable the directors to provide residences for their Agents.

8. We have made the restrictive provision as to the Agency of the Bank of Bengal now established at Bombay applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to agencies of the Bank of Bombay which may be established at Calcutta and Madras, and to agencies of the Bank of Madras which may be established at Calcutta and Bombay.

9. We have struck out the power to purchase the business of other Banks.

Capital.

10. We think that the shareholders required to be present at a meeting authorising the reduction or the increase of capital need not be more than one-third of the total number.

Transmission of Shares.

11. We have struck out the clause (30) which exempts the Banks from recognizing probates and letters of administration granted by any Court other than a High Court. There is no reason why in this respect bank-shares should be treated as different from other assets. We have also withdrawn the power of the directors to say that of joint proprietors the first named in the register shall not be deemed the sole proprietor.

Directors.

12. We think that a director should not be disqualified by being Manager, &c., of any other Bank, unless where such Bank is a joint-stock Bank. It is undesirable, especially in Madras, to exclude members of mercantile firms which carry on banking business.

13. We have provided that the office of director shall be vacated in case of his resignation, and we have struck out the power to supply a vacancy in case of a director's temporary absence exceeding one month.

14. We have inserted the usual clause indemnifying directors against losses incurred in the discharge of their duties, except such as happen from their wilful act, and relieving them from responsibility for the other directors, &c., of the Bank.

Officers of the Bank.

15. We have empowered the directors not merely to fix the salaries of their officers and clerks, but to grant them pensions and other emoluments.

16. We have provided for the delegation to the Agents, &c., of the power to endorse and transfer securities, &c., held by the Bank.

17. We have altered the prohibition to engage in business other than the business of the Bank so as to allow the Bank's Agents, with the previous sanction of the Board, to act for insurance offices, &c.

Reserve Fund.

18. We have omitted the words expressly authorizing the directors to maintain and repair the Bank buildings out of the reserve fund. Such repairs are now effected, at all events in the case of the Bank of Bengal, out of the income of the Bank, and we think that the practice should continue.

Auditors.

19. We have struck out the clause prohibiting the election as auditor of any person interested otherwise than as a proprietor, shareholder or depositor in any transaction of the Bank. The clause seemed unnecessarily stringent, and might have caused inconvenience in Madras, where, we are informed, comparatively few persons fit to audit can be found.

Meetings.

20. As no Native newspapers are published daily in Madras, we have omitted the word 'daily' in the clause requiring advertisements in vernacular newspapers.

21. We have provided that notices of special meetings for the purpose of increasing or reducing capital shall be served on every shareholder.

22. We have raised from seven to twelve the maximum number of votes to which a shareholder shall be entitled; but we think that when a shareholder's interest exceeds Rs. 50,000, nothing less than shares amounting to Rs. 25,000 should give him an additional vote.

23. We think that general powers-of-attorney should be deemed to be proxies for the purpose of voting at any Bank-meeting.

Notices.

24. We have provided that shareholders changing their names or residences, and the husbands of female shareholders marrying, shall not be entitled to recover dividends or to vote until notice of the change or marriage be given to the Bank.

Bye-laws.

25. We have modified the section relating to bye-laws so as to require the directors at once to make rules as to (*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced without security to any individual or firm by way of discount or otherwise, (*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or their relatives, partners, &c., and (*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet. We have omitted the power to make bye-laws as to the proportion which the reserve fund must bear to the paid-up capital at the time of declaring or paying any dividend. We have also omitted the power to make bye-laws which the Bill as introduced gave the proprietors and shareholders. This, we think, is a power which should be conferred only on the directors.

26. We have made some transpositions and verbal changes, and recommend that the Bill thus altered be passed. But, first, we think that it should be republished in the *Gazette of India.*

27. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place.

6th March 1876.

W. MUIR.
A. HOBHOUSE.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
D. COWIE.
NARENDRA KRISHNA.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.

I have signed this Report subject to the following reservations :—

I regret the relegation to a bye-law of the pecuniary limit on advances to one individual or firm, which Sir W. Muir informed the Council had been inserted after careful deliberation, and the more so, in that no power is reserved to the Government to compel the modification of any bye-law which it has once sanctioned, and it will probably even be precluded, by the agreement contemplated in section 36 (*o*), from withdrawing its own balances for a fixed term of years. The case of the old Bank of Bombay, and Sir Charles Jackson's report on it, have shown the wisdom of specific restrictions in the law in anticipation of exceptional occasions, when the vision of even the best men is in danger of being obscured, and immense pressure alone can force measures of prudence in the teeth of popular opinion.

Considering the controversy which the establishment of the branch of the Bank of Bengal has occasioned, I think it would have been only reasonable to have inserted in section 42 an express permission to the Banks of Bombay and Madras to open branches in the other Presidency towns respectively. The argument that it is unnecessary to limit the discretion of the Governor General in Council in the matter is deprived of force by the insertion, for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal, of the clause limiting that discretion in respect of the business which such branches, if established, may transact.

I object to the proprietors and shareholders being deprived of their power of making bye-laws for the direction of the affairs of the Bank. The directors become practically absolute.

T. C. HOPE.

No. II.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL, 1876.

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A Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Acts, No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

References in Act X of 1866.

The references made in the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital for the time being of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares for the time being of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary" includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

with limited liability.

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but

for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

Claims against present Banks.

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and use corporate seals;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

and may hold and transfer property.

Seal how used.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

Contracts how made.

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

(a) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(b) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged:

(c) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

CHAPTER III.

CAPITAL.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

11. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of stock for shares.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(a) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(b) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(c) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(d) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

CHAPTER IV.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt;

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

Certificates for shares.

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Receipts for stock.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (b): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Power to close transfer-books.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Notice of trusts.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Shares vested in several holders.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship:

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

23. Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

CHAPTER VI.

DIRECTORS.

Board.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Quorum.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Present directors to be continued.

25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Any director so retiring shall be eligible for re-election at such meeting, and, if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

Qualification of directors

27. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Disqualification of directors.

Clause 2.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director—

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Power to remove directors.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves,

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Chairman.

Casting vote.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

30. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

31. Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

Indemnity of directors.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

32. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

33. The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notified in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

34. No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank,

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

35. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

Security from officers.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) :

Business which Banks may transact.

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council ;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and

(6) bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments:

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills, and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(*f*) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*h*) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(*i*) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims;

(*j*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(*k*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely):—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere;

(*l*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section;

(*m*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months;

(*n*) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified;

(*o*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

Business which Banks may not transact.

37. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than three months; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months: provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

38. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

39. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section eleven—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Place of business.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section fifteen.

Acquisition of business premises.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Proviso.

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established,

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

Reserve-fund.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and

invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Application of reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

Election of auditors.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Who may be auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Auditors re-eligible.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors' tenure of office.

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Rights and duties of auditors.

48. Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

Special meetings.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

Quorum.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

Decision by majority of votes.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided,

Persons not allowed to vote.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

Scale of votes.

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to	8 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to	9 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to	10 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ...	11 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ...	12 "

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

Existing proxies.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

Service of notices by Bank.

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstand-

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

ing he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(a) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (a), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(b) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(c) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(d) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(e) their remuneration,

(f) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(g) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(h) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(i) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(j) the management of the branches and agencies,

(k) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(l) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(m) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank :

Proviso.

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

67. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank : and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank;

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as consti-

tuted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to confirm the said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

(*a*).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(*b*).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Cancellation of certain shares.

(*d*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine, and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Reincorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. IV OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 30th Jan. 1875.	For week ending 29th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 30th Jan. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 29th Jan. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26th Feb. 1876	East Indian, Main	5,62,540	7,02,178	24,00,454	28,06,386	4,05,932	...
26th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpore	47,225	40,009	1,90,109	1,80,934		9,175
19th ditto	Eastern Bengal	52,220	58,674	2,24,862	2,37,662	12,800	...
5th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	48,091	62,535	2,09,704	2,64,258	54,554	...
26th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,05,680	1,56,300	4,77,886	6,43,884	1,65,998	...
19th ditto	Madras	1,15,915	1,15,480	4,55,792	4,69,837	14,045	...
19th ditto	South Indian	16,342	82,707	67,393	1,39,601	72,208	
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,32,698	4,49,030	21,27,018	18,17,134	..	3,09,884
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,32,136	1,22,555	4,75,514	4,78,100	2,586	
	TOTAL	16,12,847	17,39,468	66,28,732	70,37,796	4,09,064	.
	State.						
26th Feb. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,773	2,112	7,586	8,360	774	...
26th ditto	Nulhattee	1,770	1,984	6,585	7,772	1,187	.
26th ditto	Rajpootana	26,470	49,450	1,09,479	1,99,228	89,749	.
26th ditto	Holkar	5,968	7,614	19,044	29,833	10,789	
29th Jan 1876	Khamgaon	1,163	921	4,285	3,024	...	1,261
29th ditto	Oomraotee	1,644	1,557	5,903	5,555	...	348
29th ditto	Wardha Valley	1,200	841	4,320	3,300	...	1,020
29th ditto	Nizam's	7,723	7,282	37,005	34,357	...	2,648
1st ditto	Tirhoot	1,375	.. *a*	2,991*b*	.	...	2,991
29th ditto	Punjab Northern	...	9,512	...	29,835	29,835	...
	TOTAL	49,086	81,333	1,97,198	3,21,264	1,24,066	.
	GRAND TOTAL	16,61,933	18,20,801	68,25,930	73,59,060	5,33,130	...

(a) Return not received. (b) Total receipts from 11th to 30th January 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1875, AND 2ND HALF OF JANUARY AND 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1876, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 40, 41, 42, 43, 206, 207, 280 AND 281 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 22ND JANUARY, 26TH FEBRUARY AND 11TH MARCH 1876.

Districts.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.																																										Average wages per month.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874 or 1875.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2nd half of December 1875.	21 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
N. W. Provinces. Dehra Dún...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	4 8 0	11 0 0
Saháranpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Muzaffarnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0
Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 4	4 12 8	7 10 8
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4
Aligarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 10 8
Garhwál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	7 4 0
Budaun ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	7 8 0	6 0 0
Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 15 0	6 5 4
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Tarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8
Muttra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	14 10 8
Agra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 1½	2 14 10½	7 13 0
Farukhabad..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Etáwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 4	1 15 8	4 4 2
Etah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Jhánsi .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1874-75.

STATEMENT I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Zillah.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		1874-75 over 1873-74.		Rainfall in Rabi months.													
			Rabi, 1874-75.	Rabi, 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Umballah	1,681,930	945,526	4,441	3,987	454	...	0·0	0·2	...	...	0·2	1·1	0·1	1·4	4·4	1·2	—	0·4	4·7	4·3
Karnal	1,505,920	645,120	45,982	32,818	13,164	...	0·0	0·2	...	—	0·2	0·6	0·1	0·4	4·1	0·2	...	2·2	4·4	3·6
Rohtuck	1,159,680	905,600	48,316	28,513	19,803	...	0·0	0·5	...	...	—	—	...	...	1·6	0·4	—	1·5	1·6	2·4
Delhi ... ... —	814,672	525,255	42,682	20,822	21,860	...	0·0	1·2	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·9	1·3	...	...	1·0	1·3	3·6
Hissar	2,265,428	1,346,836	46,090	32,501	13,589	...	0·0	0·8	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	2·1	...	...	1·0	2·1	2·0
Jind	...	...	34,803	21,341	13,462	...	...	...	Not	known							Not	known		
Bikaneer	...	...	415	136	279															
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	7,427,630	4,368,337	222,729	140,118	82,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,116,770	834,474	18,158	13,594	4,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·20	1·20	2·30	1·80	0·40	2·90	2·90	6·40
Umritsur	999,988	708,370	85,320	59,249	26,071	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·90	...	1·20	1·80	1·60	...	1·55	1·80	5·85
Lahore ... ... —	2,334,225	985,888	89,122	58,390	30,732	...	...	0·60	...	—	...	0·20	...	0·80	2·90	2·10	...	0·70	2·90	4·40
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	4,450,983	2,528,732	192,600	131,233	61,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ... ... —	given	above	4,900	2,728	2,172	...	...	0·35	...	...	—	0·60	...	0·70	0·85	0·10	...	0·55	0·85	2·30
Montgomery	1,244,428	538,240	29,493	28,570	923	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·40	0·10	0·50	...	0·20	0·10	1·60
Multan	3,764,188	624,434	110,083	88,536	21,547	...	...	0·50	—	...	...	1·11	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·80	...	3·06
Total Inundation Canals ...	5,008,616	1,162,674	144,476	119,834	24,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
Derah Ghazi Khan Indus Canal ...	1,484,332	234,968	50,018	47,431	2,587	...	...	...	...	—	...	2·4	...	1·8	2·0	0·3	...	1·3	2·0	5·8
Grand Total ...	18,371,561	8,294,711	609,823	438,616	171,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	...

Area irrigated Rabi, 1874-75	609,823
Ditto ditto 1873-74	438,616
Net increase	171,207

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STATEMENT II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1874-75.

Crops.	Umballa.	Kurnal.	Rohtuck.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaneer.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Multan.	Dera-Gazee Khan.	Montgomery.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	148	26	...	...	1	267	270
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
II.—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	109	10	...	...	...	139	139
III.—Orchards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	790	328	...	...	...	1,123	4,67,713
Cereals (a) Wheat	2,113	28,597	34,475	31,586	28,455	25,816	25	12,046	61,352	76,051	60,261	45,270	16,963	4,23,010	
(b) Barley	774	1,737	207	21	5,753	743	338	274	1,780	1,964	250	...	442	14,283	
Oil-seeds (a) Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	15	
(b) Toria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	51	...	...	...	...	60	
(c) Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	127	329	24	254	...	746	
Drugs (a) Poppies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	68	5	4	4	106	
(b) Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	56	213	164	...	462	
Belra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	2,655	902	...	...	...	3,767	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	937	196	19,347	721	2,938	24,141	
IV.—Pulses (a) Massur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	108	19	11	...	11	196	1,15,522
(b) Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	1,391	...	2,036	
(c) Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,655	3,653	5,139	3,344	2,214	4,273	23,278	
Fodder (a) Singi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	8,744	4,612	...	...	...	13,800	
(b) Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	52	449	...	...	279	793	
Miscellaneous	1,554	15,648	13,634	11,075	11,882	8,244	52	300	4,386	3,805	2,183	...	2,656	75,419	
V.—Fallow lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	359	68	23,800	...	1,926	26,179	26,179
Total Rabi, 1874-75 ...	4,441	45,982	48,316	42,682	46,090	34,803	415	18,158	85,320	94,022	1,10,083	50,018	29,493	6,09,823	6,09,823
Total " 1873-74 ...	3,987	32,818	28,513	20,822	32,501	21,341	136	13,594	59,249	61,118	88,536	47,431	28,570	4,38,616	4,38,616

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RABI STATEMENT III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1874-75.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

	Western Jumna Canal.			Bari Doab Canal.		Total Western Jumna Canal.	Total Bari Doab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chinab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Kurnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.							
I.—Gardens	...	...	...	92	174	...	266	1	...	..	267	270
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	
II.—Rice	...	...	...	...	139	...	139	...	...	...	139	139
III.—Orchards	...	...	..	...	1,123	...	1,123	...	...	...	1,123	467,713
Cereals—(a) Wheat	8,320	93,619	49.128	8,888	137,846	151,067	146,734	19,678	60.261	45,270	423,010	
(b) Barley	1,587	7,962	24	215	3,769	9,573	3,984	476	250	...	14,283	
Oil-seeds—(a) Linseed	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	
(b) Toria	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	60	
(c) Sarson	...	...	...	...	468	...	468	...	24	254	746	
Drugs—(a) Poppies	...	...	...	...	93	...	93	4	5	4	106	
(b) Tobacco	...	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	213	164	462	
Belra	...	...	...	...	3,767	...	3,767	...	...	...	3,767	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,118	...	1,118	2,955	19,347	721	24,141	
IV.—Pulses—(a) Massur	...	...	...	...	171	...	171	14	11	...	196	115,522
(b) Peas	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	1,391	2,036	
(c) Gram	...	...	...	4,442	8,080	...	12,522	5,199	3,343	2,214	23,278	
Fodder—(a) Singi	...	...	...	...	13,800	...	13,800	..	...	...	13,800	
(b) Grass	...	...	..	...	514	...	514	279	...	...	793	
Miscellaneous	6,756	38,380	16,953	...	7,314	62,089	7,314	3,832	2,184	...	75.419	
V.—Fallow lands	...	...	...	...	423	...	423	1,956	23,800	...	26,179	26,179
Total Rabi, 1874-75 ...	16,663	139,961	66,105	13,637	178,962	222,729	192,599	34,394	110,083	50,018	609,823	609,823
Total „ 1873-74 ...	14,679	90,047	35,392	10,969	120,264	140,118	131,233	31,298	88,536	47,431	438,616	438,616

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MARCH 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in Malabar, Madura and Tanjore: none elsewhere: no change in prospects is reported. In Bombay some rain is reported from Sind, half an inch at Kaira, and storms in Belgaum and Dharwar; the *rabi* harvest in Guzerat and the Deccan progresses. There has been slight rain in a few districts of the Central Provinces below the Satpuras: the harvest proceeds with a good outturn. In Berar the *rabi* is being reaped. Reports from Central India and Rajputana are good. In Eastern and Central Bengal (with the exception of the Northern districts) there has been a good deal of rain, which has helped the ploughings for the early rice, jute and sugarcane; in Behar there have been showers, and some heavier falls in Chota Nagpore: but here the crops are too far advanced to be improved by rain, and it is likely to do more harm than good. There has been general rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has done good: hail did some damage in Jhánsí. In the Punjab there has also been general rain, which has improved the prospects of the *rabi*. There has been rain in Sylhet, but none in Upper Assam, where it is much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 16th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; markets well supplied locally; cholera, 80 seizures, 18 deaths; fever in 6 and small-pox in 4 taluks; mild epizootic aphtha general; dry fodder being used.
Kurnool („ 15th)	*Nil*	Season generally good; cotton being harvested; second crop paddy thriving; other crops nearly harvested; pasture and water sufficient; markets well supplied; price of rice rising, other articles steady; cholera in Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks; fever prevalent; cattle disease in 3 taluks.
Tanjore („ 16th)	·05 At Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere very scanty and partial; rivers almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation a few dry crops in places; standing crops withering in several localities; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield moderate; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abated, 120 seizures, 89 deaths; small-pox in parts of Negapatam; cattle disease in places, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Madura („ 16th)	1·0	Agricultural prospects not good; public health generally good; small-pox and cholera continuing to small extent.
Malabar („ 16th)	1·65	Markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 377 seizures, 332 deaths; small-pox prevalent, especially in North Malabar; cattle disease in Wynaad and Walluvanad; pasture withered.
		General Remarks—General prospects of these districts same as last week, except in Tanjore, Madura and Malabar, where there has been some rain.
Bombay— (Mar. 16th)		
Sind. (March 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Squall with rain on 15th; westerly breeze has set in; a considerable extent of low land in Kotri taluka is being eroded by river; cattle disease prevalent, also a little fever; river at Kotri, gauge on 4th, 5 feet 4 inches, against 3 feet 10½ inches on the same date last year; *moong* and *adhaon* crops coming on.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather cloudy, warmer, and threatening rain, but no damage reported to *rabi*.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; rain-fall general, more expected; reaping of *rabi* progressing; crops slightly injured by wet and blight.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm; oil seed crops being reaped; other *rabi* crops fair.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cholera continues in Viramgám; *rabi* harvest almost completed.
Kaira ...	0·6	*Rabi* crops almost reaped.
Surat ...	...	10 cholera cases in Surat, 8 fatal; 12 in Mándvi, 4 fatal; 13 at Bárdoli, 3 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Public health and crops good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather hot; fever and cough prevailing.
Nasik ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; prospects fair; small-pox still prevails in town of Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	1·99	Thunder-storm; cholera in 3 talukas.
Dharwar ...	0·36	Cholera increasing; fever less prevalent; crops and cattle disease as before.
Kanara ...	...	State of crops and public health the same as before.
Kaladgi ...	...	20 deaths from cholera in Bágalkot taluka.
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Health generally good; 214 cholera cases in Morvi taluka, 90 deaths; cholera has appeared in villages under Dhráfa
Wadhwán ...	...	Cotton ginning continues; weather warm; cholera in Dhrángadrá taluka, 7 cases, 4 fatal; 3 cases in Wadhwán taluka, 2 fatal; 2 in Chura taluka; 4 cases in Kuntharia, 2 fatal; in Dasára 1 case fatal; 6 cases in Chotila, 2 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Hot weather has set in.
		General remarks.—Rain in Sind pretty general; heavy storm in Belgaum; *rabi* harvest almost completed in Guzerat and part of the Deccan; cholera prevalent in Kattywar, Ahmedabad, Surat and Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—(Mar. 16th)		
Chittagong ...	·01	Weather cold in the evenings and mornings, but hot in the daytime; crops much benefited by the rain, which has also enabled the people to begin ploughing the land.
Noakhally ...	4·04	Weather generally cloudy; slight rain on the 2nd and 5th, and a thunder storm, with a heavy shower of rain, early on the 7th; wind is variable; for the last two days wind was from the south; pulses, chillies, linseed and *sesamum* are progressing favourably; ploughing has begun for the early rice crop; stray cases of cholera still reported from Hattya and Bamni.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·4	A thunder-storm on the 7th instant; *joom* cutting still continues; a heavy shower of rain has done much good to the tobacco and chillies.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·18	Weather cloudy and unsettled; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since the last report.
Backergunge ...	1·44	Rain has fallen, which has greatly improved matters; the condition of crops and cattle is good; the health of the people is said to be indifferent in the following thanas, *viz.*, Backergunge, Mendigunge, Bawfol, Golachipa and Boramuddin.
Furreedpore ...	0·98	Weather showery; the state and prospects of the crops are good; they are benefited by the rain; three men killed by lightning; general health is good.
Dacca ...	0·15	Weather cool for the season; much fog; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; ploughing is going on actively.
Mymensing ...	0·15	Weather decidedly warmer; stormy on the 10th; scarcely any crops on the ground; the fields are being prepared for the *aous* rice.
Tipperah ...	·52	Weather fine, with occasional storms; the prospects of the spring rice are good; there are no other crops of importance in the field
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·95	Weather variable; there was a shower on the 7th March 1876; reaping of winter crops is over; health is generally good.
Jessore ...	·36	Weather tolerably cool, with seasonable showers; spring rice seedlings are doing well; the rain has been favourable, and ploughing for, and sowing of, the early rice is in rapid progress.
Nuddea ...	0·10	Weather cooler in consequence of the rain; the rain has done much good in enabling the cultivators to plough; the harvest is far advanced, and is turning out, as was expected, rather poor.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Mornings windy and cloudy; temperature close and warm; *boro dhan* is doing well; cold weather crops are being reaped; cholera increasing at Rampore Haut, and many deaths reported.
Pubna ...	·20 at Serajganj.	Weather warm and cloudy; the state and prospects of the crops have been improved by the late rain, which has also facilitated ploughing for the next rice crops.
Rajshahye ...	...	There was rain at Bilmariah and Shingrah on the 2nd and 3rd March, which has done some good where it fell, but it was not sufficient; a few isolated cases of cholera are reported; also a few cases of small-pox.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and threatening but, with the exception of one day, warm; almost all the crops have been harvested; a little rain is required to allow the lands to be broken up.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Days hot, mornings and evenings still cool; high wind on Friday, *rabi* crops being reaped; the outturn has been reduced by the continued drought; the *boro dhan* looks well, and promises to yield a good crop; indigo is being sown in Thana Gorgoriba; 2 deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox have occurred during the week; 4 attacks of cholera are reported as having occurred during the same period.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and getting warm; *rabi* crops on the whole are good; tobacco is a 16-anna crop; sugarcane 8 to 10 annas, and mustard 8 annas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.* (Mar. 16th)		
Rungpore ...	·02	Rain threatening; *rabi* crops fair, but the crops will not be first rate for want of rain; sowing of *bitri* paddy deferred for want of rain; tobacco doing well; pulses and wheat are partially damaged by present drought.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	The cold weather has disappeared; during the greater portion of the week an east wind blew; there was no rain; the *bitri (aous) dhan* has been sown in many places for this crop as also for *cheena* and *kaon* (millet); rain is very much wanted; the mustard crop has been nearly reaped, the outturn is satisfactory; tobacco will be cut within a few days.
Jalpaiguri ...	·04	A little rain fell on Thursday night, but not enough to have any appreciable effect; the weather is getting warmer and clouds hang about, so it is to be hoped more rain is coming soon; nothing new to report as to crops.
Darjeeling ...	0·20	Weather is still continuing cold; there has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain during the week; the sowings in the plains and the young crops of wheat and barley in the hills are progressing favourably; the recent rain will do much good.
Midnapore ...	1·19	Weather is getting very warm and is cloudy; rainhas been of much service to what crops there are.
Howrah ...	...	There were a few drops of rain, but the fall was inappreciable; there is no change in the prospects of the crops.
Hooghly ...	·40	Weather is getting warm and is cloudy at intervals; sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out; *aous, teel,* and indigo lands are being prepared for sowing; cucumbers, &c., much benefited by rain; potatoe, *rabi;* and sugarcane harvest almost over; the yield of the first two is very good, and that of the third is fair.
Burdwan ...	·54 at Sadr ·52 at Culna.	Wheat, barley and sugarcane are being cut; potatoes selling at 60 seers the rupee in Culna. Cholera increasing in the west of the district.
Bankoorah ...	0·79	Slight rain on the 10th; some heavy showers with hail on the 11th; nothing of importance to note regarding the crops; the rain will allow of preliminary ploughings; cholera cases are still reported.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; rain is wanted.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	A few drops on Saturday night, with thunder; rain threatening but not coming down; mangoe and *mowha* crops promise well; nothing else on the ground.
Bhagalpur ...	...	Three smart showers north of Soopool on the night of 9th; a few drops at head-quarters on the night of 11th; no rain is reported elsewhere; no rain is wanted now till after the *rabi* harvest; rain would do more harm than good; wheat harvest ripening fast, and reaping commenced in several places; the Collector, who is still in the Soopool sub-division, reports *rabi* crop to be fair, and condition of the people generally very good, the very poor naturally badly off; no tendency to a rise in prices.
Monghyr ...	...	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospect of the crops since last report; the harvest has fairly commenced, and prices continue easy.
Purneah ...	·06 at Kishengunge.	Weather very cloudy; there were a few drops of rain here; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as last week; there is no change.
Durbhunga ...	·1	Weather cloudy, with east wind; the week's rainfall was heavier to the east than at the Sadr station; the state of the crops is reported the same as during the previous week.
Mozufferpore ...	·15	Weather cloudy and rather cold; there is no alteration in prospects of crops; importations of Indian corn are decreasing; rice is being imported into the district from south and west; prices remain easy.
Sarun ...	...	Weather cool, clear and dry, with fleeting clouds on Wednesday and Thursday; west wind prevailing; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; the *rabi* or winter crops are being harvested, and are expected to yield fairly; *cotton* and *rahur* are doing well; indigo is being sown; the early sowings have germinated; opium is being collected; there was a slight fall of rain on Thursday night, hardly sufficient to lay the dust; prices favourable; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	0·14 *Nil* in previous week.	Weather hot at noon and cool at night; there is nothing new to report regarding the state of the *rabi* crops; there was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 10th instant.
Patna ...	...	Weather seasonable; small fall of rain on the morning of 10th instant, not enough to do harm or good; crops fast being harvested, and produce generally reported well of; a good deal of small-pox generally throughout the district, but not of a bad type.
Gya ...	...	Weather generally fair, with intervals of cloudiness and appearance of rain; one very slight shower; wind less than last week, mostly westerly, occasionally easterly; thermometer reached 93° 2′, but on the whole the warmth has been very moderate; state and prospects of the crops are, as before, very fair, but short of good; public health is good, save some sporadic small-pox.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
(Mar. 16th)		
Shahabad ...	...	Easterly wind on Friday morning prevailing, cloudy, attended with a slight fall of rain and hail. The *rabi* crops are being harvested; prospects of crops good if no further rain falls; poppy is being tapped; mangoe promises to yield an excellent outturn; there are many cases of small-pox in the head-quarters division.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no alteration in the state of the crops; wheat and barley being cut; outturn reported very poor; rain wanted to enable the ploughing to commence; general health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·08	Weather seasonable; two thunder-storms on the 10th instant; little or no rain; some of the *rabi* crops are now being cut; the harvest will be a short one owing to the long drought; general health is good; small-pox is still reported from Palamow.
Maunbhoom ...	0·06	Rain has fallen during the last days of the week, which will be generally welcomed, though possibly the *mohwa* crops may be affected injuriously; nothing fresh to report about the state and prospects of the crops.
Singbhoom ...	0·14	Weather seasonable; no crops to report about; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	1·35	Occasional showers are beginning to fall, but more rain is required to soften the ground for the plough; cholera and small-pox continue very fatal.
Cuttack ...	·05	Weather uncertain; foggy mornings and hot days, with high winds; crops doing well, but rain is wanted.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the *dalwa* paddy crop is good, but in some places will fail for want of rain; the state of the other crops is generally good; no tillage for next year's crop commenced for want of rain.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in almost all the districts of Bengal during the week. The rain was greatly needed and has enabled the cultivators to plough their lands for early rice, jute and sugarcane. No crops of importance are now on the ground, and those that are still standing are being fast harvested.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 15th)	...	Crop prospects good; harvest nearly gathered.
Agra („ 15th)	From ·1 to ·3	Storms and slight rain; no material damage; early harvest commenced; all crops ripening fast.
Meerut („ 15th)	...	Rain throughout the district; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 15th)	Slight rain on the 9th and 10th instant.	
Jhansi („ 16th)	...	A hail-storm from the westward on the 9th instant; crops injured in 34 villages of Pargana Mau; some losses in Pargana Jhansi; weather cloudy.
Allahabad („ 15th)	...	Harvest promises well.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Mar. 15th)	1·4	Health good.
Hissar „	·3	Crops backward on unirrigated lands, otherwise harvest prospects fair; a few cases of small-pox.
Umballa „	·6	Health good; crops suffering.
Jullundur „	1·	Harvest prospects fair; health good.
Lahore „	·50	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	(Slight showers.)	Harvest prospects fair; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	·4	Crops and health good.
Rawalpindi „	2·	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar „	·7	Prospects good; slight fever prevalent.
		General remarks.—The fall of rain during the past week, which was general over the province, has improved the prospects of the *rabi*; health of province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 15th)	·7	Weather continues cloudy; crops being cut; prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur „	·4	
Fyzabad „	·1	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 11th)	Little drizzling rain on 11th.	Weather cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	..	Weather cool; harvest over; health good.
Bilaspur ...	Slight rain on 9th.	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Weather clear; *rabi* harvesting; health good; prices easy.
Chânda (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwâra ...	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; fever continues; prices steady.
Betul (Mar. 13th)	...	Weather hot; *rabi* reaping continues; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât „	...	Weather cool; *rabi* cutting continues; small-pox prevalent; prices fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*continued.*		
Bhandara (Mar. 14th)	(Slight showers.)	Weather cloudy; *rabi* reaping; fever continues; prices easy.
Nagpur ...	(Slight rain on 14th.)	Reaping of *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·05	*Rabi* threshing.
Nimár ...	...	Weather warm; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	Weather cloudy and hot; *rabi* fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues; outturn expected above average.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cool; reaping of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues; good harvest expected; cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Seoni ...	·85	Hail-storm on 14th; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects good; prices fallen.
		General remarks.—Harvesting continues; outturn good; slight rain below Satpuras, where hot weather had set in; in Nerbudda valley and Vindhyan districts cool and clear.
British Burma -	...	(Report for this week not received.)
Arakán Divn. (Mar. 6th)	...	Five deaths from cholera at Kaladan, otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division. (Mar. 6th)		
Rangoon District ...	...	Health good; slight cattle disease in Angyee, Syriam, and Hline townships; no cases of cholera reported.
Bassein ...	...	Eight deaths from small-pox; cholera again made its appearance; cattle disease in Thonyepa and Mobyah.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera, no deaths since last report; small-pox, Shway Doung better accounts, Prome 235 cases since 1st February.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Small-pox near Mindoon; some cases of sporadic cholera.
Tenasserim Division. (Mar. 6th)		
Shwegyeen ...	...	Public health good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 16th) .	*Nil*	Mornings clear and cool, days warm and dry; hot winds from west prevail; state of crops and tea is same as before; rain urgently wanted.
Sylhet	0·11	No change to report.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Mar. 16th)	...	*Rabi* cutting nearly completed; expected outturn good; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— **(Mar. 16th)**	·64 in Coorg.	Slight rain in Bangalore and Mysore; prospects of season continue unimproved.
Rajputana—		
Bhurtpore (Mar. 16th)	·1 on night of 10th.	Weather still cloudy; wheat and barley being harvested.
Ajmere "	*Nil*	Cloudy; good deal of sickness about; early crops cut.
Jeypore "	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 15th)	...	Weather seasonable, and general health good, though small-pox is prevalent in Baghelkund at towns near the East Indian Railway, Sutna, Sohawul, Rewah.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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№ 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 18th March 1876.

No. 167.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. Smith, District Superintendent of Police of the 1st Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Inspector General of Police in that Province during the absence on furlough of Colone DeS. Barrow, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 169.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major T. Lowndes, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade in British Burma, to be Inspector General of Police, with effect from the 28th January last, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Duncan.

No. 170.—Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to be Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma *vice* Lieutenant C. B. Cooke.

The 22nd March 1876.

No. 179.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, in Assam *vice* Mr. P. T. Carnegy promoted.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 182.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Commissioner of the Lucknow Division during the absence of Colonel J. Reid, or until further orders.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 184.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. F. F. Fforde, Assistant District Superintendent, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police of the 5th Grade in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of the Municipal Police of the Town of Rangoon with effect from the 13th December 1875.

Mr. J. C. Perreau, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 5th Grade *vice* Mr. T. F. F. Fforde.

MEDICAL.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 176.—The services of Surgeon-Major P. W. Sutherland, in joint medical charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date of his being relieved of such charge by Surgeon R. Harvey.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 80.—APPOINTMENT.—Major-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., to be Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars *vice* Major-General D. M. Stewart.

PATENTS.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 164.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of

Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 66 of 1875.—Messrs. P. J. Kuryan, M. P. Lazer and M. V. Payli, all residing at British Cochin, for "raising water."

No. 72 of 1875.—Messrs. François Durand and Ernest Louis Marais, both of No. 23 Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, in the Republic of France, for "an improved apparatus for pressing or moulding bricks and other agglomerated articles of like kind."

No. 79 of 1875.—Mr. William Jackson, of Jorehaut, Assam, India, for "drying green tea leaf."

No. 1 of 1876.—Babu Madhub Chander Bysak, Dragon Iron Works, No. 36 Strand, Armenian Ghât, for "a machine for breaking the shell of castor seeds."

No. 2 of 1876.—Mr. Henry Bull, Engineer, Public Works Department, Agra, for "a combustible damper."

No. 3 of 1876.—Mr. Alfred Joseph Macbay, of 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, Merchant, for "converting vegetable and animal fibrous substances of every kind into materials resembling wood, vulcanite, felt, papier-maché, leather, gutta-percha, horn, bone, ivory, stone, clayware, and other hard or tough substances for use as a substitute for any of such substances."

No. 4 of 1876.—Mr. James Steel, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Engineer, for "a new or improved brake-block."

No. 5 of 1876.—Mr. Richard Gewase Elwes, of 7 Westminster Chambers, in the city of Westminster, Civil Engineer, for "improvements in filters for the decolorisation of sugar in solution and other liquids."

No. 9 of 1876.—Mr. Lorenzo Scala, of Genova, in the kingdom of Italy, at present residing at 4 De Lanne Street, Kennington Park, in the County of Surrey, England, for "improvements in dyeing when indigo is employed."

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1876.

No. 243.—In continuation of Notification No. 391, dated the 6th October 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the rules for the grant of extra suburban allotments in Rangoon.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 4 *of* 1876.—The following Notice received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SUMATRA.

MALACCA STRAIT—NORTH ENTRANCE.

(1) PULO BRASSE AUXILIARY LIGHT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 144, dated 9th October 1875, on the establishment of a light on the north point of Pulo Brasse, and the intended exhibition of an auxiliary light—

The Netherlands Government has given further Notice, that the auxiliary light is now exhibited below the principal light.

The auxiliary light is a *fixed red* light, visible through an arc of 90 degrees, between the bearings of S. by E. ½ E. and E. by N. ½ N., elevated 430 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

The light indicates the positions of the islands and shoals that lie to the north-west of the lighthouse.

(2) ISLAND BETWEEN PULO NIAS AND SUMATRA.

The Netherlands Government has given Notice, that a low barren island, Konig Willem island, has been discovered in the strait between Pulo Nias and Sumatra, lying S.E. ½ E. about 10 miles from Pulo Doca.

About 8 miles eastward of Konig Willem is situated a white rock, at 2 miles from which the sea was observed to break.

Position of the island, lat. 1° 24′ N., long. 98° 17′ E. Position of White rock, lat. 1° 27′ N., long. 98° 24′ E.

[*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 1½° *Easterly in* 1876.]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
23rd March 1876.

By Order,

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Acheen head to Diamond point, No. 219; Sumatra island, west coast, No 2760; Indian Ocean, No. 748 *a*; and Bengal bay, No. 70 *b*; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1876, No. 100 *a*; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 593.

(2) Indian Ocean, No. 748 *a*; and Sumatra, west coast, No. 2760; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 626.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 38.—Mr. William Theobald, 1st Grade Assistant, Geological Survey of India, has been granted eight months' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 16th instant.

SURVEYS.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 255.—In supersession of Notification No. 256, dated the 14th instant, Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 10(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 196.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st proximo.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 21st March 1876.

No. 723 *P.*—In recognition of the good services rendered to Government by Shadhun Chunder, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

The 22nd March 1876.

No. 731*P.*—In recognition of the services rendered to Government by Babu Durga Narayan Banerjee, Inspector on the Bengal Postal Establishment, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 21st March 1876.

No. 630 *G.*—With reference to Notifications No. 335 P., dated 5th February 1874, No. 1957 P., dated 7th September 1874, and No. 3416 P., dated 31st December 1875, the following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council is re-published from the *London Gazette* of the 8th February 1876 for general information :—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,* the 5th day of *February* 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within that part of the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, called Egypt:

And whereas with the concurrence of Her Majesty, Egyptian Courts have been or are about to be established as follows, namely, three Courts of First Instance at Alexandria, Cairo, and Zagazig, and a Court of Appeal at Alexandria.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

As regards all such matters and cases as arise after the time when the Egyptian Courts aforesaid begin to sit and act judicially, and as come within the jurisdiction of those Courts, the operation of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council for the regulation of Consular Jurisdiction in the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, made at Windsor, the twelfth day of December 1873, and of every Order amending the same, shall be and the same is hereby suspended until it shall seem fit to Her Majesty the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to otherwise order.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby and the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

No. 631 *G.*—The following Treaty concluded between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the Republic of Honduras, for the mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 8th February 1876, is re-published for general information :—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,* the 5th day of *February* 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," and also by an Act of Parliament

made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State, and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the sixth day of January, 1874, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Honduras, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Honduras, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to conclude a Treaty for this purpose (that is to say):—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edwin Corbett, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to said Republic of Honduras, &c.;

And his Excellency the President of the Republic of Honduras, the Señor Don Augustin Gomez Carrillo, Deputy to the Present Legislature of Guatemala, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and his Excellency the President of Honduras shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons, except native subjects or citizens of the Party upon whom the requisition may be made, who, being accused or convicted, whether as a principal or an accessory, either before or after the fact, of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other Party:—

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

4. Forgery, counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.

5. Embezzlement or larceny.

6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

7. Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

8. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

SU Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Honduras, habiendo juzgado conveniente, con la mira de mejorar la administracion de justicia y prevenir los delitos en ambos paises y sus jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas ó convictas de los delitos que en seguida se enumeran, y que anden huyendo de la justicia, sean, bajo ciertas circunstancias, reciprocamente entregadas, han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios para concluir una Convencion al efecto:—

Su Majestad la Reyna del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, al Señor Don Edwin Corbett, su Encargado de Negocios y Consul-General en la mencionada República de Honduras, &c.;

Y Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de la República de Honduras, al Señor Don Augustin Gomez Carrillo, Diputado á la actual Legislatura Guatemalteca, &c.;

Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y encontrádolos en buena y debida fórma, han ajustado y concluido los Articulos siguientes.

ARTICULO I.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á entregarse mutuamente las personas que, acusadas ó convictas de un delito cometido en el territorio de una de las Partes, se encuentren dentro del territorio de la otra Parte, bajo las circumstancias y con las condiciones espresadas en el presente Tratado.

ARTICULO II.

Se ha convenido en que Su Majestad Británica y su Excelencia el Presidente de Honduras, en virtud de requisicion hecha á su nombre por sus respectivos Agentes Diplomáticos, se entregarán reciprocamente cualesquiera personas, escepto subditos nativos ó ciudadanos de la Parte á quien se pide la estradicion, que siendo acusados ó convictas, ya sea como principales ó como cómplices antes ó despues del hecho, de alguno de los delitos que aqui se especificarán, cometidos dentro de la jurisdiccion de la Parte requeriente, se encuentren dentro de los territorios de la otra Parte:—

1. Asesinato ó tentativa ó conspiracion para asesinar.

2. Homicidio.

3. Falsificacion ó alteracion de moneda, ó dar circulacion á moneda falsificada ó alterada.

4. Contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar, ó poner en circulacion lo que está falsificado, ó contrahecho ó alterado.

5. Hurto de uso ó hurto simple.

6. Estafa.

7. Perjuicio malicioso á la propiedad, si la ofensa es justiciable.

8. Delitos por bancarrotas contra la ley de quiebras.

9. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or director or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

10. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
11. Rape.
12. Abduction.
13. Child-stealing.
14. False imprisonment.
15. Burglary or housebreaking.

16. Arson.
17. Robbery with violence.
18. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to exort.
19. Piracy by law of nations.
20. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.
21. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do griveous bodily harm.
22. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted on such evidence as according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

ARTICLE III.

No Honduran as above stated shall be delivered up by the Government of Honduras to the Government of the United Kingdom, and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to the Government of Honduras.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Honduras, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of the United Kingdom or of Honduras respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Honduras, should be under examination for any other crime in the territory of the United Kingom or in the Republic of Honduras respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is

9. Fraude cometido por un depositario de bienes banquero, mandatario, comisionista, administrador de bienes ajenos, ó miembro ú oficial público de alguna Compañia, considerado el fraude como criminal por alguna ley vigente á la sazon.
10. Perjurio ó soborno para perjurar.
11. Fuerza.
12. Rapto.
13. Hurto de niños (plágio).
14. Prision indebida.
15. Hurto con escalamiento ó fractura, de dia ó durante la noche.
16. Incendio intencional.
17. Robo con violencia.
18. Amenazas por medio de cartas ó de otra manera, con ánimo de estorzionar.
19. Pirateria segun la ley de las naciones.
20. Echar á pique ó destruir un buque en el mar, ó esforzarse ó conspirar para hacerlo.
21. Asaltos á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con intencion de quitar la vida ó hacer otro daño grave corporal.
22. Sublevacion ó conspiracion para rebelarse por dos ó mas personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del maestre ó capitan.

Con la condicion de que la entrega se hará solamente cuando, en el caso de una persona acusada, la comision del crimen se establezca de tal modo que las leyes del pais donde se encuentre el fujitivo ó persona asi acusada, justifiquen su aprehension ó auto de prision para el juicio, como si el crimen hubiese sido cometido alli; y en el caso de una persona de quien se afirme haber sido convicta con tales testimonios que, segun las leyes del pais donde se halle, prueben que ha sido convicta en efecto.

ARTICULO III.

Ningun Hondureño como antes se ha indicado será entregado por el Gobierno de Honduras al Gobierno del Reyno Unido, y ningun súbdito del Reyno Unido sera entregado por su Gobierno al Gobierno Hondureño.

ARTICULO IV.

La estradicion no tendrá lugar si la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno del Reyno Unido, ó la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno de Honduras, ha sido ya juzgada y absuelta ó castigada, ó está aun procesándose en territorio del Reyno Unido ó de Honduras respectivamente, por el delito por el cual se pide su estradicion.

Si la persona reclamada por parte del Gobieno del Reyno Unido, ó si la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno de Honduras, estuviese sometida á juicio por algun otro delito en territorio del Reyno Unido ó en la República de Honduras respectivamente, se diferirá su estradicion hasta la conclusion del juicio y la plena ejecucion de cualquiera castigo á que fuese condenada.

ARTICULO V.

La estradicion no tendrá lugar si subsiguientemente á la comision del delito ó al comienzo del proceso ó á la conviccion del reo, se ha adquirido la esencion de prescripcion con el transcurso del tiempo, segun las leyes del Estado á quien se hace el reclamo.

ARTICULO VI.

El reo prófugo no será entregado si la ofensa por la cual se pide su entrega es de un caracter

demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place. This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed *in contumaciam*.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XI.

In the examination which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE XII.

If sufficient evidence for extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

politico, ó si prueba que la requisicion para entregarlo se ha hecho en efecto con la mira de juzgarlo ó castigarlo por una ofenso de un caracter politico.

ARTICULO VII.

Una persona entregada no podrá en ningun caso ser mantenida en prision ó procesada en el Estado á quien se ha hecho la entrega, por ningun otro delito ó por ninguna otra causa que aquella por la cual la estradicion ha tenido lugar. Esta estipulacion no ce aplica á crimenes que se cometan despues de la estradicion.

ARTICULO VIII.

La requisicion para la estradicion se hará por medio de los Agentes Diplomaticos de las Altas Partes Contratantes respectivamente.

La requisicion para la estradicion de una persona acusada debe ir acompañada de una órden de prision dada por la autoridad compeente del Estado que pide la estradicion, y fundada en tales testimonios que segun las leyes del lugar donde se encuentre el acusado, justifiquen su apresamiento como si el delito hubiese sido cometido alli.

Si la requiscion se refiere á una persona ya convicta, debe ir acompañada de la sentencia de condena pronunciada contra la persona convicta por el Tribunal competente del Estado que hace la requisicion para la estradicion.

Una demanda de estradicion no puede fundarse en sentencias proferidas en contumacia.

ARTICULO IX.

Si la demanda de estradicion está de acuerdo con las precedentes estipulaciones, las autoridades competentes del Estado á quien se dirije la requisicion procederán al arresto del fujitivo.

El prisionero será conducido entonces ante la autoridad competente, que debe examinarlo y hacer la investigacion preliminar del caso, tal como si la captura hubiese tenido lugar por un delito cometido en el mismo pais.

ARTICULO X.

La estradicion no tendrá lugar antes de pasados quince dias desde la captura, y entonces solamente si los testimonios se encuentran suficientes, segun las leyes del Estado á quien se hace la requisicion, ya sea para justificar la sujecion del prisionero á juicio en caso que el crimen hubiese sido cometido en territorio de dicho Estado, ó para probar la identidad de la persona convicta por los Tribunales del Estado que hace la requisicion.

ARTICULO XI.

En el examen que tienen que hacer de conformidad con las precedentes estipulaciones, las autoridades del Estado á quien se haga la peticion, admitirán como prueba plena el testimonio y declaraciones bajo juramento recibidas de testigos en el otro Estado, ó cópias de los mismos, como igualmente los autos de prision y sentencias dadas en él, siempre que tales documentos estén firmados ó certificados por un Juez, Magistrado ú oficial de dicho Estado, y estén autenticados por algun testigo juramentado, ó que estén sellados con el sello oficial del Ministro de la Justicia ó algun otro Ministro ne Estado.

ARTICULO XII.

Si despues de dos meses de solicitada la estradicion no se hubiere aducido prueba bastante que justifique la captura del fujitivo, se le pondrá en libertad; contados esos dos meses desde la captura del fugitivo.

ARTICLE XIII.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend, not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign Possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or Possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the Republic of Honduras in such Colony or Possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of (subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty) by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of Honduran criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign Possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Guatemala, in twelve months counted from this day.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Guatemala, the sixth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.) EDWIN CORBETT.

(L.S.) AGN. GOMEZ CARRILLO.

ARTICULO XIII.

Cualesquiera articulos embargados que al tiempo de la captura de le persona que se ha de entregar, estén en su posesion, si la autoridad competente del Estado requerido para la estradicion ha ordenado la entrega de la persona, serán entregados al tiempo de verificarse aquella; y dicha entrega se estenderá no solamente á los articulos robados, sino á todo lo que pueda servir como prueba del crimen.

ARTICULO XIV.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes renuncian á cualquier reclamo para el reembolso de los gastos hechos en la captura y mantenimiento de la persona que ha de entregarse y en su conduccion hasta ponerle á bordo del buque: se comprometen reciprocamente á hacer ellas mismas tales gastos.

ARTICULO XV.

Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado serán aplicables á las Colonias y posesiones estrangeras de Su Majestad Británica.

La requisicion para la entrega de un criminal fujitivo que se ha refujiado en alguna de tales Colonias ó posesiones estrangeras, se hara al Gobernador ó principal autoridad de tal Colonia ó posesion, por el principal Agente Consular de la República de Honduras en dicha Colonia ó posesion.

Podrá darse curso á semejantes requisiciones, sujetándose siempre lo mas aproximadamente posible á lo prevenido en este Tratado, por dicho Gobernador ó principal autoridad, quien, sin embargo, estará en libertad de conceder la entrega ó deferir el negócio á su Gobierno.

Su Majestad Británica quedará, sin embargo, en libertad de hacer arreglos especiales en las Colonias Británicas y posesiones estrangeras para la entrega de los criminales Hondureños que puedan refujiarse dentro de tales Colonias y posesiones estrangeras, sobre la base, lo mas aproximadamente posible, de las estipulaciones del presente Tratado.

La requisicion para la entrega de un criminal fujitivo de alguna Colonia ó posesion estrangera de Su Majestad Británica estará sujeta á las reglas establecidas en los Articulos precedentes del presente Tratado.

ARTICULO XVI.

El presente Tratado comenzará á rejir diez dias despues de su publicacion, de conformidad con las formas prescritas por las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes. Puede ponérsele término por cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes, peró permanecerá vigente por seis meses despues de haberse dado aviso para su terminacion.

El Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones cangeadas en Guatemala dentro de doce meses contados desde el dia de hoy

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciaros lo han firmado, y lo han puesto sus sellos.

Hecho en Guatemala, á los seis dias del mes de Enero del año del Señor mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.

(L.S.) AGN. GOMEZ CARRILLO.

(L.S.) EDWIN CORBETT.

And whereas the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged at Guatemala on the twelfth day of October last:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Honduras.

C. L. PEEL.

No. 632 *G.*—The following Treaty concluded between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the Republic of Hayti for the mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 8th February 1876, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 5th day of *February* 1876.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," and also by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Masjesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Hayti, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Hayti, having judged it expedient, with a view to a better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up;

Her Britannic Majesty and the President of Hayti have named as their Plenipotentaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Spenser St. John, Esq., Minister-Resident and Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty in the Republic of Hayti and Her Chargé d'Affaires in the Dominican Republic;

And His Excellency the President of the Republic of Hayti, M. Surville Toussaint, ex-Senator;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

1. Murder, or attempt to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
4. Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.
6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
7. Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Son Excellence le Président de la République d'Haïti, ayant jugé convenable, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans les deux pays et leurs juridictions, que les individus accusés ou convaincus des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice, fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés;

Sa Majesté Britannique et le President d'Haïti ont nommé pour leur Plénipotentiaires à l'effet de conclure dans ce but un Traité, savoir:

Sa Majeste la Reine du Royaume Undi de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Spenser St. John, Ecuyer, Ministre-Résident et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique en la République d'Haïti et son Chargé d'Affaires près la République Dominicaine;

Et Son Excellence le Président de la République d'Haïti, M. Surville Toussaint, ex-Sénateur;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivants:—

ARTICLE I.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à livrer, l'une à l'autre, toute personne qui, étant prévenue, accusée, ou convaincue d'un crime commis sur le territoire de l'une des Parties, sera trouvée sur le territoire de l'autre Partie, et ce dans les circonstances et aux conditions spécifiées au présent Traité.

ARTICLE II.

Les crimes pour lesquels l'extradition doit être accordée sont les suivants:—

1. Meurtre, ou tentative de meurtre.
2. Homicide.
3. Contrefaction ou altération des monnaies, émission ou mise en circulation de la fausse monnaie ou de la monnaie altérée.
4. Le faux, la contrefaction, l'altération ou l'émission de ce qui est faussé, contrefait, ou altéré.
5. Détournement ou larcin.
6. Obtention d'argent ou de marchandises à l'aide de tromperie.
7. Dommages faits aux propriétés avec une intention criminelle.

8. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

9. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

10. Perjury or subornation of perjury.

11. Rape.

12. Abduction.

13. Child-stealing.

14. False imprisonment.

15. Burglary or housebreaking.

16. Arson.

17. Robbery with violence.

18. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.

19. Piracy by law of nations.

20. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

21. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

22. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

No Haytian shall be delivered up by the Government of Hayti to the Government of the United Kingdom, and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to the Government of Hayti.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of the Republic of Hayti, has already been tried and discharged, or punished, or is still under trial in Hayti or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the Republic of Hayti, should be under examination for any other crime in Hayti or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial, and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which

8. Crimes contre la loi sur la banqueroute.

9. Fraude par un dépositaire, banquier, un agent, un courtier de commerce; par un curateur, un directeur, un membre ou un officier public d'une compagnie quelconque, déclaré crime par le code pénal en vigueur.

10. Parjure ou subornation de témoins.

11. Viol.

12. Rapt.

13. Vol d'enfant.

14. Détention illégale.

15. Vol avec effraction.

16. Incendie.

17. Vol avec violence.

18. Menace par lettre, ou par tout autre moyen, avec l'intention d'extorquer.

19. Piraterie définie par le droit international.

20. Baraterie ou tentative de baraterie.

21. Attaque à bord d'un navire sur la haute mer avec intention de tuer ou de blesser quelqu'un.

22. Révolte ou complot par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire sur la haute mer contre l'autorité du capitaine. L'extradition doit être aussi accordée contre tout complice des crimes ci-dessus énumérés, lorsque la complicité est punie par les lois des deux Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE III.

Aucun Haïtien ne sera livré par le Gouvernement d'Haïti au Gouvernement du Royaume Uni, et aucun sujet du Royaume Uni ne sera livré par ce dernier au Gouvernement d'Haïti.

ARTICLE IV.

L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si la personne réclamée de la part du Gouvernement du Royaume Uni, ou la personne réclamée de la part du Gouvernement de la République d'Haïti, a déjà été jugée et acquittée ou condamnée, ou si elle est encore en jugement, soit en Haïti soit dans le Royaume Uni respectivement, et ce pour le crime en raison duquel son extradition est demandée.

Si la personne réclamée de la part du Gouvernement du Royaume Uni, ou si la personne réclamée de la part du Gouvernement de la République d'Haïti est sous le coup d'un interrogatoire judiciaire, soit en Haïti soit dans le Royaume Uni respectivement, pour tout autre crime que celui en raison duquel elle est réclamée, il sera différé à l'extradition jusqu'à ce que ce jugement soit prononcé, et, s'il y a condamnation, jusqu' à ce que la peine infligée soit entièrement subie.

ARTICLE V.

L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si, postérieurement à la perpétration du crime, à l'ouverture de la poursuite judiciaire, ou au jugement prononcé, les lois de l'Etat auquel la demande d'extradition est adressée couvrent la personne réclamée des effets de la prescription.

ARTICLE VI.

Un criminal fugitif ne sera pas livré si l'offense en raison de laquelle son extradition est demandée est d'un caractère politique, ou s'il prouve que cette extradition n'a récellement été reclamé que dans le but de le juger ou de le punir pour une cause d'un caractère politique.

ARTICLE VII.

Une personne rendue ne peut, en acun cas, être détenue ou jugée dans l'Etat auquel son extradition

the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed *in contumaciam*.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent magistrate, who is to examine him, and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XI.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, magistrate, or officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witnesses, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE XII.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIII.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority

a été accordée pour un autre crime, ou pour d'autres causes, que ceux qui ont motivé cette extradition.

Cette stipulation ne s'applique pas aux crimes commis postérieurement à l'extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

Toute demande d'extradition sera faite par l'entremise des Agents Diplomatiques des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes respectivement.

La requisition de l'extradition d'une personne accusée doit être accompagnée d'un ordre d'arrestation émané de l'autorité compétente de l'Etat que fait la demande d'extradition, et par les preuves qui établissent que, si la personne réclamée avait commis le même crime dont elle est prévenue dans l'Etat où elle est réfugiée, son arrestation serait ordonnée en vertu des lois du dit Etat.

Si la réquisition porte sur une personne déjà condamnée, elle doit être accompagnée du jugement rendu contre la dite personne par un Tribunal compétent de l'Etat qui réclame l'extradition.

Aucune demande d'extradition ne peut être basée sur les jugement rendus contre les personnes en état de contumace.

ARTICLE IX.

Si la réquisition d'extradition est conforme aux stipulations énoncées ci-dessus, les autorités compétentes de l'Etat auquel elle est adressée procéderont à l'arrestation du fugitif.

Alors le prisonnier est amené par devant un magistrat compétent, qui l'interroge et fait toutes les investigations qui auraient lieu si l'arrestation était faite en raison d'un crime commis dans le pays même où s'opère l'arrestation.

ARTICLE X.

L'extradition ne s'effectuera qu'après un délai de quinze jours à partir du jour de l'arrestation, et alors seulement si les preuves relevées par l'instruction préliminaire sont suffisantes pour justifier la détention des prisonnier, et le placer sous le coup des lois du pays où il est arrêté dans le cas où le crime dont il est prévenu y aurait été commis. Il faudra aussi que son identité soit prouvée, et qu'elle soit bien reconnu être celle qui est condamnée par les Tribunaux de l'Etat qui demande son extradition.

ARTICLE XI.

Dans les interrogatoires qu'elles ont à faire conformément aux stipulations ci-dessus les autorités de l'Etat auquel une demande d'extradition est faite admettront comme preuves entièrement valides toutes les dépositions ou déclarations de témoins assermentés provenant de l'autre Etat, ou copies de ces dernières, ainsi que tous les ordres et jugements qui auraient été publiés sur l'affaire relative à la personne réclamée, pourvu que tous les documents dont il est fait mention ci-dessus seront certifiés et signés par un Juge, un magistrat, ou un officier compétent de l'Etat qui fait la demande d'extradition. Ils seront déclarés authentiqués sous la foi du serment prêté par des témoins, ou scellés du sceau officiel du Ministre de la Justice ou de tout autre Ministre d'Etat.

ARTICLE XII.

Si les preuves requises pour l'admission d'une demande d'extradition ne sont pas établies deux mois après la date du jour de l'arrestation du fugitif réclamé, ce dernier sera mis en liberté.

ARTICLE XIII.

Lorsqu'une personne devra être rendue, tous les objets qui auraient été trouvés on sa possession, et qui auraient été saisis au moment de son arresta-

of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything which may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance till placed on boardship: they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the chief Consular Officer of Hayti in such Colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Haytian criminals, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The President of the Republic of Hayti engages to apply to the Senate for the necessary authorization to give effect to the present Treaty, immediately after its meeting.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Port au Prince, the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

tian, seront remis à la partie qui fait la demande d'extradition si l'autorité qui l'accorde en a décidé ainsi, et dans ce cas la remise comprendra non-seulement les objets volés, mais encore tout objet qui pourra servir à établir la conviction du criminel.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes renoncent réciproquement à toute réclamation ayant pour but le remboursement des frais qu'elles feront pour l'arrestation et la détention de toute personne rendue jusqu' à la mise à bord d'un navire : elles subiront réciproquement toutes les dépenses de cette nature.

ARTICLE XV.

Les stipulations du présent Traité sont applicables aux Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Toute demande d'extradition relative à un criminel réfugié dans une des Colonies ou possessions étrangères dont il s'agit sera adressée au Gouverneur ou à la principale autorité de la dite Colonie ou possession par l'entremise du principal Officier Consulaire d'Haïti en la dite Colonie ou possession.

Les réquisitions de la catégorie ci-dessus indiquée se feront toujours, autant que possible, conformément aux règles établies dans le présent Traité, par le Gouverneur ou par la principale autorité, qui sera libre toutefois d'accorder l'extradition ou d'en référer à son Gouvernement.

Toutefois Sa Majesté Britannique sera libre de faire des arrangements spéciaux dans ses Colonies et possessions étrangères pour l'extradition des criminels Haïtiens, qui s'y refugieront, et ces arrangements, autant que possible, auraient pour base les règles établies par ce présent Traité.

La réquisition de l'extradition d'un criminel fugitif d'une des Colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique sera assujetitie aux règles consignées dans les Articles précédents du présent Traité.

ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent Traité sera en vigueur dix jours après qu'il aura été publié conformément aux préscriptions des lois des Hautes Parties Contractantes. Il pourra prendre fin par la volonté de l'une oude l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, mais dans ce dernier cas il continuera à rester en vigeur pendant six mois à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre aura déclaré vouloir en faire cesser les effets.

Le Président de la République d'Haïti s'engage à demander au Sénat, immédiatement après son ouverture, l'autorisation nécessaire pour faire exécuter le dit Traité.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées le plus tôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Port au Prince, le sept Décembre, l'an de grâce mil huit cents soixante-quatorze.

(L.S.) SPENSER ST. JOHN.
(L.S.) SURVILLE TOUSSAINT.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Port au Prince on the second day of September last:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Hayti.

C. L. Peel.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 653 *G.*—Pundit Suroop Narain, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, officiated as Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, from 14th March to 27th April 1875.

No. 654 *G.*—LEAVE.—Captain G. R. Peart, 2nd in Command, Bhopal Battalion, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

No. 655 *G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent at Bhopal, is granted 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 666*G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 669*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Jeypore, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

No. 670*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel J. A. Wright, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

No. 671*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel E. Thompson, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from 28th March 1876, preparatory to furlough.

No. 672*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., of the Madras General List, Infantry, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class (substantive *pro tem*), *vice* Captain H. B. Abbott, deputed on special duty to Jhallawar.

No. 673*G.*—PROMOTIONS.—The following temporary promotions are made in the graded Political Service consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, Colonel J. A. Wright, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Colonel E. Thompson, Political Agent, 1st Class:—

From the date of Colonel Beynon's proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Political Agent, 1st Class, to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class.

From the date of Colonel J. A. Wright's proceeding on furlough.

Colonel W. D. Dickson, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Assistant, 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain C. W. Burton, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Major V. E. Law, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

From the date of Colonel E. Thompson's proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Thomson, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class.

Captain W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Political Assistant, 1st Class (substantive *pro tem*), to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. J. C. Edwards, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Pundit Suroop Narain, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

No. 675 *G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—With reference to Notification in this Department, No. 673 G, dated 24th March 1876, Major W. Tweedie, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted to Moorshedabad.

Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted to Hyderabad.

Captain C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted to Jeypore.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

Fort William, the 24th March 1876.

No. 1765.—*Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in February* 1876.

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In February 1876 ...	3,403	1,21,673	2,93,054	59	4,95,266	3,55,901

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 1769.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

1*st*—That the stamp duty on plaints in suits cognizable under Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865 in the Kohat District, shall not exceed eight annas, and

2ndly—That the rate of stamp duty payable under the first schedule annexed to the said Court Fees Act on memoranda of appeal in such suits, be reduced to one-fourth of the rate mentioned in the said schedule, except where such reduced stamp duty would be less than two annas, in which case the duty payable shall be two annas.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1876.

No. 302 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, from the 1st April 1876, in succession to Lieutenant-General *Sir* C. Reid, K.C.B., whose term of service on the Staff will expire on that date.

No. 303 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Account Branch of the Military Department of the Government of India:—

Major O. R. Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Accountant General, to officiate as Accountant General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Mr. G. W. Kellner, or until further orders.

No. 304 *of* 1876.—Major J. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the date he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 305 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).

Major R. B. P. P. Campbell, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major F. H. Jenkins, or until further orders.

Captain G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Major Campbell.

Captain W. Battye, Adjutant, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Stewart.

Captain A. G. Hammond, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. C. Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. D. Battye, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. Battye.

Captain A. J. Nicholson, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Hammond.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain A. N. Sandilands, Quartermaster and Officiating Adjutant, to revert to his substantive appointment as Quartermaster, and to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster.

Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

The above appointments in the 6th Punjab Infantry are made in modification of that part of G. G. O. No. 101 of 1876 notifyng the appointment of Captain Sandilands and Lieutenant Yaldwyn.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Pedler, 2nd in Command, 3rd Infantry, and Officiating 2nd in Command, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel W. Weldon, or until further orders.

5th Infantry.

Captain J. J. Kennedy, Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Pedler.

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood, Wing Subaltern, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Kennedy.

No. 306 *of* 1876.—ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1264 of 1875, appointing Captain J. B. Slater, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, after the words "as Wing Officer," insert the words *in addition to his other duties.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 307 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Hoggan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year and six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 308 *of* 1876.—With reference to para. 134 of the Bengal Army Regulations and to the G. G. Os. noted in the margin, the following is to be substituted for the first paragraph of the Commanding Officer's certificate now in use and granted to candidates for the Staff Corps:—

No. 531 of 1864.
„ 570 of 1868.
„ 940 of 1868.

Certified that _____ of the _____ (Regiment) a candidate for the _____ Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first Commission, of which _____ years (or the whole period of which, as the case may be) was spent in India.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

This order applies to the three Presidencies.

No. 309 *of* 1876.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the dates specified :—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
PERMANENT.			
Sub-Conductor Andrew Campbell ...	Conductor ...	Dec. 15, 1875	*Vice* Conductor Thorburn, retired.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) William John Carson.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Campbell, promoted.
N. B.—Officiating Conductor John Enright to revert to his substantive grade of Sub-Conductor from 15th December 1875 ; and Officiating Conductor B Morley and Officiating Sub-Conductor Utting to revert to their respective substantive grade of Sub-Conductor and Magazine Sergeant, with effect from 27th December 1875, the date on which Conductor Heathcoate returned from furlough to Europe.			
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) John Johnson.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Feb. 26, 1876	*Vice* probationary Sub-Conductor Bisset, remanded to his Regiment.
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) James J. Rackstraw.	Conductor ...	Feb. 27, 1876	*Vice* Conductor Nash, retired.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) James Miller.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor Rackstraw, promoted.
TEMPORARY.			
Sub-Conductor Denis Murphy ...	Officiating Conductor.	Dec. 31, 1875	*Vice* Conductor George Bailey, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate,
Magazine Sergeant James Utting ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Murphy, acting as Conductor,
Sub-Conductor John Robinson ...	Officiating Conductor.	Feb. 23, 1876	*Vice* Conductor J. Key, acting as Store-keeper in Gunpowder Factory in room of Conductor O'Loughlin, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate,
Magazine Sergeant Owen Maguire ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Robinson, acting as Conductor,
Ditto William Shortridge...	Ditto ...	Feb. 26, 1876	*Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor Johnson, promoted, and Sub-Conductor Beatty, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate,

or until further orders.

Note.—G. G. O. No. 96 of 1876 is cancelled.

The 21st March 1876.

No. 310 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Oliver Wingate,—19th March 1876.

No. 311 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs —

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Oakes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey Department, —for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 312 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Henry Campbell Lamb, of the 26th Foot, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—21st July 1874.

Lieutenant Frank Mardall, of the 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—30th September 1874.

No. 313 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Frederick Theophilus Goad, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 22nd November 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Pekin*.

The 22nd March 1876.

No. 314 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years commencing from the dates of the casualties :—

Name.	Rank, Name and Corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of order of Merit.	Circle of payment.
Jemal Bee *alias* Bunnoo Bee.	Subadar Shaik Abdoolla, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	11th February 1875.	3rd Class, *viz.*, Rs. 3-13-8 per mensem.	Bolarum.
Toolja Baie ...	Davee Sing, late trooper, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	17th January 1874.	Rs. 4-2-1 per mensem.	Mominabad, Hyderabad.
Ameerun ...	Naick Etwarrie, A. 22nd B. A.	7th September 1875.	3rd Class, Rs. 2-4 per mensem.	N. W. P.
Saideen ...	Ressaidar Sheikh Nujjuff Ali, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.	2nd June 1875.	3rd Class, Rs. 4-10-8 per mensem.	Ditto.

No. 315 *of* 1876.—The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Major G. Newmarch, Royal Engineers, in G. G. O. No. 694 of 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 316 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Henry Bamfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Kangra, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, 2nd Grade, Lahore Circle, for eleven months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 317 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified :—

Names.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
1st Class Hospital Assistant.		
Pyray Loll ...	Apl. 1, 1858	Dec. 17, 1875
2nd Class Hospital Assistants.		
Girdharee Lall ...	Apl. 15, 1864	Feb. 28, 1876
Khaceroodeen ...	Mar. 10, 1868	Feb. 25, 1876

No. 318 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Webster, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 319 *of* 1876.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain P. Rubie, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 320 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Gunner Patrick Burke, late of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

Private Richard Harris, late of the 55th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 9*d.* (nine pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

Private Anthony Smith, late of the 63rd Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

Sergeant Thomas Jarvis, late of the 109th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 2*s.* (two shillings) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

No. 321 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major A. J. Cowie, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency, during the period Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M.D., may officiate as Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, or until further orders.

No. 322 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Doran, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year two months and nineteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Frank Hale Berwick Marsh, of the General List, Infantry, Superintendent of Native Army Schools, Bengal,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 323 *of* 1876.—The services of Lieutenant H. M. Temple, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department from this date.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 324 *of* 1876.—Surgeon-Major Norman Chevers, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with effect from the 31st March 1876.

No. 325 *of* 1876.—The following promotion and appointment are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army, from the 29th August 1875 :—

6th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Rahim Bukhsh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Meer Wajid Alli, deceased.

Jemadar Mahboolah Khan is appointed Woordie Major, *vice* Rahim Bukhsh, promoted.

No. 326 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major George Anthony Aufrére Baker,* of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

*This cancels G. G. O. No. 300, dated 17th March 1876, granting Major Baker furlough under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Herbert Mills Repton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere, Rajpootana Agency,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Cathcart William Monypenny, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 2nd (Queen's own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 11th April 1876.

No. 327 *of* 1876.—Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, having passed the prescribed

examination and fulfilled the probationary period, is brought permanently on the establishment of the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 12th March 1876.

No. 328 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. M. Ryan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 208 of 1876,—*Indus*, 10th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Couper, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 62 of 1876,—*Indus*, 10th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 82 of 1876,—*Hydaspes*, 18th March 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tierney, of the Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1876,—*Indus*, 10th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 98 of 1876,—*Indus*, 10th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Major H. Collett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 62 of 1876,—*Nizam*, 14th February 1876, from Bombay.

Captain R. S. Robinson, of the Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 170 of 1876,—*Indus*, 10th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Captain F. Knowles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 87 of 1876,—*Mira*, 16th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Captain J. L. N. Willis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 87 of 1876,—*Mira*, 16th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. McMeminey, of the Unattached List, G. G. O. No. 548 of 1875,—*Pekin*, 26th April 1875, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major C. Prentis, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1319 of 1875, —*Bokhara*, 11th February 1876, from Calcutta.

Sub-Conductor T. Radford, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 281 of 1876,—*Malabar*, 8th March 1876, from Bombay.

No. 329 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 25th March 1876 :—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Colonel F. R. Maunsell, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, Commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Military Store-keeper at Calcutta and Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, and ex-officio Superintendent of Hill Tracts of Meywar and First Assistant to Political Agent, Meywar.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Godby, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 330 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Leonard Raisbeck Christopher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Russell Morland Skinner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Mozufferpore, Officiating 1st Grade,—for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 331 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Guy Annesley Prendergast,—20th March 1876.

Major Thomas Gally Ross,—20th March 1876.

No. 332 *of* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Robert Jocelyn Waller,—22nd March 1876.

Lieutenant Edmund Charles Elliston,—22nd March 1876.

No. 333 *of* 1876.—The services of Captain (Brevet Major) C. E. Bates, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 334 *of* 1876.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, as a temporary measure and until further orders, Subaltern Officers of Her Majesty's British Regiments, who have only passed by the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language, but who are in other respects duly qualified under existing regulations, may be admitted as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps in the post of 2nd Wing or Squadron Subaltern.

These Officers will receive their regimental pay and allowances, and if belonging to the Infantry, horse allowance as noted in the margin; but will receive no staff allowance until they pass by the Higher Standard Examination.

If attached to Cavalry Regt., Rs. 60 per month.
If attached to Infantry Regt., Rs. 30 per month.

If they fail to pass this Examination within one year from date of appointment, they will be required to rejoin their Regiments.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 24th March 1876.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 18th to 24th March 1876 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate
Madras Staff Corps	Captain W. Douglas	16th March 1876	Dharmsala.	
Bengal Infantry	Lieut.-General C. Troup, C. B	19th ditto	Meerut.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st March 1876.

No. 9 *of* 1876.—Mr. Joseph Clarke is appointed 3rd Class Officer, on probation, of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim, vice* Stevenson resigned, with effect from the date he joined.

Mr. R. A. C. Hepworth is appointed 3rd Class Officer, on probation, of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize,* and to be borne in the *Tenasserim,* to wait arrival of the *Enterprize.* This appointment to have effect from the date Mr. Hepworth joined the *Tenasserim.*

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 10 *of* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Marine Department:—

Lieutenant F. Warden, late I. N., Officiating 1st Assistant Master Attendant, to officiate as Deputy Master Attendant, with effect from the 4th February 1876, *vice* Butler deceased, until further orders.

Lieutenant Warden will take charge of the Office of Master Attendant and its current duties, in addition to his own, as a temporary arrangement, on the departure on furlough of Captain Baker, Officiating Master Attendant.

Mr. R. B. Yates, Agent for Transports and Government Consignments, to officiate as 1st Assistant Master Attendant, *vice* Lieutenant Warden.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 11 *of* 1876.—Mr. W. Crawford, 1st Class Engineer, is appointed to the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize,* as additional, for duty at Port Blair.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1876.

No. 138.—Messrs. M. Kelly and J. A. Kearney, probationary Accountants, 4th Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, are confirmed in their appointments.

No. 140.—Mr. C. D. Berrill, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 142.—Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 7th February 1876, and posted to Bengal.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 143.—Mr. W. M. Johnston is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class IV of the State Railway Traffic Establishment, and placed on the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 144.—Major-General A. Taylor, C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, during the absence, on furlough, of Major-General Maclagan or till further orders.

No. 145.—The following changes are ordered in the Establishment of Accountants :—

Mr. R. A Butterfield, Accountant, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to Mysore.

Mr. S. J. Pigott, Accountant, 1st Grade, in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Punjab.

Sergeant W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, in the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. J. Kelly, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, and transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 146.—Mr. W. Causley, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Port Blair, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 147.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Johnson, M.S.C., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed temporary Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Secretary to the Chief Commis-

sioner, with effect from the 14th March 1876, during the absence on six months' furlough of Colonel Sankey, or until further orders.

Captain C. Bowen, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, and Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in that Branch, with effect from the 14th March 1876, until further orders.

No. 148.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 112, dated the 7th March 1876, Baboo Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 136.—The following revised wording of para. 2 of Rule 21 of the Rules for Foreign Messages published in Public Works Department Notification No. 508T, of the 7th December 1875, is hereby notified for general information :—

> " In this case he must write before the address of the message, and pay for, the notice 'reply paid' (or réponse payée, R. P.)—words."

The 20th March 1876.

No. 139.—Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, with effect from 10th February 1876, during the absence on leave of Major Eckford, or until further orders.

No. 141.—Mr. G. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 15th February 1876, *vice* Mr. Wiese, on leave.

Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 10th February 1876, *vice* Major Eckford, R.E., on leave.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Thomas David Colyear, of Dekain near Simla in the Punjab, a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Retired List of H. M.'s Indian Army, died at Simla on the 8th August 1875.

Reverend Charles Wimberley, formerly of the Parish of Scole in the County of Norfolk, but late of No. 21, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex in England, Clerk, died in England on the 17th January 1876.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 16th March* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1876.

No. 53.—Mr. W. Wiese, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty-four months from 15th March 1876, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th February 1876.

This cancels Notification No. 46, dated 17th February 1876.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 54.—Mr. F. Kinsman, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1876, or any subsequent date.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1876.

NOTICE.—The following changes are notified in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. G. W. Moultrie resumed charge of the Bombay Agency from the 1st current.

The services of Mr. F. A. Gillam are availed of on special duty.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th March 1876.

No. 194.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave from 18th to 28th February 1876, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Palee, the 17th March 1876.

No. $\frac{585}{398}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to reach the port of embarkation from the 25th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1709.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Nov. 1874.	April to Nov. 1875.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	10,116,684	10,280,523	163,839	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	430,471	441,434	10,963	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	276,044	289,666	13,622	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,526,551	1,622,209	95,658	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,485	286	...	2,199
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	1,594,329	1,667,060	72,731	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	3,887,017	3,997,745	110,728	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	5,598,306	5,464,402	...	133,904
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	1,827,278	1,891,027	63,749	...
X.—Mint ...	72,000	183,988	63,757	...	120,231
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	470,576	514,945	44,369	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	117,565	121,790	4,225	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	222,556	214,591	...	7,965
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	106,822	115,616	8,794	...
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	319,644	360,283	40,639	...
XVI.—Pension ...	542,400	125,167	130,903	5,736	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	325,000	235,472	199,160	...	36,312
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	98,605	158,039	59,434	...
Total ...	47,915,800	27,139,560	27,533,436	393,876	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	546,147	584,380	38,233	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	75,200	28,819	31,925	3,106	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	248,850	287,054	38,204	...
State Railways ...	230,000	64,013	166,898	102,885	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	4,953,644	4,374,043	...	579,601
Total ...	57,082,900	32,981,033	32,977,736	...	3,297
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	230,883	192,121	...	38,762
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	33,211,916	33,169,857	...	42,059

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Nov. 1874.	April to Nov. 1875.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	1,692,450	1,800,133	107,683	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	280,269	272,214	...	8,055
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	200,133	209,323	9,190	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,477,700	1,530,152	1,550,140	19,988	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	260,416	224,430	...	35,986
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	56,027	56,270	243	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	179,000	115,737	120,116	4,379	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	306,204	349,364	43,160	...
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	2,042,526	1,913,600	...	128,926
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	43,141	47,417	4,276	...
12.—Mint ...	73,600	157,472	54,397	...	103,075
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	511,339	524,421	13,082	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	395,000	183,349	198,171	14,822	...
15.—Administration ...	1,247,400	784,451	807,772	23,321	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	165,965	154,631	...	11,334
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	1,496,491	1,518,180	21,689	...
18.—Marine ...	402,600	255,639	255,166	...	473
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	103,690	103,311	...	379
20.—Medical Services ...	180,200	123,205	120,479	...	2,726
21.—Political Agencies ...	303,000	206,202	210,035	3,833	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,675,600	812,130	796,922	...	15,208
24.—Superannuation ...	695,500	474,308	476,972	2,664	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,390,000	471,111	1,012,396	541,285	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	58,005	27,325	...	30,680
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,058,400	3,459,396	3,393,013	...	66,383
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	269	269	...
Total ...	24,731,900	15,789,808	16,196,467	406,659	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	7,538,192	7,522,076	...	16,116
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	1,276,310	1,477,580	201,270	...
Ditto, Extraordinary (including Railways) ...	3,600,200	1,747,639	1,819,343	71,704	...
Land and Supervision ...	91,000	47,875	57,494	9,619	...
Guaranteed Interest paid in India ...	35,000	18,851	17,833	...	1,018
State Railways ...	180,000	62,148	128,557	66,409	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	1,988,441	1,977,876	...	10,565
Total ...	47,446,600	28,469,264	29,197,226	727,962	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	13,617,300	8,488,607	8,046,250	...	442,357
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	36,957,871	37,243,476	285,605	...

* { Indian, up to October. Indo-European, up to September.

Comptroller Genl.'s Office; CALCUTTA, The 22nd March 1876.

E. GAY, Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON, Comptroller General.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, by whom the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta vacant by the demise of the Bishop thereof are directed by the Letters Patent to be exercised, has taken charge of the See, and will, with those of his own Diocese, continue to perform the duties of the office until further notice.

The correspondence of the Diocese is to be forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the See.

The Bishop of Madras purposes to hold a confirmation in Calcutta on the 6th April next.

By desire of the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated at Calcutta, this 21st day of March 1876.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 14th March 1876.

No. 239.—With reference to Notification No. 2567, dated 21st December 1875, Surgeon L. E. Eades received medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy, and Jail, from Surgeon-Major Barnard, on the forenoon of the 11th November 1875.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th March 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Bundelcund Road Division, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 7.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mhow Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 23rd December 1875, to the 22nd February 1876, both days inclusive. This cancels Notification No. 102, dated 27th December 1875.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th March 1876.

No. 49.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted six months' ordinary furlough from the 25th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 50.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the 16th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 51.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 52.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 8th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 53.—Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 3rd to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

No. 54.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch in Public Works Department Notification No. 108 of 4th March 1876, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 55.—Captain C. A. Sim, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted preparatory leave for one month from 1st April 1876.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 56.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1876.

No. 841.—Two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave is granted to Colonel F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th March 1876.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 18 of 11th February 1876, by the Inspector General of Military Works, Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

Captain Beckett assumed charge of the Division from Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 26th January 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave from 1st April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 738.—Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Chukrata Road Division to the 2nd Chukrata Special Military Works Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 18th March 1876.

No. 440.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. Fitzsimon, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the 2nd Rawulpindi Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd March 1876.

Captain T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in India Public Works Notification No. 73, dated 15th February 1876, on the forenoon of 20th March 1876.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th March 1876.

No. 51.—Mr. A. R. Marr, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 52.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 41, dated 3rd March 1876, for "Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdock, R.E.," read "Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E."

The 20th March 1876.

No. 53.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 12 months' furlough, and 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 15th March 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ajmere to the Sambhar Division of the Rajputana State Railway, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th March 1876.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 16th March 1876.

No. 24.—Baboo Jogendro Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 25.—Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to British Burmah for employment on Railways, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 117, dated 9th March 1876, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 12th February 1876.

No. 26.—Baboo Kundun Lall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th March 1876, from one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 13, dated 4th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 21st March 1876.

No. 7.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 47 of 8th instant, transferring Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. J. S. Brown to the Western Rajpootana State Railway, that Officer was relieved from duty on this line on this date forenoon.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 27th January 1876, Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office to the Agra Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st instant, on which date he was relieved from his duty.

This transfer is in the interests of the public service.

The 21st March 1876.

No. 9.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 27th January 1876, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chumbul Division to the Agra Division.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 357.—The following postings and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Messrs. B. Baxter and P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, to the Mehur and Sehwan Divisions, respectively.

The transfer of Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bahawalpur Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, is cancelled.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 17th March 1876.

No. 156.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from the leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 520 of 14th September 1874, on the forenoon of 28th February 1876, and is posted to No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division.

No. 157.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, made over charge of the Store Department, Northern Bengal State Railway, to Mr. G. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1876.

No. 158.—Mr. Geo. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Southern District, Atrai, received over charge of the Store Department on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for 15 days from 15th instant, under Chapter V, Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 13th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	30,42,488	...
" 14th " ...	...	...	...	30,42,752	...
" 15th " ...	...	...	...	30,42,890	...
" 16th " ...	...	...	...	30,43,353	...
" 17th " ...	...	...	...	30,48,777	...
" 18th " ...	...	...	...	29,63,777	...

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 20th March 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March 1876.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		19,00,555	13	1
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,46,73,831 8 1	3,38,41,146	7	8
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,91,67,314 15 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,99,61,143	5	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,34,122	12	3
Sundries		6,33,941	10	4
TOTAL ...		7,86,70,910	1	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,66,35,094	1	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		66,39,955	10	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		44,97,016	1	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,87,41,073	10	9
Dead Stock		10,65,187	13	4
Stamps		12,217	15	9
Balances with other Banks ...		5,71,488	15	11
Sundries		1,52,752	8	4
Bullion		20,415	9	1
		4,83,35,202	6	4
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,28,82,398 2 5	3,03,35,707	10	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,74,53,309 8 4			
TOTAL ...		7,86,70,910	1	1

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 23rd March 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
792	... L 49—90393 " —90391	wrongly joined.	50	... The Station Master, Hathras.
794	... D 5—10082 ...		20	... Mr. J. Smith, Assensole.
796	... D 6—76830 " —76829	wrongly joined.	10	... Goolab Rai, Goojrat, Punjab.
797	... L 47—11804 ...		20	... Kassee Nath Chund, Bhagulpur.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office ;
The 17th March 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
358	B 49—39339	10	C. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly, Oothooccottah.
	B 35—88400	20	
	B 43—10717	50	
	„ —34915	50	
367	B 49—21803	10	G. Kalianasundramier, Copyist, Munsiff's Court, Manargudi.
	B 35—43775	20	
376	B 43—46941	50	E. Somasoondara Moodelliar, Head Accountant, Harbour Office, Madras.
381	B 49—56551	10	Mr. R. Mitchell, Madras.
	B 43—46783	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
328	B 44—47020	100	Mr. J. McKenzie, Amutty, Coorg.
341	B 39—67242 } wrongly joined.	5	J. Govindoo Pillay, Madras.
	„ —67241 }		
359	B 38—49529	100	C. Annasawmy Moodelliar, Combaconum.
	„ —54892	100	
373	B 44—65840	100	C. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., Anantapore.
	„ —65841	100	
	„ —65842	100	
	„ —65843	100	
	„ —65844	100	
	„ —65845	100	
	B 43—22057	50	
	„ —22058	50	
375	B 41—45362	10	N. Sankunni Wariyar, Ernacollum.
	„ —71642	10	
379	B 49—09158	10	S. Soobarayalu Naidu, Salem.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th March 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
174	M 18—65611	10	Richard Tuthill, Private, 1-5th Regiment, Fort Chunar.
175	M 24—03980	100	Mr. F. S. D. Broughton, Her Majesty's S. *Arab*, Bombay.
	„ —23501	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
74	C 92—20921	10	Ramlal Khutre, Hoshungabad.
160	C 68—18237	50	Ghelabhay Luxmidas Dhoraje, in Gandul State, Kattyawar.
176	C 30—52128	10	Shama Churn Mookerjee, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.
177	M 18—52185	10	Framje Hormusje Katrak, Grant Road, Bombay.
88	C 97—70819 } wrongly joined.	10	Wasudew Abaje, Navewady, Bombay.
	C 98—37530 }		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th March 1876.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
F 13—19704	5	Pevaroo, of Puchmarhi, Central Provinces.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th March 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
49	E 3—87442	100	The Agent of Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow.
	„ —87450	100	
50	E 4—82921	50	Moulvi Khawaja Zeeyaooddin, Government School, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
43	F 13—15387 } wrongly joined.	5	Sree Lal, Banker, Aligurh.
	E 7—62356 }		
45	E 10—10039	10	Moraree Lal, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, Zilla Bulundshaher, North-Western Provinces.
46	E 7—42931	5	C. R. Lindsay, Esq., C. S., Honorary Secretary, A. H. Society, Lahore.
51	E 7—44733	5	Pundit Mokund Ram, Editor, "Ukbar-am," Lahore.
37	E 7—40405	5	Devi Diyal, Inkman, Mr. Ball's Press, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 18th March 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
401	L 69—58294	100	Mr. Cawasjee Pestonjee.
402	L 46—56562	20	Babu Syámá Kanta Roy.
405	L 67—43685	50	Babu U. C. Mookerjee.
406	L 67—62527	50	Babu Gungadhur Mookerjee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
249	L 10—03035 L 20—79555	5	Mr. A. Grant.
250	L 64—77898 „ —77899	20	Babu Syamchurn Chakraverty.
251	L 65—44259 „ —44256	20	Henry S. Lovell, Esq.
252	L 23—32552 „ —32522	5	Babu Shoshi Sikur Roy.
539	L 62—95029	10	Mr. T. Holloway.
	L 61—52122	10	
540	A 72—70562	20	Babu Bogolanund Mookerjee.
541	L 34—96743	10	Babu Sreenath Mookerjee.
	L 40—40546	10	
	L 45—22687	20	
	L 11—83039	5	
	L 16—83172	5	
542	L 11—31167 to „ —31176	5 each	Ali Nukkee Khan.
543	L 9—62667	5	Mr. D. E. Doonan.
	„ —62666	5	
544	L 61—92255	10	Babu Nilkant Chakraverti.
545	L 60—09604	10	Babu Prem Chund Nath.
546	L 69—30038	100	Babu Chatoorbhooj Shahay.
547	L 62—09050	10	Babu Surbassur Mittra.
	L 24—26939	5	
548	L 44—38190	10	Babu Baney Madhub Ghose.
549	L 58—22887	10	Babu Bishun Dyal.
550	L 58—59940	10	Rattee Ram Kutwall.
551	L 15—67377	5	W. W. J. Robson, Esq.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 24th March* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 8526.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. E. M. Dawes has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Calicut Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

The 24th March 1876.

No. 8719.—Mr. E. C. George, Post Master of Calcutta, made over charge of his Office to Mr. W. Alpin on the afternoon of 8th March 1876.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India

The 24th March 1876.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, also Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 30th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

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No. V, for March 1876.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

SUDDEA TEA COMPANY, "Limited."

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 5th April, at 5 P. M., at the office of the undersigned, No. 1, Fairlie Place.

NICOL FLEMING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
22nd March 1876.

[India.]

(Final Notice to Creditors and others.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACTS 1872 1873 AND 1875.

1. All persons in India having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of 1875 under which all claims not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.

2. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following Order has been made by the Arbitrator under the authority of that Act.

Friday, the 17th day of December 1875.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACTS 1872 1873 AND 1875.

I FRANCIS SAVAGE REILLY the Arbitrator appointed under the above-mentioned Acts do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The 31st day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall as regards the Australian Colonies and India be the day on which all claims arising on policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred and as regards those Colonies and India all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be and are hereby absolutely barred accordingly.

FRANCIS S. REILLY.

THOMAS PRESTON,
Secretary.

3. Therefore all persons who have not established their claims should at once bring in the same to us addressed to our Attornies Messrs. GRINDLAY and COMPANY *Calcutta* or Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and COMPANY *Bombay.*

Dated this 1st day of January 1876.

By order of the Arbitrator,

S. LOWELL PRICE
JNO. YOUNG
Joint Official Liquidator in the European Assurance Society Arbitration.

3 WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS
VICTORIA STREET
LONDON S. W.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001886}{4040}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Francis I. Palmer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

FRANCIS INGRAM PALMER, R. N.,
Comdg. Indian Govt.
Ironclad 'Magdala,' Bombay.

Stolen.

Government Promissory Notes No. 014423 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 014326 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the undersigned, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made for the issue of duplicates in favor of

HURRIS CHUNDER GHUTTUCK,
Konenugger.

Destroyed by white-ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. 035154, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, of 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of Meeheer Lall Samunto, has been destroyed by white-ants.

MEEHEER LALL SAMUNTO.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

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An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges and liens; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876."

II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Cessation of power to contract.

(*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

4. The Manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government:

rent due to superior landlord,

Secondly, in the case of under-tenures, the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

annual sum for maintenance of holder of property and his heir,

Thirdly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families:

costs of repairs and improvements,

Fourthly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

Notice to claimants against holder of property.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said pro-

perty to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice how published.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government or (in the case of under-tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager), may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient,

Power to set aside leases.

may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission, determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date thereof, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final:

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

Appeal to Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of owner to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Restoration to be notified.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

Period of limitation as to revived proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such

revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to lease.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from, any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1876.

An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words 'Lieutenant-Governors of,' the following word were inserted (namely), 'Bengal.'

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. Section eighteen of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agents of such landowners or occupiers.'

Amendment of section 18, Act XXVII of 1871.

Section twenty-one of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of any such owner or occupier,'

Amendment of section 21, Act XXVII of 1871.

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of such owner or occupier.'

And section twenty-two of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agent of such owner or occupier.'

Amendment of section 22, Act XXVII of 1871.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week :—

No. 4 OF 1876.

A Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property ; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum ; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned ; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property ; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper ; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed as far to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive

possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property therein-before mentioned ;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India ; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees ;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India ;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property ;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees constituting the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers :

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act, and now holding office shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in such Department as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession ; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex-officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time nominate such other person as he thinks fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices are held by one person :

Provided that whenever the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the said Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary, Accountant General, or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and in every such case the Governor-General in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, may appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum ;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned ;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been

set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(a) for the management of the said Museum,

(b) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees,

(c) for securing their attendance at such meetings,

(d) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(e) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(f) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trust.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property: provided—

(a) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(b) that no new office be created and no salaries of officers shall be altered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees, and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Miscellaneous.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Pursuant to Act XVII of 1866, the Government has erected a suitable building for the Indian Museum, and the collections of the Asiatic Society have been removed to that building. But the Council of that Society has relinquished the exclusive possession of the portions of the building which, under Act XVII, were to be set apart for their accommodation. It has also been found desirable to increase the number of Trustees fixed by that Act, and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of their officers.

The present Bill, accordingly, repeals Act XVII and re-enacts it with certain changes, of which the following are the chief:—

(a) the number of Trustees is raised from thirteen to sixteen:

(b) no officer will be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council or of the Secretary of State in Council;

(c) no new office will be created and no salary altered without the previous sanction of Government:

(d) so far as regards salaries, pensions and leave, the officers of the Museum will be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service:

(e) the provisions of Act XVII securing to the Asiatic Society possession of certain parts of the Museum building have been omitted.

CALCUTTA, 26th February 1876.

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 5 OF 1876.

A Bill for the better control of dramatic performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the several Local Governments to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Magistrate" defined.

2. In this Act "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed is—

(a) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(b) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(c) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(d) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

Power to notify order.

5. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(a) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

7. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

8. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124 A, or section 294, of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is

written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does or willingly permits any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to empower the Government to prohibit Native plays which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious or obscene. The necessity for some such measure has been established by the recent performance in Calcutta of a scurrilous Bengálí drama, to prevent which the existing law was found to be insufficient.

The Bill, first, empowers the Government or such officer as it empowers in this behalf, to issue an order prohibiting any dramatic performance which, in the opinion of the Government, comes within any of the classes above mentioned. The order may be served on intending performers or on the owner of the place in which the play takes place. The order may also be notified by proclamation, and penalties are provided for disobedience thereto.

Power is then given to the Magistrates to grant warrants to the Police to enter, arrest, and seize scenery, dresses, &c.

Lastly, the Local Government is empowered to order, in specified localities, that no play shall be performed in any place of public entertainment, except under a license from Government, and that a copy of the piece, if written, or a sufficient account of its purport, if it be in pantomime, shall be previously furnished to the proper authorities.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 29th FEBRUARY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ..	270,440	2,397,090	165,764	1,218,402	217,639	1,076,324	108,323	535,461	762,166	5,227,277
1872-73 ..	276,893	2,454,283	174,702	1,283,341	208,764	1,035,134	115,119	569,054	775,478	5,341,812
1873-74 ...	266,926	2,365,932	174,666	1,269,900	209,754	1,040,343	121,621	601,195	772,967	5,277,370
1874-75 ...	281,777	2,453,138	175,295	1,223,334	213,713	1,064,540	137,200	677,911	807,985	5,418,923
1875-76 ...	273,652	2,350,677	179,306	1,241,898	214,165	1,075,314	167,917	830,043	835,040	5,497,932
AVERAGE ...	273,938	2,404,224	173,946	1,247,375	212,807	1,058,331	130,036	642,733	790,727	5,352,663

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (C boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spica* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort-
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	16 2	16 2	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 4	26 1	26 1	29 3	..	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam ...	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 4	15 2	15 8	15 2	23 8	27 0	25 9	27 7	25 7	27
	Godavery	13 5	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kistna ...	14 7	8 1	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	18 6	20 2	20 8	19 6	22 0	25 0	27 7	29 6	...	...	
	Nellore .	9 0	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	14 8	15 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 7	25 7	27 8	...	...	
	Cuddapah .	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	14 8	12 9	12 9	15 8	22 1	22 1	21 3	25 4	25 4	29
	Bellary ..	15 4	13 4	12 5	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 8	13 0	13 0	16 2	20 6	20 6	25 7	22 6	22 6	28
	Kurnool ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	...	14 2	14 2	14 9	15 0	15 0	15 7	27 4	31 5	23 3	28 1	27 5	22
	Madras ...	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	13 8	12 2	11 8	15 0	19 9	21 3	23 1	17 9	17 9	20
	Chingleput ...	...	...		...	...	..	12 0	11 6	17 2	18 6	12 8	17 7	...	...	20 9	...	...	23
	North Arcot .	9 3	9 3	11 0	...	...	...	11 2	12 1	17 8	12 2	12 6	18 2	20 0	21 8	25 5	18 1	21 4	27
	South Arcot ...	9 7	9 7	8 6	...	...	...	12 2	13 0	14 8	13 6	14 4	15 7	20 2	...	26 9	21 0	21 0	28
	Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	16 2	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	...	25 9	...	28
	Trichinopoly ..	9 2	9 2	11 9	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	15 8	14 9	14 5	16 7	17 5	16 8	...	20 9	20 3	22
	Madura ...	10 5	10 5	12 5	...	...	...	13 1	13 4	15 1	14 4	14 4	16 0	25 9	25 1	21 1	29 4	27 9	29
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 0	12 1	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24
	Coimbatore ...	8 8	8 8	13 1	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 0	11 4	11 4	14 7	18 8	20 4	20 4	22 9	22 9	25
	Nilgiris ..	8 5	8 5	11 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 4	15 4	15 4	18 5	12 6	16 8	16
	Salem ...	10 4	10 4	13 3	...	...	...	11 9	11 7	14 8	14 4	13 3	15 8	22 3	22 3	23 8	23 2	23 2	26
	South Canara ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 1	10 7	10 7	13 7	13 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	12 1	13 4	14 2	13 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay ..	12 4	12 9	13 4	18 0	18 0	20 6	8 7	8 7	7 9	11 13	11 13	11 13	20 7	20 5	24 3	17 3	16 14	20
	Ahmedabad ...	16 8	14 8	15 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	23
	Kaira ..	11 7	11 14	11 1	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	13 5	13 5	24 10	26 10	32 0	20 0	20 0	21
	Surat ...	11 14	11 14	14 1	14 1	14 1	8 11	7 6	7 6	8 3	11 14	11 14	11 5	17 6	17 6	19 12	14 13	17 6	21
	Broach ..	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	..	8 5	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 13	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18
	Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18
	Kolaba ...	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	15 0	15 0	11 6	.	...	...	15 0	15 0	22
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 14	15 14	21 0	...	...	..	8 2	8 2	8 7	11 8	11 8	12 10	27 12	27 12	32 5	21 15	21 15	25
	Nasik ...	18 10	18 10	15 11	11 1	11 1	8 0	5 15	5 15	6 0	13 6	13 5	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 9	21 3	21 3	28
	Ahmadnagar ...	21 12	17 6	20 4½	...	..	...	8 13½	9 6	10 5	9 13½	9 15½	11 5½	28 8½	27 0½	12 10	23 6	23 6	33
	Poona ..	13 13	13 13	15 15	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 13	9 13	10 15	11 0	11 0	13 8	21 12	21 12	30 7	18 6	18 6	25
	Sholapur ..	19 15	17 13	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 13	13 14	14 4	16 9	28 1	24 11	35 0	25 12	25 12	32
	Kaladgi ...	19 2	18 2	25 3	...	...	...	11 11	12 12	15 7	12 15	14 0	17 4	28 11	27 10	34 13	26 14	26 12	37
	Satara ..	14 1	13 6	17 6	...	...	..	9 9	10 15	10 15	12 3	12 14	14 5	19 15	19 15	26 10	16 3	16 2	25
	Belgaum .	16 8	16 1	19 6	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	17 1	15 9	15 5	18 1	21 0	21 0	23 8	21 4	23 0	25
	Dharwar	22 2	21 7	23 12	...	...	...	13 10	14 0	16 0	18 4	19 2	22 14	26 8	27 9	31 6	27 14	28 0	31
	Ratnagiri ..	11 10	10 5	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 7	15 1	15 6	15 0	17 8	20 0	15 9	15 9	18
	Kanara (Karwar) ..	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ..	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	27
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 5	20 5	16 0	12 7	12 7	12
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 0	.		..	..	10 4	10 8	...	14 0	14 0	.	29 0	29 0	...	27 0	25 0	
	Baroda ..	11 11	11 11	11 13	19 4	18 4	10 6	8 9	8 14	8 6	13 2	11 7	15 0½	20 8	20 0	23 2	19 5	20 14	20
	Disa ..	16 14	17 7	15 6½	..	..	.	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	33 9	40 0	32 8	33 8	34 9	33
	Nimach ...	15 8	15 8	13 12	25 0	25 0	16 0	..	..	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15
	Nasirabad ...	19 0	19 0	16 10	30 15	29 15	23 11½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 to 12	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 15	23 2½	21 0	20 14	19
	Rajkot ...	16 0	15 0	14 0	.	.	.	6 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	18 0	26 8	...	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 8	21 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	23
	Karachi ..	14 1	13 13	13 10	22 0	26 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 8	23 0	18 0	18 0	20
	Haidarabad ..	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	. .	
	Shikarpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	23
	Thur and Parkur .	20 8	21 0	15 4	..		..	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	19
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan .	18 0a	17 0	14 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	24 8	25 0	19 8	25 0	25 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah	21 4b	20 0	15 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	17 8 to 21 4	17 8 to 21 0	14 0 to 18 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom ..	20 0c	20 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	..	
	Midnapore .	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly ...	19 0d	18 0 to 19 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8		...	...	...	..	
	Howrah ..	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta ..	18 0	17 12	15 4	34 0	35 0	18 0	9 8	9 4	11 0	16 4	16 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	..	
	24-Pergunnahs ..	...e		10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 8	18 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuddea ..	21 5	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	21 5	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jessore ..	18 4f	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	..	
	Moorshedabad ...	22 0g	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22 to 28-4 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 22-8 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, maize 26 to 32 seers, and g 20 to 21-8 seers
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 25 seers, barley 28 seers, rice best sort 22 to 30 seers, rice common 26 to 34 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seer
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of February 1876.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Verngu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
41 0	38 1	46 9	26 6	26 6	40 0	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
36 4	26 3	28 3	28 1	28 1	32 8	143 4	140 9	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
37 3	36 4	41 9	29 4	29 4	34 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	38 2	32 5	31 6	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
28 2	27 5	30 0	24 4	26 2	22 6	79 4	79 4	76 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
24 0	24 0	28 5	27 5	27 5	26 7	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah ...		
22 3	22 3	35 9	22 4	23 5	30 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 2	16 7	15 5	Bellary ...		
23 2	23 2	25 8	29 2	27 7	25 5	226 0	221 1	213 8	16 0	16 4	15 6	Kurnool ...		
20 6	20 6	25 9	19 4	19 0	21 3	92 9	92 9	93 5	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
21 2	21 2	24 7	19 5	18 7	21 8	95 2	97 2	97 2	19 4	19 4	18 6	Chingleput ...		
21 4	23 1	29 1	25 0	24 0	26 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	17 4	17 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
22 3	22 3	31 0	22 9	22 9	28 4	235 7	235 7	222 1	20 2	20 2	16 6	South Arcot ...		
27 0	29 4	29 4	24 1	24 1	28 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 6	17 5	Tanjore ...		
23 6	22 3	28 8	25 4	24 6	30 0	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	14 6	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
31 0	31 0	31 0	26 7	26 7	30 3	97 2	97 2	125 4	18 2	17 3	17 8	Madura ...		
21 9	21 9	24 7	17 2	17 2	18 7	66 6	66 6	76 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
22 0	22 0	25 0	25 5	25 5	28 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 2	14 2	12 5	Coimbatore ...		
14 4	15 1	18 0	16 6	18 3	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	12 9	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
21 0	22 5	28 5	25 8	25 8	29 2	150 7	150 7	140 9	17 7	17 7	16 5	Salem ...		
17 6	18 5	26 4	16 2	16 2	19 2	85 0	85 0	87 5	15 0	15 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
18 2	21 9	23 4	19 3	21 0	21 0	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
15 5	15 5	14 1	20 5	20 6	13 13	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	22 14	20 0	16 0	106 11	106 11	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 18	100 3	100 3	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat ...		
...	...	...	16 13	16 0	15 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	30 6	15 3	15 3	15 3	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	21 9	21 9	17 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	15 7	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
27 10	27 10	31 14	25 9	25 9	19 6	142 4	128 0	128 0	15 4	14 3	17 10	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	28 14	28 7	24 15½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	13 14	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 10	76 0	76 0	107 0	14 7	13 6	14 5	Poona ...		
...	...	...	24 3	23 4	24 8	98 0	98 0	220 0	14 4	14 4	15 0	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 9	140 0	140 0	60 0	12 12	12 12	13 2	Kaladgi ...		
22 3	..	...	19 8	19 8	21 7	145 10	145 10	145 10	16 0	16 6	16 12	Satara ...		
24 3	24 3	31 0	17 14	19 1	18 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	18 5	17 8	17 2	Belgaum ...		
31 0	30 0	36 0	20 5	20 8	19 13	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 12	18 5	18 1	Dharwar ...		
23 6	26 0	26 0	15 0	16 6	14 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) .		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	.	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh .		
...	...	...	14 13	14 4	13 9	91 8	91 8	80 0	15 3	14 12	15 14	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	20 13	23 8	16 9	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	14 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	27 3¼	27 3¼	22 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	49 4½	48 0	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	16 13	16 0	15 8	40 0	40 0	42 8	64 0	64 0	57 8	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	36 0	32 0	29 0	Upper Sind Frontier ..		
9 8	9 8	9 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	114 0	112 0	128 0	56 8	54 8	54 0	Karachi .		
...	...	...	..		.	..	...	.	No re	turn re	ceived.	Haidarabad .		
27 0	27 0	27 0	13 4	13 4	20 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Shikarpur ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan ..	Bengal.	
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	15 8	360 0	360 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	...	220 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	..	21 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly ..		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea ...		
...	...		24 0	24 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 16-4 seers, barley 33 seers, rice best sort 8 to 10 seers, rice common 16 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 20-8 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 19 seers, rice common 18 to 25-8 seers, and gram 15-8 to 22 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, rice common 22 to 22-8 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 31 to 32 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	14 8*h*	13 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	12 4	20 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	22 0	22 8	23 0 to 24 0	23 0	23 0	26 0 to 27 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	24
	Rajshahye ...	18 12*i*	21 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 17 4	24 0	45 0	...	20 4 to 24 0	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 19 8	26 4	22 8 to 25 5	23 4 to 25 5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rungpore ...	22 8*j*	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	12 12	11 4	7 7	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bograh ...	18 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	9 12	27 0	27 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pubna ...	22 8*k*	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	
	Jalpáiguri ...	11 3*m*	11 3	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0*n*	17 0	13 5	32 0	38 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*o*	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ..	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mymensing ...	14 0*q*	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	13 0*r*	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noakhally ...	...*s*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 4	14 8	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 5	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	31 0	30 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	
	Gya ...	24 0*t*	24 0	15 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	25 0*u*	25 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	35 8	37 0	20 0	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	20 12*v*	23 0	14 0	35 11	35 11	...	17 8	18 10	19 0	18 10	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0*w*	22 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	22 0	23 0	16 0	44 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	44 0	...	25 0	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	23 0*x*	21 0	14 8	47 0	35 0	..	8 8	8 0	10 0	23 0	22 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	26 2	25 2	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	16 8	16 8	9 4	21 0	19 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 8*y*	23 6	17 11	38 9	38 9	...	21 8	20 3	20 3	22 12	24 0	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	
	Purneah ...	23 0*z*	22 0	16 0	...		...	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*aa*	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	45 0	40 0	40
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	22 5	21 0	19 11	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	18 6	28 14	31 8	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooree ...	18 6*bb*	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	23 10	27 9	30 3	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore ...	20 0*cc*	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ..	20 0*dd*	21 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga ...	18 0	18 0	9 8	28 0	30 0	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0*ee*	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	16 8	16 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cachar ...	13 5	11 2	9 6	26 0	20 0	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	15 10	15 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goálpárá ...	25 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	9 8	19 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	19 8	19 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	28 0	28 0	27
	Sahárunpur ...	20 8	22 2	23 2	28 8	28 8	26 15	10 12	10 12	10 12	15 9	14 8	15 1	26 15	26 15	26 15	28 0	28 0	29
	Muzaffarnagar ...	23 2	24 3	20 10	33 0	33 0	32 0	5 8	6 9	6 1	17 10	17 10	13 5	27 8	27 8	24 12	24 3	24 3	23
	Meerut ...	23 4½	22 7½	20 10	35 1½	31 14	27 4	8 12	8 5½	6 8	18 4	18 1	15 0	29 2	28 0	24 13½	30 8	28 6½	22
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	27 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	29 0	25
	Aligarh ...	28 0	27 8	22 0	39 8	36 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 8	35 8	26 0	37 0	35 8	24
	Kumaun ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	

* The return from Darjeeling is obviously incorrect, and these columns are therefore left blank. Explanation has been called for.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 24 seers, rice common 36 seers, and gram 20 seers.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26-4 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 30 seers.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 23-11 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 13 seers, rice common 11 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, lesser millet 14 seers, maize 20 to seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 25 seers, rice best sort 14 to 21 seers, rice common 22 to 23 seers, and gram 20-8 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice common 21 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 18 to 20-4 seers, and rice common 20 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers and gram 13 to 18 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 17 to 21 seers, rice common 19 to 25 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 15 to 21 seers, and rice common 17 to 22 seers.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-12 to 28 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12-8 seers, rice common 20-4 to 27 seers, lesser millets 43 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 50 seers, and gram 27 to 36 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 25-8 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, [illegible] millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers and gram 30 to 35 seers.

India for the 2nd half of February 1876—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) Panicum, Milaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	17 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 6 to 30 0	16 8 to 18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	18 0	12 13	12 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
...	9 0	9 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	..*	200 0	200 0	...*	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 5	6 6	6 7	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 8	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 9	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	34 8	34 0	24 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
...	...	...	34 8	34 0	19 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 11	29 11	27 0	28 9	28 9	27 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 0	7 0	Durbhunga ...		
40 0	40 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
39 0	39 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Sarun ...		
...	...	38 0	26 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	32 5	31 5	21 0	147 0	168 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	27 12	30 6	18 15	151 8	157 13	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
17 1	21 0	21 0	27 9	28 14	17 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	...	..	..	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	14 0	11 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	31 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
60 0	48 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 3	8 6	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 10	5 5	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	Sibsagar ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 4	160 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 14	28 0	23 6	129 0	119 0	106 0	8 6	8 6	8 5	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	26 6	25 5	26 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 11	26 12	25 5	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Kumaun ...		

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 19 seers, lesser millet 32 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 27 seers.

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 23 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 to 23-12 seers, rice common 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 30-8 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 32 seers.

x In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 11 to 16 seers, rice common 20 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 34 to 52 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, murwa 28 to 30 seers, maize 36 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 24 seers, rice best sort 19 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers.

aa In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 35 to 44 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26-8 seers, rice common 15 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 55 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers.

bb In the interior prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 23-10 seers, rice common 28-14 seers, and gram 21 seers.

cc In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers.

dd In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 25 to 26-4 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 29 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

ee In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 21 to 24 seers, rice common 26 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum spicatum*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	17 7	30 6	28 2	24 12	14 10	15 3	11 13	16 14	17 7	13 8	25 5	24 12	20 4	25 5	23 10	21 6
	Moradabad ...	23 2	22 8	16 14	39 6	36 14	23 2	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 10	20 10	16 0	33 12	33 12	20 15	33 12	33 12	20 0
	Budaun ...	28 8	27 9½	16 5½	41 4	40 13	20 12½	12 0	12 0	9 9½	21 0	20 0	16 3½	34 11	36 0	18 9½	32 11	36 0	17 1
	Bareilly ...	25 10	25 0	16 4	36 4	36 4	20 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	19 6	20 0	15 15	35 0	37 8	20 0	33 12	33 12	18 12
	Sháhjahánpur ...	31 8	32 0	19 10	51 8	51 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	25 0	25 0	18 8	44 8	44 4	22 12	43 8	43 10	22 2
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	22 8	18 2	50 0	40 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	19 6	18 12	15 0	32 8	30 0	20 0	31 4	30 0	20 0
	Muttra ...	25 0	24 0	20 0	34 0	33 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	28 0
	Agra ...	25 0	24 0	19 0½	33 0	32 3	26 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	32 0	31 4	24 1	33 0	32 1	23 0
	Farukhabad ...	29 14	28 14	16 2	44 0	42 10	20 5	7 12	7 12	6 12	22 0	22 0	15 2	39 4	38 8	20 10	40 0	41 4	20 5
	Mainpuri ...	30 0	29 0	19 8	37 8	40 0	23 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	33 0	35 0	20 12	37 8	35 0	21 4
	Etáwah ...	27 0	27 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	19 8	19 8	13 8	38 0	37 0	20 5	42 0	41 0	20 8
	Etah ...	32 0	30 0	20 0	45 0	42 8	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	37 8	35 0	...	37 8	35 0	...
	Jalaun ...	24 0	23 8	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	40 0	38 12	24 0	36 0	36 0	22 0
	Jhansi ...	22 8	22 1	19 2	38 0	38 0	26 4	9 0	8 11	9 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	33 4	33 12	24 12	33 13	34 0	23 6
	Lalitpur ...	22 0	21 8	20 4	40 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	0 ...
	Cawnpore ...	28 0	29 8	19 0	47 8	47 8	24 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	45 0	47 8	23 0	44 0	47 8	23 0
	Fatehpur ...	27 8	28 8	21 0	40 0	41 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	27 0	26 8	21 8	40 0	47 0	26 0	40 0	42 0	25 0
	Bánda ...	26 4	26 0	20 0	39 8	31 0	23 8	8 8	9 0	10 4	22 8	23 0	18 8	42 0	41 8	25 8	41 0	41 8	24 8
	Allahabad ...	26 12	26 12	15 8	35 4	35 4	23 8	9 14	10 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	16 8	36 0	35 8	26 8	36 0	36 8	25 8
	Hamírpur ...	26 8	26 8	19 12	40 0	40 0	22 8	14 12	15 0	9 0	23 8	21 6	15 0	45 0	47 0	23 12	45 0	44 0	23 10
	Jaunpur ...	26 13	27 8	20 13	40 15	38 11	29 10	8 7	8 7	7 12	25 6	24 0	19 12	42 6	42 6	26 13	28 4	28 4	22 9
	Gorakhpur ...	28 0	28 14	18 6	45 8	52 8	22 12	21 0	21 0	15 12	27 2	27 2	19 4	45 8	42 0	23 12	38 8	38 8	19 4
	Basti ...	30 0	30 0	18 2	46 4	45 0	21 4	13 2	13 12	10 10	21 4	21 14	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	25 1	17 11	36 14	36 2	22 14	13 5	13 5	11 13	24 6	24 6	19 3	39 13	36 2	22 14	...	...	..
	Mirzapur ...	22 0	21 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	22 0
	Benares ...	23 8	22 13	16 4	32 13	33 11	23 1	...	14 2	8 6	21 14	21 12	14 11	...	29 6	22 0	32 13	31 9	21 0
	Ghazipur ...	24 7½	23 3	17 6	33 7½	33 7½	23 3	8 6	8 6	7 1½	23 3	23 3	18 0	34 12½	34 12	20 9½	32 3	32 3	21 1
Panjab.	Delhi ...	24 0	23 8	21 0	33 8	32 8	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	31 0	26 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	27 0
	Karnál ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	25 0
	Hissár ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	35 0	34 0	36 0
	Rohtak ...	21 8	22 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	11 0	32 0a	35 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0
	Sirsa ...	19 12	20 8	22 8	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	15 8	50 0	49 0	30 0	39 2	40 8	27 8
	Umballa ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	19 8	19 8	26 0	35 8	35 8	35 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	27 0
	Simlá ...	16 0	16 8	17 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0a	28 0	...	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Jullundúr ...	19 0	19 8	25 8	36 0b	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	22 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Kángra ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	19 10	19 8	24 13	31 8	31 8	33 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	24 8	24 8	30 8	29 8b	26 8	27 8
	Siálkot ...	20 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	31 0	28 0	27 0	31 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	19 0	19 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	19 0	20 0	23 0	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	26 0
	Ferozepore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála ...	21 8	21 8	23 0	34 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 0	29 0	27 8	24 0	26 0	37 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	41 0	30 0	38 0	37 0	32 0
	Jhelum ...	27 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	35 0
	Gujrat ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	35 0a	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	40 0	42 0	30 0	35 0	37 0	35 0
	Shahpúr ...	27 0	27 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	33 0	33 0	36 0
	Mooltan ...	18 0	19 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	28 0
	Jhang ...	21 8	22 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	31 0
	Montgomery ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	26 0	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	28 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	33 12	36 4	33 12	45 0	47 8	51 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	40 0b	43 12	48 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 10	20 0	23 12	26 4	26 14	37 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	25 10	28 12	40 0	27 8	27 8	35 0
	Bannú ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar ...	21 7	20 2	22 1	26 10	26 10	33 12	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	14 5	24 11	25 6	26 10	31 3	29 14	29 14
	Kohat ...	31 14	29 5	29 6	45 14	45 14	47 3	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	17 12	43 6	40 13	43 2	51 0	48 7	43 6
	Hazára ...	25 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0*	30 0*	29 0*	32 0	32 0	32 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	29 8	30 4	19 12	44 0	44 2	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	47 0	47 8	26 0	45 0	42 8	24 0
	Unao ...	29 0	27 0	20 0	50 0	47 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	18 0	50 0	43 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	23 0
	Bára Banki ...	31 0	30 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	52 0	52 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22 0
	Sítapur ...	35 4	37 0	22 8	57 0	...	27 0	9 0	9 8	7 8	23 0	25 0	15 0	53 4	57 8	30 0	47 8	49 8	27 0
	Hardoi ...	30 8	30 7	19 6	52 8	49 0	25 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	17 13	46 14	46 14	22 8	45 0	45 0	21 9
	Khe[illegible] ...	34 0	32 8	23 0	58 0	58 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	55 0	55 0	33 0	40 0	40 0	27 0
	Fy[illegible]bad ...	27 8	28 4	18 5	46 0	48 12	23 14	16 0	16 0	11 3	26 0	24 8	19 2	50 0	48 12	26 14	30 8	30 0	19 0
	B[illegible]ch ...	36 0	36 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	62 0	62 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	...
	G[illegible] ...	28 14	30 5	19 8	44 0	44 0	28 8	25 12	26 0	19 15	26 4	26 8	20 4	54 0	57 0	27 14	32 0	31 0	21 2
	K[illegible]areli ...	32 8	31 4	22 0	45 0	42 8	26 0	29 0	29 0	21 4	31 0	31 0	22 0	53 0	57 8	27 8	44 0	44 0	27 0
	S[illegible]pur ...	31 0	31 0	20 0	52 0	46 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	48 0	46 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	27 0
	Pr[illegible]garh ...	29 13	30 0	20 9	46 11	47 8	30 0	24 0	24 8	21 9	30 5	31 8	24 9	40 10	45 11	30 9	40 10	41 2	29 9

dia for the 2nd half of February 1876 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	6 9	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	25 5	23 10	21 15	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	37 8	38 6½	19 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 4¾	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	33 2	34 1	19 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	18 14	155 0	157 0	155 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	28 2	23 12	19 8	200 0	250 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	30 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	31 4½	30 15	26 11	80 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Agra ...		
...	...	...	40 0	41 4	19 10	165 0	165 0	158 2	9 10	9 4	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	22 4	150 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	31 7	29 13	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	25 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	40 0	37 8	24 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 0	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	8 12	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	44 8	40 0	29 0	163 0	163 0	171 4	11 0	11 4	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	32 10	31 4	23 8	165 0	170 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	42 0	39 8	24 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	40 15	39 8	26 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	38 8	38 8	16 10	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	18 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	7 3	7 8	7 0½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	21 0	125 0	120 0	110 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	29 8	28 13	20 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 5	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	33 7½	33 7½	20 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6½	7 6½	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	33 0	35 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	29 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a* ...		
...	...	...	40 0*a*	43 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	46 8	45 0	40 0	Sirsa *a* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Umballa ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 8	35 0	80 0	85 0	85 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *a* ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Jullundur *b* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	29 4	29 8	34 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *b* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Ferozepore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Gujrát *a* ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	25 0*a*	28 0	33 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Jhang *a* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	40 0	42 0	52 8	100 0	100 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *b* ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 14	33 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	33 12	36 4	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bannú ...		
...	...	*...	22 12	22 12	30 9	104 0	104 0	110 8	39 0	36 6	55 14	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	29 5	29 5	44 10	204 0	153 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	25 0*b*	20 8	22 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *b* ...		
55 0*	52 4	28 0	40 4	41 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
49 0*	45 0	...	39 0	38 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	Unáo ...		
55 0*	55 0	34 0	50 0	44 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	37 12	45 0	45 12	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Sítápur ...		
48 12*	50 10	27 5	43 0	44 0	19 8	192 8	232 8	192 8	8 7	8 7	7 12	Hardui ...		
80 0*	80 0	50 0	40 0	37 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
42 8*	47 8	26 4	41 0	41 4	21 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
80 0*	80 0	48 0	50 0	50 0	21 0	220 0	240 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bhuraich ...		
65 0*	54 0	42 5	43 0	43 14	23 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		
57 8*	57 8	14 0	14 0*	41 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
56 0*	56 0	40 0	46 0	46 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sultánpur ...		
48 3*	54 10	37 3	37 0	41 5	28 13	193 5	193 5	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Pratábgarh ...		

References.

a. Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
b. Barley, bájra, and gram falling.

* Maize or Indian corn.

* Peas.
* Chott Juar.
* Sawa & marwa.
* Lubiah.
* Marwa.
* Ditto.
* Kodon.
* Kodon, sawan and marwa.
* Kodon and Marwa.
* Sawan.
* Bajra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	25 0	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	17 8	16 12	16 8	37 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	29 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	26 2	26 2	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	18 4	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	26 2	24 3	26 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 15	9 0	15 0	13 7	13 0	50 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	29 0	29 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	40 0	43 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	24
	Saugor ...	21 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	17 8	17 0	12 8	...	...	30 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Damoh ...	25 8	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	29 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	45 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 0	18 4	20 4	...	...	...	12 6	12 12	11 4	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	23 0	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	30 0	28
	Nimar ...	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	26 4	26 4	...
	Raipur ...	56 0	60 0	48 0	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	30 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	36 8	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	64 0	64 0	36 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	34 0	28 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	25 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	48 0	46 0	29 0	26 0	26
	Akola ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	24 0	21 0	20
	Elichpur ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	44 0	42 0	44 0	26 0	26 0	30
	Buldana ...	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	42 0	44 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	36
	Woon ...	22 0	21 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	56 0	13 0	13 0	7
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	36 0	45
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 0	11 0	14 5	11 5	11 7	12 5	9 7	9 7	11 0	10 2	10 7	16 5	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	11 5	10 5	14 0	11 0	11 2	12 0	9 2	9 2	10 5	9 7	10 2	16 0	23 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 6	12 0	13 1	16 4	11 9	12 4	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 4	11 8	12 9	16 1	11 6	12 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	10 5	11 5	12 5	11 0	11 5	12 5	10 5	10 5	17 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 5	11 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	10 4	11 6	13 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 3	10 4	10 4	15 2	21 0	18 1	35 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	10 2	11 4	12 7	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 1	10 2	10 2	14 8	20 0	17 7	34 5	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ..	10 0	9 5	11 5	11 0	10 5	12 5	11 0	11 5	15 7	12 5	12 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	11 5	11 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	14 0	11 5	11 5	18 0	15 5	15 5	20 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	12 4	12 6	19 6	13 5	13 2	...	10 8	10 8	17 6	12 1	12 0	20 0	24 8	24 6	42 0	24 0	24 0	34
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	28
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	8 3	8 8	8 4	9 0	9 6	8 8	9 9	9 7	11 3	13 0	14 4	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 0	17 0	...	29 0	29 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	17 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	21 8	22 0	33 0	33 8	33 0	8 12	7 12	6 10	12 8	12 0	10 0	35 0	37 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	31
	Bharatpur (City) ...	23 0	22 4	19 8	35 8	34 4	31 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	29 8	25
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 10	20 0	33 12	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	16 4	16 0	13 2	31 4	32 8	28 8	26 4	26 4	25
	Ajmir ...	16 12	17 0	15 2	26 12	26 10	22 4	8 4	7 8	4 5	11 10	12 8	8 8	25 8	26 5	20 8	22 8	21 6	20
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	18 12	20 0	16 8	36 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	32 0	32 0	25 0	33 0	32 0	29
	Sirohi ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	37
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	16 6	31 0	31 4	21 5	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 8	26 10	20
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	16 6	14 1	21 14	21 14	19 11	10 2	10 3	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 13	16 0	...	28 12	28 12	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	30 0	30 0	...	26 4	25 8	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	24 4	..	19 8	45 0	...	25 0	8 0	...	7 0	10 8	...	8 8	41 4	..	25 0	21 0	...	16
	Kota ...	19 12	19 12	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	11 8	10 8	10 4	33 4	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	35 3	35 0	27 2	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	25 3	25 0	24
	Jhallawar ...	16 8	15 0	15 0	..	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	17 8	27 0	15
	Shahpoora ...	18 0	17 4	15 8	27 12	27 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 8	9 0	28 8	27 12	22 12	27 0	27 0	18
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	10 14	8 12	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 13	24 0	22
	Gwalior ...	17 1	17 9	14 13	...	...	20 2	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 1	10 1	8 3	26 4	26 8	18 15	25 13	25 9	18
	Goona ...	18 8	18 8	19 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Rutlam ...	16 8	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	10 0	17 4	18 12	13 12	27 8	26 0	21 8	19 4	19 8	17
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	39 0	27

India for the 2nd half of February 1876—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Choena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 4	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	29 0	340 0	400 0	480 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	27 8	22 0	25 0	200 0	172 0	200 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	25 0	400 0	320 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Balaghat ...		
60 0	60 0	38 0	40 0	38 8	30 0	160 0	170 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	25 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	36 0	30 0	33 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
35 0	40 0	35 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
31 0	31 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Betul ...		
20 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
24 8	24 8	...	39 0	34 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	24 10	22 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	11 14	11 14	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	56 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 4	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
125 0	130 0	100 0	50 0	58 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ... / Bolarum ... / Chudderghat ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	14 0	179 0	179 0	87 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Woon ...		
24 0	24 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
21 7	21 2	35 5	22 0	22 7	22 2	...	...	...	13 7	14 0	13 5	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
20 7	20 2	34 5	21 5	41 7	21 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 2	13 5	13 0	Bangalore — Retail ...		
21 9	21 8	41 7	27 7	27 7	23 7	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 7	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
21 6	20 8	41 2	27 4	27 4	23 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	15 4	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
31 0	33 3	58 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	12 5	11 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
29 0	30 3	56 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
17 7	18 1	32 7	22 1	22 1	25 6	75 0	75 0	84 0	11 4	10 2	10 6	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
17 3	17 7	32 2	21 4	21 4	25 2	72 0	72 0	74 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
21 0	19 5	37 7	16 2	15 2	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
25 0	25 0	34 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	11 5	11 5	12 0	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
14 0	14 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
27 1	27 0	53 2	19 3	19 3	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
22 0	22 0	44 0	17 2	17 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
18 7	19 4	27 1	16 6	18 1	20 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 5	10 8	10 3	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	33 8	13 0	33 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
34 0	33 4	31 8	32 8	32 0	31 8	110 0	110 0	90 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
28 12	29 10	28 0	29 6	28 12	28 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	31 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	23 11	23 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	95 0	40 0	37 0	39 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	32 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 5	120 0	120 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	18 12	19 2	14 7	200 0	200 0	165 0	26 9	25 0	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	16 9	16 14	...	70 0	...	...	62 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	160 0	35 0	..	35 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	24 8	24 0	23 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	100 0	150 0	41 14	41 14	37 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	90 0	...	26 8	26 8	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	37 8	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	22 5	22 13	17 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 8	16 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	22 2	21 0	19 1	100 0	100 0	91 0	13 11	13 11	12 6	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	24 4	23 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 12	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of February 1876, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, 1st October 1875 to 29th February 1876, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1874-75, 1873-74 and 1872-73.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to: United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Eastern Coast of Africa.		Ceylon.		Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Total for February 1876.		Total from 1st October to 29th February: 1875-76.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1872-73.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																														
Calcutta ...	13,558	2,72,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,907	13,09,637	...	...	58,465	15,82,386	159,279	27,21,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,558	2,72,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,907	13,09,637	...	...	58,465	15,82,386	159,279	27,21,260	125,299	28,11,948	39,573	10,41,101	414,959	1,00,81,679
Bombay and Sind.																														
Bombay ...	106,028	25,44,065	25,783	6,82,852	35,996	9,07,637	34,502	9,11,366	350	9,000	350	9,000	115	580	...	...	2,098	50,054	...	...	205,220	51,14,554	641,403	1,07,59,874	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,027	8,23,500	...	...	29,027	8,23,500	54,545	6,87,170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,426	1,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,426	1,35,000	61,111	14,31,002	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vingorla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizadurg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	106,028	25,44,065	25,783	6,82,852	35,996	9,07,637	34,502	9,11,366	5,776	1,44,000	350	9,000	115	580	...	...	31,123	8,73,854	...	...	239,673	60,73,354	757,069	1,28,78	1,112,973	3,06,38,238	858,550	2,48,61,885	724,533	2,38,09,248
Madras.																														
Madras ...	12,699	2,84,460	...	...	21	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	2,880	...	...	12,849	2,87,820	147,068	30,06,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beypore, Malabar District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada, Godavery District ...	...	...	...	...	1,875	36,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	36,960	39,957	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Kistna District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Madura District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of South Arcot District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Vizagapatam District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District ...	...	2	4,018	97,080	...	...	804	19,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	32,614	...	...	...	...	6,170	1,49,316	44,587	*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,699	2,84,462	4,018	97,080	1,896	37,440	804	19,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	32,614	129	2,880	...	...	20,894	4,74,096	231,741	46,12,206	219,687	49,35,101	182,577	42,72,417	191,697	51,68,464
B. Burma.																														
Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	31,360	2,020	31,360	48,354	10,04,292	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports in the Ramree District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	31,360	2,020	31,360	48,354	10,04,292	17,857	3,22,624	1,455	25,132	29,993	5,83,655
GRAND TOTAL ...	132,285	31,01,276	29,801	7,79,932	37,892	9,45,077	35,306	9,30,986	5,776	1,44,000	350	9,000	115	580	1,348	32,614	76,159	21,86,371	2,020	31,360	321,052	81,61,196	1,196,433	2,12,15,804	1,475,816	3,87,07,911	1,082,155	3,02,00,635	1,361,182	3,96,43,066

Note.—Details of exports from the several Ports during years prior to 1875-76, are not at present available.

* Information not at present available.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1876.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1876. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current Fasl.	Total area of irrigation during same period of previous years.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·31	740	739	19,484	24,319
Meerut ...	8·30	7·28	969	793	46,645	46,814
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	617	26,311	22,402
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·65	972	893	37,603	51,178
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·84	994	379	98,423	89,864
Etáwah ...	4·80	3·1	771	1,043	121,924	120,790
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·8	958	634	87,104	85,220
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,098	437,494	440,587
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	3·8	...	1,071	70,953	81,291
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	13	2,874	8,000
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	382	44,979	13,083
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	2,144	2,548
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	304	4,637	3,902
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	2,662	1,756
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	565,743	551,167

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	531	...	531	...
Gram ...	2,937	...	...	...	2,937	...
Rice ...	7,661	...	...	...	7,661	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	56	...	...	...	56	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	2,079	...	...	...	2,079	...
Dál ...	11,312	...	...	...	11,312	...
Juar ...	2,953	...	26	...	2,979	...
Bájra ...	3,370	...	...	...	3,370	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	28,622	...	...	...	28,622	...
Total ...	58,990	...	557	...	59,547	...
Cotton ...	...	...	26,273	...	26,273	...
Oil-seeds ...	2	...	6,215	...	6,217	...
Salts ...	145	...	9,032	...	9,177	...
Metals ...	15,424	...	2,505	...	17,929	...
Building Materials ...	9,527	...	3,828	...	13,355	...
Firewood ...	300	...	12,580	...	12,880	...
Bamboos ...	...	2,400	...	102,465	...	104,865
Timber ...	...	1,332	...	3,609	...	4,941
Miscellaneous	2,645	101	9,495	22	1,540	123
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Grand Total	90,033	3,833	70,485	106,116	1,60,518	109,949
Total during corresponding period of last year	35,318	51	2,09,424	150,624	2,44,742	150,675
Increase ...	54,715	3,782	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	1,38,939	44,508	8 ,224	40,726

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November 1875 to 31st January 1876.	Average of the previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	26,868	...	2·3
Muzaffarnagar ...	51,014	...	1·6
Meerut ...	81,381	...	1·3
Bulandshahr ...	45,636	·1	1·0
Aligarh ...	54,807	·4	1·0
Muttra ...	1,558	·6	·8
Agra ...	21,506	1·1	·9
Etah ...	12,522	·7	·4
Mainpuri ...	44,370	·3	1·6
Fatehgarh ...	21,333	·2	·8
Etáwah ...	70,757	·1	·7
Cawnpore ...	79,376	·5	·5
Dehra Dún ...	2,874	...	2·9
Bijnor ...	1,141	...	1·7
Tarái ...	1,991	...	1·7
Bareilly ...	41,847	·1	1·3
Jhánsi ...	1,174	...	·6
Hamírpur ...	970	·1	·7
Delhi ...	13	...	...
Gurgáon ...	4,605	...	...
Total ...	565,743	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	551,167	...	...
Increase ...	14,576	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume entering through Solání aqueduct ... ... 5,556 Cub. ft. per sec.

Volume discharged :—

			Cub. ft. per sec.
Etáwah Division	Tail ...	4	
" "	Escapes	10	
Cawnpore "	Tail ...	280	
" "	Escapes	164	
			458
Balance expended ...			5,098

A good demand for grain crops throughout the month in all divisions.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—General demand in Sahárunpur, where clouds induced zemindars to postpone irrigation.

Agra Canal.—Demands for grain crops.

Dún Canals.—No remarks.

Bundelkhand.—Ditto.

Rohilkhand.—Ditto.

Bijnor.—Ditto.

Traffic.—Compared with the return of the corresponding period of last year, there is a slight increase in "up" grain traffic. Cotton and oil-seeds show an advance on last month's outturns. Rafting operations still small, though a decided improvement on those of last month.

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st March 1876.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 14th March 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna Bahádur.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble F. R. COCKERELL took his seat as an Additional Member.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved that the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances certain estates in Chutia Nágpur, be taken into consideration. He said that at the last meeting, when he presented the Report, he had explained the several points to which the Report adverted. He would not now repeat that explanation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that the Final Report related to the framing of rules by the Lieutenant-Governor for the preparation of the schedule of debts, particularly the rates of interest payable thereon, and the Report of the Committee had dealt completely with that particular subject. He believed the Bill might now safely be passed. He had recently had the advantage of travelling in the portion of the provinces to which the Bill would apply, and he could assure the Council that the provisions of the Bill, if passed, would prove useful to the interesting and important tracts to which it referred.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT EXTENSION BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA said, at the last meeting of the Council he had the honour to represent the hardship and injustice to which the zamíndárs of these provinces would be subjected if the provisions of sections 21 and 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 were applied to them. He had on that occasion fully stated to the Council that the zamíndárs could not possibly have any personal knowledge of the movements of these criminal tribes, in consequence of their not living on their estates. His Excellency was aware

that the mofussil Police was now superintended by competent European officers, and these tribes could scarcely escape the vigilance of such officers when they might attempt to reside in some places. Besides, there were other sources of gaining information of their whereabouts. With reference to the letter of Mr. Secretary Mangles, communicating the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject of RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA's proposed amendment, he begged to observe that these criminal tribes did not permanently reside in a particular spot, like the offenders alluded to in section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code, who might be supposed to be the residents of the locality where they committed crimes; and even the agents of the landlords had no means of successfully watching, or knowing, the movements of these criminal tribes, which could only be ascertained by an efficient detective Police. The sections of the Criminal Tribes Act did not make the agents of zamíndárs liable to penalty, but threw the whole responsibility upon the landholders, on failure to give the information recited therein; but the Criminal Procedure Code section included zamíndárs, or their agents, clearly intending thereby that the non-resident zamíndárs should not be held liable for not giving the information required under that section. However much he might appreciate the duty of the zamíndárs in helping the Police, he considered it a great hardship towards them if they were required to do things which lay beyond their power. He therefore begged to move that the following clause be added to the Bill:—

"2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to extend to any part of the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal so much of sections 21 and 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, as requires owners and occupiers of land to give information at police-stations."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said, that he should vote against the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna, as he was certain that if the owners and occupiers of land in villages where a criminal tribe or class that had been brought under the Act resided, were relieved from the duties imposed on them by section 21, it would be impossible for the Local Government to carry out the purposes for which the Act was about to be extended to Bengal. Section 21 required the village headmen, the village chaukídárs, and the owners and occupiers of land in villages where a criminal tribe may have been directed to reside by the Local Government, to give certain information regarding them to the Police. If the amendment were passed, the only persons then remaining responsible for giving this information would be the village headmen and the village chaukídárs. The term "village headmen" meant, in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh, the village lambardárs, from whom engagements for the payment of the Government revenue had been taken as representatives of the village community. These men held a recognized position in their villages and exercised considerable influence over the co-sharers, the tenants, and all other residents in the estate, and were perhaps the best men to whom the Police could look to for the information wanted about these criminal tribes. There were, however, no such men in Bengal, and, consequently, the only persons who would be bound to assist the Police in the manner prescribed by section 21, if the Hon'ble Member's amendment were carried, would be the village chaukídárs; and he need scarcely say that if that were the case, it would be hopeless to expect that the Act could be worked successfully.

The duty of assisting the Police by giving information regarding the commission of crimes, the resort of bad characters to their estates, and other similar matters, was imposed on the landholders of Bengal many years ago, shortly after the permanent settlement, when the police powers they had previously exercised were taken from them, and the police in the mofussil were placed directly under the charge of the district officers. He would read to the Council the provisions of the old Regulations which imposed these duties on the landholders of Bengal. Section 2 of Regulation VI. 1810 provided that,—

"All zemindars, talookdars, and other proprietors of lands, whether malgoozary or lakheraj, all sudder farmers and under-renters of land of every description, all dependent talookdars, all naibs, and other local agents, all native officers employed in the collection of the revenues and rents of lands on the part of Government or of the Court of Wards, are hereby declared

especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to the Magistrates, and police darogahs, either publicly or secretly, as the informants may judge proper, of all intelligence which they may obtain respecting the resort to any place within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them, of any person or persons of the different classes of people ordinarily known by the appellation of dacoits, cozauks, thugs, or buddecks, or of any other description of robbers."

Then section 10 of Regulation I. 1811 enacted,—

"All zemindars, talookdars, and other proprietors of lands, whether malgoozary or lakheraj, all sudder farmers and under-renters of land of every description, all dependent talookdars, all naibs and other local agents, all native officers employed in the collection of the revenue and rents of lands on the part of Government or of the Court of Wards, are hereby declared accountable for the early communication to the Magistrate either secretly or publicly, of all information which they may obtain respecting the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them."

Then section 4 of Regulation III. 1812 enacted,—

"Regulation VI. 1810 defines the duty required from the zemindars and others, with respect to the resort of criminals within the limits of the estates or farms held or managed by them.

"With the view of affording to the Magistrates more early and punctual information of public offences committed within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, all zemindars, talookdars, and other proprietors of lands, whether malgoozary or lakheraj, all sudder farmers and under-renters of land of every description, all dependent talookdars, all naibs and other local agents, all native officers employed in the collection of the revenue and rents of lands on the part of Government or of the Court of Wards, are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to the Magistrates or Police darogahs, of all information which they may obtain respecting the commission of robberies, and likewise regarding the offence of breaking into houses, tents, or boats, or other places of habitation, perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them."

Then section 2 of Regulation VIII. 1814 enacted,—

"With the view of affording to the Magistrates more early and punctual information of public offences committed within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, all zemindars, talookdars, and other proprietors of lands, whether malgoozary or lakheraj, all sudder farmers and under-renters of land of every description, all dependent talookdars, all naibs and other local agents, all native officers employed in the collection of the revenue and rents of lands on the part of Government or of the Court of Wards, are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to the Magistrates or Police darogahs, of all information which they may obtain respecting the commission of murders, and likewise regarding the offences of arson and theft, perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them."

Lastly, section 33 of Regulation XX. 1817 provided that,—

"The police darogahs shall take every favourable opportunity, when employed on local inquiries, as well as on other occasions, of explaining to the zemindars, talookdars, and other proprietors of land, malgoozary or lakheraj, to the sudder farmers and under-renters of land, dependent talookdars, naibs, and other local agents, and to all native officers employed in the collection of the revenues and rents of land, on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, the duties incumbent upon them, and the responsibility attached to them under the provisions of Regulations IX. 1808, VI. 1810, I. 1811, III. 1812, VIII. 1814, and any other Regulations in force, to communicate to the Magistrates and police darogahs, either publicly or secretly, all information which they may obtain respecting the commission of murder, robbery, house-breaking, arson, or theft, within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them respectively; or respecting the resort of any known robbers, of whatever description, or the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property, within such limits, as well as to afford their assistance in the apprehension of proclaimed offenders, and of all persons for whose apprehension warrants may have been issued by the local Magistrate in pursuance of section IX, Regulation III. 1812; and generally to co-operate with, assist, and support the police officers of Government in maintaining the peace, preventing, as far as possible, affrays and other criminal acts of violence, or apprehending the offenders under the rules and restrictions which have been enacted and promulgated in the Regulations."

These sections of the old Regulations were repealed by Act X of 1872 (the Criminal Procedure Code), but their substance was re-enacted in sections 89, 90 and 162 of that Act. Section 89 applied to the public generally and provided that—

"Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under sections one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-one A, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-four A, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and thirty, three

hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred and two, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine, or four hundred and sixty of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police officer or Magistrate."

Section 90 applied specially to landholders and persons specially connected with the land, and provided as follows :—

"Every village headman, village watchman, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every native officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, is bound forthwith to communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property at the village of which he is headman or watchman, or in which he owns or occupies land, or collects rent or revenue, as the case may be;

(*b*) the resort to any place within the limits of such village of any person or persons known or reasonably suspected of being a thug or robber;

(*c*) the commission or intention to commit suttee or other non-bailable offence at or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence of any sudden or unnatural death."

Then section 162 provided,—

"The Magistrate of the District may direct a warrant or warrants to landholders, farmers or managers of land, for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

"Such landholder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person for whose arrest it was issued enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge."

The Council would thus see that the duty imposed upon the landholders of Bengal by section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act was no new duty imposed upon them for the first time, but that they had been obliged to perform similar duties for many years past. With reference to the remark made by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment that these criminal tribes had no fixed place of residence, and that therefore it would be impossible for the owners of land in any particular village to give the information required by section 21 to the Police, he would observe that section 21 only came into operation after the report required by sections 2 and 3 of the Act had been submitted to the Government of India, and the measures proposed had received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and then applied only to the owners and occupiers of land in villages where the criminal tribes, regarding which the report was submitted, might have been directed to reside; so that the difficulties anticipated by the Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna consequent on the migratory character of these tribes, would not be felt by the landowners who were required to give information regarding them.

He would for these reasons vote against the amendment; but he would submit, for the consideration of the Council, that the objection urged by the Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna against the section as it stood, namely, that it was hard to impose these duties upon non-resident landholders, might be removed by the insertion in that section of the words "or the agent of any such owner or occupier." These words were inserted in section 90 of Act X of 1872 to meet a similar objection to the section as first drafted. If these words were added, the responsibility of resident landholders, and of their agents in case of their absence, would be maintained, and that he thought was all that was wanted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley wished to add a few words to what his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis had just stated. He thought that, as regards the

history of the law in its present condition, Mr Inglis had said almost everything that was to be said. He would only draw attention to a few qualifying words in section 21, which were in themselves, he thought, sufficient to meet the objections made by the hon'ble mover of the amendment; that was to say, to the words by which owners and occupiers of land were only required to give such information as was in their power. Now he thought that nobody could reasonably suppose that a Magistrate, however crass or stupid he might be, would think that a man, a hundred miles off, could have special knowledge, or be able to have such knowledge, of an offence committed on his estate. MR. BAYLEY could not say that he had any objection to the amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, because it brought this particular law into exact harmony with the wording of the general law of the Criminal Procedure Code. But he must say this, that he could not see that the fact of a man being absent entirely absolved him from all responsibility in regard to his property. It seemed to him that there were influences and responsibilities connected with landed property, and which always must be connected with it, which every man must and ought to exercise and to bear in the villages within his estates. The mere fact of systematic absenteeism was, he thought, a very serious political evil, and one which nothing should be done to encourage. Of course, if the responsibility was imposed on the agent of the absentee landlord, practically the pecuniary part of it would fall on the absentee himself, and therefore to a certain extent the fact of his absenteeism would not enable him entirely to escape the duties he was bound to perform; indeed, in this sense, Mr. Inglis' amendment was an improvement on the Bill. He believed the bulk of the larger zamíndárs in Bengal were men who would fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the general law without the stimulus of punishment. But he was bound to say that he had known, and he could point to the public records of the Government to show, instances in which in other parts of India zamíndárs of large influence and power and property had been actually convicted of systematically harbouring the very criminal tribes which were dealt with by this law. He thought, therefore, that so far as regards the amendment which had been proposed by Rájá Nárendra Krishna, there was no sound reason why it should be passed; but at the same time he for one was quite ready to accept his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis' amendment.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA observed that, by the existing law of the country, zamíndárs were not allowed to summon their ryots to their kachahrís, and consequently they had not the same power over their ryots as they had before, and could not exercise the same influence in their estates as they did in former days.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR merely had to remark that he was entirely opposed to the amendment as put by his hon'ble friend Rájá Nárendra Krishna, but that he quite accepted the revised amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis. He would recommend that the precise wording of the Criminal Procedure Code be adopted in the present Bill. The Criminal Procedure Code was passed subsequently to the Criminal Tribes Act, and the improved wording of the Code might be very well incorporated into the Bill before the Council. And he thought Rájá Nárendra Krishna ought to be content with it. His hon'ble friend laid great stress upon the difficulty which absentee landlords might have in giving information. Now he must remind his hon'ble friend that the remarks which had just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley did still describe the duties and obligations of zamíndárs in Bengal. It might be that, as Rájá Nárendra Krishna stated, zamíndárs had not quite the power they once had, but they still had a great deal of legitimate influence, and not only influence, but the means of obtaining information; either they or their agents. If there was any zamíndár who was absent from his estates, he certainly was bound to have a responsible manager on the spot, from whom information could be obtained; and HIS HONOUR could not see that any zamíndár, who cared for his estate and managed it as well as his hon'ble friend managed his own estate, could possibly object to his agent being responsible to give information of the coming and departure of the members of these criminal tribes.

But he would desire to remind the Council that the zamíndárs in Bengal as a class were not absentees. There were some gentlemen who resided in the capital, no doubt greatly for the general good of the community; but the great majority of them did still dwell in or near their estates, or at all events in the interior of the country, and were quite well able to afford all the local information needed in order to keep these tribes in order. And he need hardly do more than corroborate most distinctly on behalf of the Bengal Government what was stated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, that this obligation was nothing more than an integral part of the original obligations which rested upon all zamíndárs in the country—obligations which were not only common to zamíndárs in Bengal, but common to landholders in all parts of the country. It seemed to him that the substance of the amendment moved by Rájá Nárendra Krishna was this, that whereas zamíndárs were by the common law of the country required to give information to the Police of all bad characters, thieves and escaped offenders, in fact of every kind of bad character, yet there should be some exception to this general obligation with reference to these criminal tribes, that was to say, that the zamíndár was bound to give information of every kind of bad character, except the members of these criminal tribes. That seemed to him a *reductio ad absurdum*. So His Honour hoped the Council would be pleased to affirm those obligations as to these criminal tribes, and declare, as urged by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis, that without the co-operation of the owners and occupiers of land, it would be impossible to keep these offenders in order. The Hon'ble Rájá seemed to consider that the Police were sufficiently strong in Bengal to check these persons without the assistance of the landholders. Now, without any disparagement to the Police, His Honour maintained that they were not strong enough in such a vast area and amongst so great a population to keep all these criminal wanderers in order without the co-operation of the people who lived in these villages.

So with these observations, he would press upon the Council to reject the amendment proposed by Rájá Nárendra Krishna, and to accept the revised amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell said that, having only just joined the Council, he had not, before coming into that room, any opportunity of becoming aware of the intention of his hon'ble friend Rájá Nárendra Krishna to move such an amendment as that now before the Council; and he could not help expressing his surprise at the theory propounded by the Hon'ble Member's motion, namely, that the principle by which the proposed legislation would impose certain responsibilities upon the owners or occupiers of land in the matter of giving information to the police, regarding the resort of professional criminals within the limits of such land, was a new principle. It was almost unnecessary to add that this was a wholly erroneous theory. The fact that it was so had been clearly established by the citation of the various enactments of the past three-quarters of a century by the Hon'ble Member opposite (Mr. Inglis).

Then as to the modifications of the amendment suggested by that Hon'ble Member to meet the apprehensions expressed by the Mover of it in its present shape, he (Mr. Cockerell) would not say that there was any positive objection to them, but he would prefer dispensing with them altogether; for he must say that he leaned completely towards the view expressed in the remarks of another Hon'ble Member (Mr. Bayley) that the absenteeism of any considerable section of the landed proprietary body was an evil which, at all events, we should in no way encourage by special distinctions in our legislation in the matter of the duties and responsibilities attaching to their position. Moreover, in such cases as the present, the proposed distinction would be merely nominal; this would be evident upon an examination of the manner in which this particular provision of the law would be likely to operate, for in practice a Magistrate would regard the omission to report the advent of criminal tribes within the limits of any estate as an act of negligence which would be suitably punished

by a fine. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment, he (MR. COCKERELL) was sure, would not dispute the assertion that in such case the fine would not fall upon the local agent or manager as a personal loss, but would be charged in the zamíndárí account and treated wholly as an item of expenditure incurred on account of the estate and to be met from its assets.

Then, again, it must be remembered that zamíndárs had considerable duties and responsibilities imposed by the law and the conditions of the settlement in regard to land-revenue, and they were bound to discharge certain functions in connection therewith. In regard to these matters there was no distinction between resident and non-resident proprietors; all were responsible alike. The Collector looked to the registered proprietor of the land and addressed his "parwána" or precept to him, enjoining the fulfilment of his legal obligations. As a matter of fact, in the case of the absentee landowner, his local agent habitually represented him, by receiving the communications addressed to his principal and acting up to them; but the theory of the principal's responsibility was always maintained, and the conditions attaching to that position strictly enforced.

For these reasons, he (MR. COCKERELL) would reject the amendment *in toto*' as he considered that the proposed modifications would, in practice, be found unnecessary.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA observed that, in addition to the fine, the Magistrate could, under the law, inflict a month's imprisonment, so that his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell was not right in supposing that the Magistrate could only inflict a fine.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"As far as I understand this question, the desire of Rájá Nárendra Krishna was to exempt an owner of land, who was not resident on his property, from any personal liability for not giving information in these cases. The amendment of the Hon'ble Member goes further than that, because it exempts all owners and occupiers of land, whether resident or not, from the obligation, which was doubtless not his intention. It seems to me, then, that this reason is conclusive against making an exception in the terms proposed by the Hon'ble Member, and that the proposal made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis is the right one, namely, that the provision contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure laying upon owners and occupiers of land the responsibility of giving certain information should be applied to this case. Mr Inglis proposes to add after the words 'owner or occupier of land,' the words 'or the agent of any such owner or occupier.'

"I think the Hon'ble Member will see that that amendment will sufficiently meet the case."

The further consideration of the Report was postponed.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of dramatic performances. He said:—"This subject, the subject of stage plays, is one on which our law stands in need of amendment. If, indeed, a play is of a defamatory, an obscene, or a seditious character, those who exhibit it may be punished for the offence of defamation, obscenity or sedition. But the Government have been advised that they have no power to prevent the performance of any such play, unless, indeed, in the very rare instances in which it could be said that it was so certain to lead to a breach of the peace as to constitute the actors and audience an unlawful assembly.

"This imperfection of our law has been brought pointedly under our attention by some cases which have recently happened, and of which I will mention two. In the course of last year there was composed a work in a dramatic form, called the *Chá-ka-Darpan*, which I am told means The Mirror of Tea. I do not

know who was the author, or what his motives were, but the work itself was as gross a calumny as it is possible to conceive. The object was to exhibit as monsters of iniquity the tea planters and those who are engaged in promoting emigration to the tea districts,—bodies of men as well conducted as any in the empire. These gentlemen, who are carrying on their business to the benefit of everybody concerned, and perhaps with a greater proportion of benefit to the labourers they employ than to anybody else, have what is called a Mirror held up to them in which the gratification of vile passions, cruelty, avarice and lust, is represented as their ordinary occupation. I do not know that this play was ever acted, but it is written, and in all respects adapted, for the stage, and it might, for any power of prevention the Government have, be acted at any moment.

"Another case has happened more recently. A highly respectable Hindú gentleman, of good position in society, one of the legal advisers of Government, and one of the legislature of Bengal, gave an entertainment at his house which some of his caste-fellows disapproved of. What he did was perfectly lawful, perfectly innocent, perfectly honourable, but some of his neighbours did not like it. So in order to punish him, they got up a play in which, in the coarsest way, and under the thinnest disguise of name and place, the gentleman is represented as deliberately selling his own honour and that of his family in order to get promotion and money.

"Now men are free to choose their own company, and they have a right to withdraw from the society of any one who infringes any rule, however absurd, which they may lay down; but they have no right to spread falsehood and calumny for the purpose of inflicting pain upon him. Yet this play was publicly acted, an honourable gentleman was held up to the scorn of the ignorant multitude as one of the basest of mankind, and though the acts might be punishable when done, the Government had no direct legal power of stepping in to prevent it.

"It was on account of the defect in the law that His Excellency the Viceroy thought it right to issue an Ordinance giving power to the Government of Bengal to prohibit objectionable performances of this kind. And it is a Bill on the model of that Ordinance which I am now asking leave to introduce.

"Now in all times and countries, the drama has been found to be one of the strongest stimulants that can be applied to the passions of men—

> "'Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
> Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.'"

said an acute man of the world who knew human nature well. The same philosopher tells us that no feat seems to him to be too difficult for the dramatist, who can produce any effect and illusion that he pleases on the mind of the spectators:

> "'Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
> Excitat, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.'"

Seeing is believing' says our proverb. Certain it is that we accept conduct and language on the stage which if we read the same things in a book, we should at once reject as false, absurd and incredible; so powerful is the effect produced by the actual living representation before our eyes. And in times of excitement no surer mode has been found of directing public feeling against an individual, a class, or a Government than to bring them on the stage in an odious light. It is doubtless for these reasons that the laws of civilized countries give to their Governments great controlling power over the stage. I will not trouble the Council with the laws of other countries, indeed I have not sufficiently studied them, but I will state briefly what is the law of England. By that law, it is not lawful for any person to have or to keep any house or other place of public resort for the public performance of stage-plays without the authority either of Royal Letters Patent or of the Lord Chamberlain's license, or of a license given by Justices of the Peace.

"Then there are rules requiring licensees to give bonds for good conduct, and there are powers given to the Lord Chamberlain and to the Justices to suspend licenses and to shut up theatres.

"The most stringent rule of all is the one which gives to the Lord Chamberlain complete control over the stage. First, it is required that a copy of every new play or alteration in a play shall, seven days before it is acted, be sent to the Lord Chamberlain, who has absolute discretion to allow or disallow its performance. Secondly, the Lord Chamberlain is empowered to forbid the acting of any play, even though already put upon the stage, 'whenever he shall be of opinion that it is fitting for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or of the public peace so to do.'

"The Council will see how very sweeping and overshadowing a law is thought necessary in England, in order to preserve a due control over this subject. We shall not propose to take such large powers as those which are vested in the Lord Chamberlain, but shall propose to take what will probably be quite effective in this country. If, however, my present motion is accepted, I will explain the precise nature of the Bill when I introduce it. The question now is, whether I have assigned to the Council sufficient reason for placing in the hands of Government a larger control over dramatic performances than Government now has. I trust they will be of opinion that I have done so."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley introduced the Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He obtained, at the last sitting of the Council, leave to introduce the Bill, and he then explained that the principal reason for which he asked that leave was, that the Government had entered into an arrangement with the Asiatic Society by which that body should surrender their right, under Act XVII of 1866, to special accommodation in the building which had been provided for the Imperial Museum at Calcutta, in consideration of a sum of money paid to them. And he said also that the opportunity was taken of re-enacting Act XVII of 1866 with certain minor amendments. The Bill he had therefore now the honour to introduce repealed Act XVII of 1866, and re-enacted it with the following amendments. The provision securing to the Asiatic Society the possession of certain parts of the Museum building had been omitted, and certain minor provisions which the existence of that obligation entailed, such as to provide certain rooms for the Society, to provide for the repairs of the building and the incidence of the expense of these repairs, had been omitted. The remaining new provisions of the Bill were merely to remedy certain inconveniences which had been found in working the existing Act. The first of these was in regard to the number of Trustees. The present number was thirteen; but it had been found very difficult, in consequence of a considerable portion of them being necessarily hard-worked officials, always to get a quorum at meetings of the Trustees, to transact business. It was proposed therefore slightly to raise the number of Trustees, namely, from thirteen to sixteen, and to give the appointment of these Trustees in exactly the same proportion as formerly was given to the Government and the Council of the Asiatic Society, and to secure the appointment of a similarly increased proportion of official Trustees. Then, again, provision was made that no officer was to be appointed by the Trustees without the approval of the Governor General in Council, or of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that no new office should be created or salary fixed without the previous sanction of the Government. And as regards salaries, pensions and leave rules, it was provided that the officers of the Museum should be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service. These latter provisions of the Bill represented exactly what was the existing practice, to which it was found convenient to give legal sanction.

He did not think he need detain the Council with any further explanation of the provisions of the Bill. The Bill had been submitted to the criticisms of the Trustees of the Museum and of the Council of the Asiatic Society, and the different Departments of Government concerned, and it had been modified in accordance with their wishes. He therefore proposed to refer it to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week, as he anticipated that very slight, if any, alterations would be found necessary in the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. He said it would be expedient that he should allude briefly to the alterations made in Committee in the Bill. The communications received on the subject from various quarters had all been very carefully examined in Committee, with the advice and assistance of his Hon'ble friends the mercantile Members of Council, and conclusions which he believed to be satisfactory had been come to upon them.

The first important change (chapter VIII, section 37, clause (*d*)) related to the limit of Six hundred thousand rupees which had been placed on unsecured loans to any single person. In introducing the Bill, he had explained that this restriction had been imposed in conformity with suggestions made by the Bombay Commission. It had been, however, thought better, instead of laying down a hard and fast limit, to leave the amount to be fixed by the bye-laws which would be made by the directors subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in Council. Thus, the limit would be proportioned to the requirements of each Bank, which no doubt might differ largely; and the amount would also be capable of variation and adjustment from time to time according to the circumstances of the period. It would be admitted, he thought, that this was an important improvement.

Next, the scope of the Banks had been enlarged so as to enable them to advance on the securities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (chapter VIII, section 36, clause (2)). This might prove an important convenience to the Banks, and was certainly a safe extension of their business.

Thirdly, it was declared that the responsibility of proprietors was a limited responsibility (chapter II, section 4). The Committee, indeed, had no doubt that even under the previous drawing, the liability was already a limited one; but the point having been raised, it was thought proper, in order to give greater confidence to the proprietors, distinctly to declare the limitation.

Fourthly, referring to the continuance of the Agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay, and the possible establishment of other similar Agencies, it had been thought advisable to enact that these, if established, should be subject to similar restrictions as had been imposed on the Bombay Agency of the Bengal Bank (chapter VIII, section 42). The equity of such a provision was plain.

Fifthly, the disqualification for directorship attaching to banking business had been confined to the management of Joint-stock Banks (chapter VI, section 27, clause 2). The ordinary banking business done by houses of business was not deemed to be a disqualification; and, indeed, it had been represented from Madras that, unless this relaxation were made, it would be impossible at that Presidency to obtain a satisfactory and effective Board.

Sixthly, it had been strongly represented that directors should be protected in the *bonâ fide* discharge of their duties. The usual clause common in England for such purpose had therefore been added, indemnifying the directors against loss, except such as might happen from wilful act or default, and making them responsible only for their own several acts (chapter VI, section 31). This would give a satisfactory and reasonable confidence and security to the directors personally.

Lastly, the scale of votes to which shareholders were entitled had been revised (chapter XI, section 56). The subject was noticed when introducing the Bill, and it was then said that it might be proper to give greater weight to capital than at present. This had now been done, but on the other hand, the scale had also been taken lower. The minimum capital to secure a share was formerly Rs. 4,000; a capital of Rs. 2,000 would now carry a vote; Rs. 10,000 would carry two votes, and so on, every Rs. 10,000 giving a vote up to Rs. 50,000. Thereafter, Rs. 25,000 gave an additional vote up to Rs. 200,000, for which the proprietor was entitled to the maximum of twelve votes (chapter XI, section 56). This scale appeared to be equitable, and, it was hoped, would give general satisfaction.

No other points of importance needed notice. But it was proposed that the Bill be republished for general information, as it concerned a subject on which the public throughout the three Presidencies were interested, and on which it was proper that they should have the fullest information before the measure became law.

NATIVE COINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

OPIUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to opium. A letter had been received from Bombay on the subject, and the Select Committee wished to re-examine the Bill in the light of its comments before finally presenting their report.

Leave was granted.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue, and for other purposes.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

To consolidate and define the law relating to land-revenue in Oudh.

To declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

To amend the law relating to Civil Appeals in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

To amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.

To define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta——The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st March 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd MARCH 1876.

GENERAL REMARKS—In Madras rain has fallen in Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore, causing some improvement in prospects. Showers have also fallen throughout Mysore and Coorg, doing good to the coffee crop. In Bombay rain is reported from Sholapur, Dharwar and Kanara: the *rabi* harvest is drawing to a close. In the Central Provinces showers have fallen in several districts: the harvest is good and prospects favourable here and in Berar. In Central India no rain is reported to have fallen, but showers are announced from Rajputana: prospects are good. In Bengal there has been moderate rain in the south-central and eastern districts, in Chota Nagpore, and in parts of Orissa: very little has fallen in Behar. The rain has facilitated sowings of early rice and the preparation of land for other crops. The harvest is being gathered in the eastern and commencing in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces: prospects are good here and in Oudh. In the Punjab the only rainfall reported is from Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: prospects are favourable. In Assam there has been no rain, and it is much wanted: some has fallen in Sylhet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 23rd)	·10 in Bezwada; ·25 in Sattinapally.	Hail in Gudivada; standing crops good; cholera 91 seizures, 29 deaths during past week; fever in 6, small-pox in 5 taluks; mild epizoötic aphtha; dry fodder used; markets well supplied locally.
Kurnool („ 22nd)	Over ·5 inch in 2 taluks, none elsewhere.	Season generally good; cotton being gathered; second crop paddy thriving; other crops nearly harvested; pasture scanty; dry fodder obtainable; water sufficient; markets well supplied; prices—rice rising, other articles steady; cattle disease in 4 taluks; fever prevalent; cholera in Markapur and Pattikonda taluks.
Tanjore („ 23rd)	*Nil* in Negapatam.	Rain slight in some villages of Pattukottai and Mannargudi taluks, elsewhere none; rivers almost dry; water in tanks none; water over anicuts none; cultivation, a few dry crops in some places; standing crops withering in several localities; harvest wet crops, yield moderate; pasture insufficient; prices almost stationary; markets well supplied; public health—cholera abating, number of seizures 107, deaths 74; small-pox in some parts of Negapatam and Mannargudi taluks; cattle disease in many places, some loss.
Madura („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops withering; health generally good; cholera and small-pox continuing; cattle disease slightly prevalent; pasture scarce.
Malabar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Market well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in Kurumbranad, Calicut, Ernad, Walluvanad, Ponany, Palghat and Cochin, 404 cases, 298 deaths; small-pox prevalent, especially in North Malabar; cattle disease in Wynaad and Walluvanad; pasture withered.
		General Remarks.—General prospects of these districts same as last, except in Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore, where there has been some rain.
Bombay—(Mar. 23rd).		
Sind (March 22nd).		
Kurrachee ...	...	*Rabi* crops in talukas Kurrachee and Ghorabari attacked by insects; sugarcane being sown; weather cool; breeze westerly.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; prospects of mangoe crop excellent; *rabi* as before.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	7 cholera cases in Surat, 2 fatal; 26 at Bardoli, 7 fatal.
*Kaira ...	...	Cotton good; other *rabi* crops the same as before.
Broach ...	...	Cotton being reaped; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; slight fever in 4 talukas; cotton market active.
Nasik ...	...	*Rabi* crops mostly harvested.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed in almost all talukas, outturn fair; small-pox prevails slightly at Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Weather continues hot; small-pox prevails; with this exception, public health generally good; cattle disease prevails slightly in Indapur.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* finished.
Sholapur ...	1·52	
Satara ...	...	No change.

* *N. B.*—In the column of rainfall opposite Kaira, published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 18th instant, for "0·6" read "0·06".

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	0·36	Total rainfall 0·82; cholera increasing, especially in Bankapur and Hangal talukas.
Kanara ...	2·25 at Haliyal.	Weather cloudy; crops and public health the same as before.
Kaladgi ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, 36 deaths; cattle disease in Muddebihal taluka.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; health generally good; cholera in Morvi taluka, 61 cases, 22 deaths.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather cloudy; cholera throughout Jalawad, 108 cases, 40 deaths; in some places under Limri cattle died of small-pox.
Baroda ...	...	Picking of cotton and reaping of *rabi* crops continued.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Kattywar, Surat and Southern Mahratta Country; small-pox in Bombay, Tanna and Poona; harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed.
Bengal—(Mar. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	·41	Weather cool, with south-west wind; more rain is wanted; cholera is prevailing in Satkania and Chukuria.
Noakhally ...	0·07	Weather generally fair, with foggy mornings on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th; there was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 12th instant; wind generally south; chillies, pulses, linseed and *sesamum* are progressing favourably and some of them are being gathered; ploughing for the early rice crop and sowings of early and late rice together in the very low grounds have begum; cholera appeared in Nulcherah and in the town; cases of small-pox are also reported from several stations.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·6	Weather seasonable; no crops on the ground, except tobacco; *joom* cutting continues.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·15	Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Backergunge ...	0·45	Weather warm and fair, with rain at intervals; winter crops have not turned out well from want of rain; summer sowings not yet begun.
Furreedpore ...	·31	Weather windy and rather hot; cold weather crops are being reaped in places with fair results; ploughing is going on briskly; general health is good.
Dacca ...	0·25	Weather seasonable; crops are good.
Mymensing ...	0·01	Weather dry and hot; the late rain has allowed of ploughing for the early rice being taken in hand; prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual; one or two sharp storms with hail; spring rice is getting on well; no other crops of importance on the ground.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·78	Weather cloudy in the beginning of the week, with occasional light showers, and warm in the latter part; lands being prepared for *aous* or early rice sowings; the harvest of the winter crops is over; health is generally good; a few cases of cholera have been reported from Satkhera and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
Jessore ...	1·60	Weather bright and clear; spring rice and *til* (oil seed) promise well; ploughing for and sowing of the early rice are being vigorously pushed on.
Nuddea ...	0·16	Weather hot, with occasional storms; the cultivation of the land for the rice sowings has been going on everywhere; the cold weather crops are almost all off the ground; a few cases of cholera are reported, but on the whole there seems to be less than usual.
Moorshedabad ...	·05	Weather getting warmer; nights cool; most of the cold weather crops have been harvested; wheat, however, is uncut still in some places, and the barley also is not all reaped; the outturn is somewhat poor owing to want of rain; cholera is still spreading at Ramporehaut, and a few cases have also occurred in Goas station.
Pubna ...	0·64	Weather fine and hot; prospects of the crops are fair; with occasional showers (which may be expected) all will be well; cholera is said to have re-appeared in the neighbourhood of Aroukhalee, but no details have been received; 2 cases of small pox have been reported at the Pubna thana, 1 of which proved fatal
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather is becoming very warm; high winds and no rain, except an unimportant fall in one quarter on the 12th instant; the *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; rain is also wanted for the early sowing of rice.
Bogra ...	Few drops.	No change in the character of the weather; few drops of rain fell, but not appreciable by the rain-gauge; there are no crops to speak of now on the ground.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Maldah ...	...	Heat increasing; there has been a slight shower of rain in thana Sahibgunge; a few drops of rain fell at the Sadr station on Saturday night; the second transplantation of the *boro* is now going on; the plants look well; loss of the *rabi* crop has been caused by the want of rain in thanas Gomastapore and Gazole; the sowing of the *jali bhadoi* continues; 4 deaths from cholera have occurred during the week; 6 attacks of cholera and 12 of small-pox have also been reported during the same period.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; strong west winds; rain is much needed for ploughing and sowing the *bhadoi* rice crop; the harvesting of mustard and sugarcane is nearly finished; *boro* rice is being transplanted.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Rain is threatening; prospects of the crops are much the same as last week; in thana Nagessari on the night of the 3rd instant there was a heavy shower of hail which did some slight damage to the *rabi* crops.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	There was no rain; occasional rough east winds; the *bitri* (*aous*) *dhan* is still being sown; the prospects of the *bitri dhan*, the *cheena* and the *kaon* crops will be unfavourable if there be no rain.
Jalpaiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the rainfall of previous week in the Sadr station was not ·4 but ·04; ploughing for *bhadoi dhan* is nearly completed; rain is much wanted; a cholera case admitted in the charitable dispensary on the morning of the 18th instant.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather windy and misty; the sowing is progressing favourably, but a little more rain would be of great benefit.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather close and warm; south wind during the night in the Sadr station; strong south wind in Contai; crops are doing well.
Howrah ...	0·99	The hot weather has fully set in; no crops on the ground; the ground is being prepared for the rice harvest.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Rain on the night of 11th instant, but clear subsequently; sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out; paddy lands being ploughed up; cucumbers, &c., mangoes and jack fruits are doing well; the *rabi* crops, wheat and barley are still being reaped; potatoes, water-melons, cucumbers and green mangoes coming to the bazar for the first time in small quantities.
Burdwan ...	1·30 at Culna, 0·65 at Jehanabad.	Some hail fell at Raneegunge on Saturday; cholera is abating in the town of Raneegunge, but it is still very prevalent in many parts of the district; small-pox has appeared in thana Montessur.
Bankoorah ...	0·03	Weather dry and hot; no change of importance regarding the state and prospects of the crops; cholera has been very prevalent in Bankoorah and its vicinity.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with westerly wind; no material change in the state and prospects of the crops; rain is wanted.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·02	Weather cloudy occasionally all over the district; a few drops of rain reported in different places; *rabi* outturn reported good in Rajmehal, and bad in Godda; mangoe and *mowha* crops good everywhere so far.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Very strong westerly winds; the *rabi* crops are being rapidly reaped; no rain is wanted till the outturn is housed; *aghani* rice and *moong* has already been sown in low lands, and is germinating; ploughing is going on every where; mangoe promises to be a wonderful crop, and a very useful one to the poorer classes in the north; general health is very good, but small-pox is prevalent here and there, but not in a very severe form.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	A few drops on Thursday morning; no change since last week; nearly six months have passed without rain; the harvest is becoming general throughout the district; prices continue easy.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	High dry west wind; rain is wanted for the *bhadoi* sowings; no change in prospects of crops or in prices since last week.
Durbangah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times; the *rabi* crops in the Tajpore and Sadr sub-divisions are being harvested, and a fair outturn is expected; the *rabi* crops in Madhoobunnee promise an indifferent yield; the condition of the people and of the market supplies in Tajpore and Sadr sub-divisions is satisfactory; in Madhoobunnee prices show an upward tendency, but the markets are well supplied; there is an increasing demand for labor in Madhoobunnee.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received. In previous week ·15	Weather warm and often cloudy, with violent west wind; the *rabi* harvest is rapidly progressing, and there will be an 8-anna outturn in each sub-division; mangoe blossoms are unusually fine this year; health of the district is generally good.
Sarun ...	·12 in Sewan.	Weather generally fair and dry, but there has been more than once a likelihood of rain; high west wind is blowing; hot during the day, but cool at night; there is no alteration in the prospects of the crops; the *rabi* or winter crops are being harvested; Cotton and *rahur* doing well; indigo is still being sown, but prospects are not generally good; the steady west wind is fast drying up the soil; opium is being collected, mangoe in full blossom, and an excellent crop is expected; prices favourable; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	Sky now and then cloudy; hot during the day and cool at night; the *rabi* crops are almost ripe for the sickle; the rainfall of last week has not benefited the crops; the cultivators will harvest a little less than an average crop.
Patna ...	*Nil.* In previous week ·04.	Weather seasonable; no rain, which, if it fell now, would do more harm than good; all the crops being harvested; a good deal of small pox and cholera prevailing throughout the district, but in a sporadic form.
Gya ...	Slight shower.	Strong west winds, and getting hot during day-time; cooler than usual in the morning and evening; maximum reading of thermometer is 91° 2'; indications of rain at one time—passed of; *rabi* crops are nearly all reaped in most parts of the district; public health is good generally, but a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Shahabad ...	Return not received.	Weather hot, with high west wind; reports on the *rabi* on the whole are good; several cases of small pox are reported in the sub-divisions of Sasseram, Bhubhooah, and head-quarters.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but becoming very warm; there is no change in the state of the crops; the outturn of *rabi* crops is very short; a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Lohardugga ...	·13	Weather seasonable; a little rain fell on Saturday the 11th; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, but the outturn will be much below the average; the *mohwa* promises well; general health is fair; small-pox is still reported from Palamow, and a few cases of cholera from Chota Nagpore Proper.
Maunbhoom ...	0·29	Rain is wanted; there being but little crops on the ground, there is nothing to report.
Singbhoom ...	0·37	Weather seasonable; no crops to report about.
Balasore ...	·55	Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the centre and north of the district, and ploughing for the main rice crop has commenced; in the south of the district a little rain has fallen, but not enough for commencing field work; cholera is prevalent towards the north.
Cuttack ...	A few drops.	No rain in the Sadr station; a few very slight showers reported from interior; mornings foggy and cool, but very hot later in the day; no crops of importance on the ground, except little cotton, sugarcane and tobacco; small-pox at Kendrapara; with this exception public health is good.
Pooree ...	A few drops.	Weather very hot; three-fourths of the *dalwa* paddy crop may be expected, the remaining fourth part will fail for want of rain; the state of the other crops is fair; cholera is raging in Pooree; rain is much needed throughout the Khoordah sub-division.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rainfall in the Western, Central and Eastern Districts of Bengal and in the Behar and Chota Nagpore divisions. The crops still standing on the ground are inconsiderable; sowing of early rice and planting of sugarcane cuttings are going on in places. The cultivators are busy in preparing lands for the ensuing crops.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 22nd)	...	Harvest nearly gathered and good.
Allahabad („ 21st)	...	Prospects very good.
Meerut („ 22nd)	...	Harvest begun; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest commenced.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Mar. 22nd)	*Nil*	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops ripening; small-pox still in some villages.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops suffering; health good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Harvest promising; health good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	(Slight showers.)	Crops fair; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	(Ditto)	Health and crops good.
Rawalpindi „	*Nil*	Harvest fair; health good.
Peshâwar „	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects and public health on the whole good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 22nd)	*Nil*	Crops being harvested; prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 18th)	·06	Prospects favourable; health good; price of *jowari* falling.
Sambalpur ...	·70	Harvest over; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·10	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices easy.
Chânda (Mar. 19th)	(Slight showers.)	*Rabi* gathered; jori cotton unfavourable; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*continued.*		
Chhindwára ...	(Slight rain on 14th.)	Cloudy; wheat damaged in places by hail-stones; health good; prices steady.
Betul (Mar. 20th)	·25	Reaping of *rabi* continues; wheat damaged in places by hail-stones; cholera appeared. 16 deaths; prices stationary.
Balaghât ...	·40	Cloudy and close; *rabi* cutting continues; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (Mar. 21st)	...	Reaping of *rabi* continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur („ 22nd)	·50	*Rabi* gathered; small-pox in places; prices fallen.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good; prices easy.
Nimár ...	...	*Rabi* threshing; cattle disease in places; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	Hot; outturn of *rabi* fair; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* nearly finished; harvest very good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering, threshing; small pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; prices falling.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy and hot; *rabi* cutting continues; health good; prices risen.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects good: prices fallen.
Mandla ...	4·50	Prospects good; cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—In most districts the weather during the past week has been cloudy and hotter than is usual at this season; cholera has made its appearance in Mandla and Betul, and small-pox in five districts. The harvest where reaped has been good, and prospects are generally favourable; prices have in some districts fallen, in others are falling or stationary, and have only risen in Seoni and Hoshangabad.
British Burma—		
Arakan Divn. (Mar. 16th)	...	Health good.
Pegu Division. (Mar. 16th)		
Rangoon ...	...	Health good; slight cattle disease.
Bassein ...	...	Health good, except in town, where a few deaths from small-pox and cholera have occurred.
Henzada ...	...	Health good.
Prome ..	...	Cholera broken out again; small-pox prevalent.
Tenasserim Divn. (Mar. 16th)	...	Public health good, except in Amherst, where choleraic diarrhœa still prevails.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Mar. 23rd) ..	*Nil*	Mornings clear and cool; dry hot winds from west prevail; days warm; rain much wanted for crops generally.
Sylhet „	...	Ploughing continues; rain fell last night.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Mar. 23rd)	...	*Rabi* cutting completed; outturn good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 23rd)	...	Showers of rain have fallen throughout the province and in Coorg where the coffee has benefited; prices stationary generally but have, fallen in some parts; sporadic cholera still prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Mar. 13th) ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good; very good harvest being cut.
Meywar („ 17th) ...	...	Weather cloudy and pleasant; water-supply, health and harvest good.
Marwar („ 18th) ...	·12 during night of 15th instant.	Weather cloudy throughout; harvest good, but the sharp shower damaged standing crops; small-pox prevalent.
Harowtee („ 11th) ...	Showers in the Deolie and Jhallawar districts.	Health and harvest good; weather cloudy, close and unseasonable.
Harowtee („ 18th) ...	*Nil*	Weather still cloudy and unseasonable.
Tonk („ 18th)		
Bhurtpore (Mar. 23rd)	...	No change: harvest proceeding; weather still cloudy.
Ajmere „	..	Weather still cloudy; sickness prevalent; crops satisfactory.
Jeypore „	...	No agricultural changes; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 22nd)	...	Health and prospects generally good in Central India, though cholera and small-pox are prevalent in towns near the railway in Baghelkund.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876. { Register No. 75.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 518.

Fort William, the 31st March 1876.

THE Right Honourable Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about Saturday the 1st proximo, and at Bombay on Friday the 7th idem, in Her Majesty's Ship *Orontes*, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Lytton with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval Authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Lytton at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon Lord Lytton throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

One of the principal Civil Officers of each Government, Administration or Agency, will be deputed to meet Lord Lytton as he enters the limits of such Government, Administration or Agency, and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits.

At the Railway Stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

Should Lord Lytton make any stay at Allahabad, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will make all arrangements, in communication with the Military Authorities, for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon Lord Lytton's arrival at the Howrah Terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following Officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform:—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up at the Howrah Terminus.

Lord Lytton attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers and by the Body-Guard.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortège appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

Lord Lytton will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, will receive Lord Lytton at the top of the grand staircase and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne-room.

Shortly afterwards Lord Lytton will proceed with the Members of the Governor-General's Council to the Council Chamber, where His Lordship's Commission from Her Majesty the Queen will be read by the Home Secretary.

A Royal Salute will then be fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of Lord Lytton upon his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The troops may then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion, and evening dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The date and hour for Lord Lytton's arrival at Howrah will be notified hereafter.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street Calcutta.*

TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT.

Financial statement by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts 1874-75: Revenue, £50,570,177; ordinary expenditure, £50,251,047, of which £2,237,860 for famine relief. Surplus £319,130. Public Works extraordinary, £4,249,566.

Regular Estimates 1875-76: Revenue £50,991,000; ordinary expenditure, £49,744,000 of which £656,000 for balance of famine relief. Surplus £1,247,000. Public Works extraordinary, £4,143,000.

Budget estimates 1876-77: Revenue £50,480,000; ordinary expenditure £50,336,000. Surplus £144,000. Public Works extraordinary £3,759,000.

Loans in 1876-77, £3,000,000, of which £360,000 from Sindhia and Holkar for railways. Remaining £2,640,000 by Secretary of State in England. No borrowing in India.

No fresh taxation in 1876-77.

Estimated cash balances in India at end of 1875-76, £16,243,214; at end of 1876-77, £13,552,614.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
31*st March* 1876.

N. B.—This Abstract has been telegraphed to the Secretary of State in London.

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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876. { Register No. 75.

BUDGET OF 1876-77,

CONTAINING THE BUDGET FOR THAT YEAR, WITH A REVIEW OF THE BUDGETS OF 1874-75 AND 1875-76.

STATEMENT BY THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.

In the following Statement are embodied the Imperial Budget for 1876-77, the Regular estimate for 1875-76, and the Accounts as finally closed for 1874-75.

Accounts of 1874-75.

We shall begin as usual with the accounts of the year 1874-75, and compare the actual results as finally adjusted with the Regular estimate of the same, formed last year. These results will be found throughout highly satisfactory.

The budget as presented in 1874 gave the estimated revenue at £48,984,000. At the close of the year the Regular estimate gave ground for expecting £50,070,000. The sum actually realized was £50,570,177, that is to say, it was better than the Regular estimate by £500,177.

The ordinary expenditure was taken in the budget at £47,792,000. In the Regular estimate it was raised to £48,181,000. The actual charge stands at £48,013,187, or less than the Regular estimate by £167,813.

Thus, taking the whole account, the actual figures are better than the Regular estimate formed at the close of last year, by £667,990. It follows that the surplus then anticipated of £1,889,000 turned out actually to be a surplus of £2,556,990.

This large and gratifying surplus is irrespective of the Famine expenditure in Bengal. The famine charges of the year 1874-75 were £2,237,860; and if we include them in the account, the surplus is reduced from £2,556,990 to £319,130.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
Ordinary Account—			
Regular ...	50,070,000	48,181,000	1,889,000
Actuals ...	50,570,177	48,013,187	2,556,990
Famine charges added—			
Actuals ...	50,570,177	50,251,047	319,130

In estimating the normal surplus of 1874-75, it is proper to add that the Famine caused an increase of guaranteed-railway earnings of about £170,000, and that the loan of Five millions taken at home, diminished the entry of

"Loss by exchange" by about £400,000; but even deducting these items, it will still be seen that the surplus, but for the Famine, would have been nearly Two millions sterling.

The improvement of the actual figures for the year over those of the Regular estimate is mainly due to the Land Revenue collections towards its close having been better than was expected in Madras, Oudh, and Bombay by £213,793. On the other hand, the Famine expenditure was below the sum estimated by £204,140.

For the rest, the Army receipts were better than estimated by £49,845; and the Opium Revenue by £36,629. Customs and Salt were also more productive by £75,780 than anticipated. The "Miscellaneous" entry shews an advance on the Revenue side of £53,144, owing to a large amount of lapsed deposits credited in Bombay; and an improvement also on the expenditure side of £12,963, due chiefly to the call for payments on the Government shares in the Bank of Bombay being adjusted under Debt. These shares having been since sold, it was thought better to adjust the account of both transactions under Debt, than to swell the Revenue of 1875-76 by the price of shares. Marine shows an excess of charge, £88,046, mainly owing to the Duffla expedition and also to the relief operations in Bengal. None of the other variations are of sufficient magnitude to call for remark.

The Extraordinary expenditure on reproductive works was put by the Regular estimate at £4,035,000; the amount actually expended was £4,249,566.

Regular Estimate, 1875-76.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1875-76.—We proceed to the accounts of the year about to expire. Of these we have the actual figures for at least ten months; in some of the entries for eleven months; and in a few we have the returns by telegraph almost to the close of the year. Thus the Regular estimate gives actual figures for by far the greater part of the year, and the conclusions shewn by it may be accepted as a fair approximation to what the facts will eventually prove.

The Budget and Regular estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure shew the following results: The income was estimated at £49,820,000. It is expected to be £50,991,000; that is, it will probably be better than the estimate by £1,171,000.

The charges were estimated at £49,314,000. They will probably amount to £49,088,000; that is, they will be less than the estimate by £226,000.

The surplus was estimated at £506,000; it is expected to be £1,903,000.

But these figures, as before, are irrespective of Famine charges. Including them, the surplus falls from £1,903,000 to £1,247,000.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
Ordinary Account, Budget ...	49,820,000	49,314,000	506,000
Regular estimate	50,991,000	49,088,000	1,903,000
Add Famine charges	50,991,000	49,744,000	1,247,000

Apart, therefore, from the Bengal famine, nothing could be more assuring than the manner in which thus far the finance of the current year has answered to the expectations of the budget; and the improvement, especially on the Revenue side, has been spread over almost every head of the Account; while on the expenditure side the causes of increase will be satisfactorily accounted for below.

Bengal. amine Expenditure.

The Famine charge of £656,000 has fallen upon the year 1875-76 instead of having been settled before in consequence of the difficulty found in adjusting the accounts of expenditure between the Local and Provincial accounts of the Bengal Government.

The following figures shew the estimates and expenditure for famine charges for each year:—

	Estimate.	Expenditure.
1873-74	3,920,000	3,864,673
1874-75	2,580,000	2,237,860
1875-76	.....	656,000
	6,500,000	6,758,533

There is a set-off of about £170,000 from this sum for increased traffic receipts for Railways; the net charge to Imperial revenues being £6,588,533. The estimate given in the budget for 1874-75 was 6½ millions. In the budget for last year it was hoped that the charge would have been somewhat less; this expectation has not been realized, but it is creditable to Sir Richard Temple that the estimates framed at first have proved to be so accurate.

We shall now explain the chief variations in detail between the budget and the estimate as now revised.

Opium Revenue, 1875-76.

As heretofore, the greatest disturbing cause has been Opium, which gives us a probable increase over the budget estimate of £483,000.* And this result has been attained notwithstanding that in framing the budget, the net estimate for Opium was raised a quarter of a million in excess of the estimates of previous years; and notwithstanding also that certain drawbacks, such as a deficient stock in Malwa and some combination there for a time to stop the export of opium, have militated against the revenue. It is clear that this branch of income may with safety be dealt with at a still higher estimate than that of the expiring year.

Opium.		£
Revenue above estimate	...	399,000
Charges below estimate	...	84,000
TOTAL	...	483,000

Putting now aside the Famine charges and Opium surplus, the net improvement in the income of the year amounts to £914,000, which is attributable to the following causes :—

Improvement on Budget receipts for 1875-76.

First as to income. The estimates have proved insufficient but in a very few cases.

DEFICIENCIES AS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE, FEW.

Land Revenue shews £7,000 less than was estimated. This is entirely due to losses from drought in Madras, which were at first estimated by the Local Government at no less a sum than £120,000. The general improvement throughout the empire is, however, so sure and steady that it is not improbable the full estimate may, notwithstanding this drawback, be yet attained.

EXCESS UPON THE ESTIMATES.

Tributes.—The increase of £23,000 is due to an under-estimate of the contribution from the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and to certain unexpected succession fees.

Forest, £52,000; general improvement.

Excise, £118,000. This branch of the revenue is steadily rising.

Customs.—Increased receipts £35,000; increased expenditure £8,000; net increase £27,000. The changes in duty effected by the Tariff Act were calculated at a total loss on the budget estimate of £366,000 (including the altered valuations), to be recouped by compensatory duties on spirits and a few other articles, in a sum amounting to about £100,000; or a net loss (exclusive of £42,000 allowed for in the budget by anticipation for lowered valuations) of £266,000. But the Customs Revenue has been peculiarly productive this year. In the beginning of August, when the measure was enacted, the income had already risen £117,000 above the estimate for the first four months, and we then looked for a loss on the estimate of this year of about £70,000. But the growth of income has been so successfully maintained that, instead of a deficit, we now not only find the loss of the revenue for the last 8 months, which was estimated at £177,000, entirely recouped, but we actually look for a surplus over the estimate, as well as over the revenue of the previous year, of £27,000 net.

Salt.—The administration of this department has been highly successful, and the revenue is steadily advancing. The gross income of 1874-75 was £6,227,301. The budget estimate for 1875-76 was £6,208,000; we now expect £6,286,000, that is, an improvement of £78,000; or, deducting increased charges, £62,000 net.

Stamps shew an increase over the estimate of £31,000, and a saving in expenditure of £17,000, being a total improvement of £48,000. This source of revenue, taken in conjunction with *Law and Justice* (from which much revenue has recently been transferred to the head of Stamps), is advancing though slowly yet steadily.

The *Mints* give a surplus over the estimate of £34,000, or net £17,000, mainly due to an unexpected coinage of copper.

The *Post Office*, estimated to yield £735,000, is expected to give £759,000, that is, an increase of £24,000, or net £23,000.

Telegraph.—Receipts estimated at £290,000; will yield probably £303,000, or an increase of £13,000, owing chiefly to the failure of the Red Sea Cable, which threw an extra amount of traffic on the Indo-European Lines. As there is an increase of expenditure of £9,000, the net improvement is £4,000. This is notwithstanding the purchase of the lines of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company for £26,000. The gross revenue from Telegraph is increasing.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation and other allowances.—There is an increase in this year's apparent receipts of £116,000, caused by the retirement from the Bengal Medical Fund of above one hundred subscribers whose accumulated subscriptions £145,000 had to be repaid. To meet this charge, the whole balance at credit of the Fund was transferred in account, thus swelling the estimate; and it was insufficient to cover the expenditure. The Fund has accordingly become exhausted, and there will be a consequent deficit in the account for the ensuing year.

Gain by exchange, £49,000, will be found partly counterbalanced by loss on the opposite side of the sheet.

Miscellaneous.—Here the improvement of £92,000 is due mainly to the sale of the shares belonging to Government in the Bank of Bombay,—a transaction not contemplated when the budget was drawn up.

Army.—There is an improvement of £104,000 under this head.

Public Works shew a failure of £23,000, which is due to the Wurôra Colliery not having been brought into operation during the year, and also to decreased fees at Cooper's Hill.

State Railways increased their receipts from £130,986 in 1874-75, to £277,000, or by £146,000. The growth will be nearly as rapid in the coming year.

Improvement in Expenditure, 1875-76.

Proceeding now to the expenditure for 1875-76: the saving of £35,000 in *Interest* is owing to the Loan of this year having been taken later than was at first anticipated, and to the whole interest due in the year not having been drawn.

Refunds, £18,000 better than estimate.

Opium.—A saving of £84,000. The expenditure depends on the season; but £2,200,000 seems to be about the normal figure.

Stamps, £17,000; a saving in supplies from England.

Guaranteed Railway Interest.—This heading shews the large improvement of £581,000. The chief part of the improvement is caused by a transfer in account; £330,000 expended on repairs to damages occasioned by flood, were in a former year charged against Revenue. This has now been debited against Capital and a corresponding credit has been made to Revenue. But there has been also a large real growth of £251,000 in the revenue of the year, being partly normal increase of traffic, and partly increase of traffic due to the stimulus to travelling caused by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Increased Expenditure for 1875-76.

The following are the most noticeable excesses of expenditure over the budget estimate:—

Interest on Service Funds and other accounts, £15,000. Increase in Savings Bank balances.

Salt, £16,000. Increase of stock at Madras covered by increased revenue.

Administration, £87,000, caused by unusual demands for stationery from England.

Minor Departments, £10,000, arising from the payment to the Asiatic Society of Bengal of £15,000 as compensation for their claim to accommodation in the new building constructed for the Indian Museum.

Marine, £67,000. The excess is caused by the necessity to provide a Light-ship for the Sandheads, and a Dredger for Cochin.

Allowances and Assignments, £10,000; an advance to meet the marriage expenses of daughters of the King of Oudh.

Superannuation allowances, £128,000; due to the repayment of £145,000 to retiring members of the Bengal Medical Fund, as already explained.

Loss by exchange.—The rate taken in the budget was 1*s.* 9·87*d.* In the earlier months the drawings of the Secretary of State were not unfavourable; but as the year advanced, the rate rapidly fell, and for the last two months the Home Government ceased to sell any bills on India. To the end of January £12,976,000 had been raised at the cost of Rs. 14,38,62,000; so that the loss amounted to £1,410,000 calculated at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee, to which £15,000 must be added for miscellaneous items. The loss estimated in the budget was £1,390,000; and the increased charge is £35,000. It would, of course, have been very much greater had the full amount estimated (£14,300,000) been negotiated in the ordinary way.

Provincial allotments.—There is an advance on the estimates of £85,000 mainly in consequence of grants to Madras in aid of repairing damages by flood in Nellore, an additional grant to Burmah of £50,000, and a similar grant to Assam of £13,000.

Public Works Ordinary cost more than the estimate by £88,000. Additions had to be made to the grant during the year, amounting to £78,000; and £10,000 were added by the Secretary of State by transfer from the Army on account of furlough allowances.

State Railways shew an excess of £41,000; but this is more than covered by increased income.

Land and Supervision for Railways.—The over-expenditure of £4,000 is on account of land required for a Church and recreation ground at Parell for the employés of the Bombay Railways.

The expenditure for Public Works extraordinary, (*i. e.*, reproductive) was estimated at £4,300,000. It is now expected to be £4,143,000.

Budget of 1876-77

BUDGET OF 1876-77.—Having now explained the Regular estimate of 1875-76, and shown the circumstances under which the expected charges vary from those of the budget as framed last year, we proceed to consider the budget for the ensuing year 1876-77.

Affected by the fall in the value of Silver.

In approaching the budget of 1876-77, we are met at the threshold by the depreciation of silver in relation to gold and the fall in the rate of exchange, and by the consequent excess in the cost of supplying the Home Treasury with funds to meet the expenditure in England. Last year a fair and reasonable rate to be sustained as an average was assumed at 1*s.* 9·87 for the rupee, giving a debit against India (on £14,300,000 at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee) of £1,390,000. But during the year, an unexpected disturbance has depressed the silver market, and after many sudden

and spasmodic fluctuations, we can hardly at the present moment calculate on a rate which shall not be largely below what was considered last year to be safe. Now, a fall to such an extent, when calculated on the Fifteen millions sterling to be remitted by India to England, is equivalent to an additional charge of above a Crore of rupees. Consequently, if our estimates had been framed, with the same rate of exchange as last year, to yield the surplus of even a Million sterling, the whole of that surplus would be swallowed up by this single item of Exchange.

This, stated broadly, is very much what has actually happened in our budget estimates for the coming year. Apart from the sudden depression in the exchange, a satisfactory growth in every branch of the revenue would have enabled us to shew the surplus of a Million sterling. Before considering the cause which not only threatens the loss of this surplus, but hangs heavily upon our future, it will be advisable to review as usual the details of Revenue and Expenditure, and to explain the nature, extent, and reasons of the gain or loss apparent under the several heads of account.

Estimate of Receipts for 1876-77.

On the Revenue side, the first point to be noticed is that we have taken opium at Six millions sterling net. It was mentioned in the last Financial Statement, that for several years the estimate for opium had never been put above Five and a half millions net, notwithstanding that the actual revenue year by year would have justified a much higher estimate; an increase of a quarter of a million was taken accordingly for 1875-76, placing the estimated net revenue for that year at Five millions and three quarters. The Regular estimate justifies us in expecting a net revenue of £6,233,000, and this, as has already been shewn, in the face of some drawbacks. The average net revenue from opium during the past eight years has been £6,524,000,* and it has never in any one year fallen as low as Six millions; consequently we have felt no hesitation in taking the budget estimate for the coming year at Six millions net. The increase has been taken by raising the receipts by £150,000, and diminishing the expenditure by £100,000. As opium is one means by which China is paid for the tea it gives to England, the difficulty in the exchange transactions with the East will probably tend to quicken the export of opium in the coming year; and this may be held an additional reason for taking a fuller estimate than hitherto. Looking to the past there is every reason to anticipate that even this estimate will be exceeded; but as we are taking a quarter of a million more than we did last year, the excess on the estimate, whatever it may turn out, will of course be, by so much, less;—a point which must not be left out of view in judging of the margin on the entire budget.

		£
* 1868-69	... ...	6,731,000
1869-70	... ...	6,131,000
1870-71	... ...	6,032,000
1871-72	... ...	7,657,000
1872-73	... ...	6,871,000
1873-74	... ...	6,324,000
1874-75	... ...	6,215,000
1875-76 (Regular estimate)	...	6,233,000
Average	...	£6,524,000

Land Revenue shews an increase of £9,000, notwithstanding that a loss of about £40,000 is anticipated from drought in Madras. This branch of the revenue grows slowly but surely.

Tributes.—Here there is a falling off of £23,000 partly from the capitalization of the Indore tribute having been completed, and the consequent cessation of income from that quarter; and partly from certain succession fees realized in 1875-76 not being likely to recur next year.

Forest shews a small net decrease in the estimates; but we hope to reach at least the same net revenue as in the current year.

Excise.—The revenue under this head is rising rapidly; the income of 1875-76 shews, as we have seen, a net increase of £117,000, and we look for a further advance in the coming year of £35,000. This increase, if realized, will be obtained, not from increased consumption, but, as we trust, from a more effective administration of the department and from the increase of the duty on spirit (from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per gallon), which, if illicit dealings be suppressed, should tend materially towards the lessening of consumption.

Customs.—The Customs Revenue of the expiring year is so prosperous (being the highest, in point of fact, since 1861-62), that we have hesitated to take it as the standard for next year. Commerce has no doubt been stimulated to some perceptible extent by the relief granted in the Tariff Act; but we are yet too near the event to calculate with confidence what will be the permanent rebound of trade from that cause. On the other hand, there was a loss of about £308,000 from reduction of tariff duties and values; and as this did not take effect till one-third of the year had passed, we must reduce the present year's estimate by £85,000, or say from £2,705,000 to £2,620,000. In refraining from a higher estimate, the possible effect of the exchange in deranging trade has not been lost sight of.

	Customs.	£
1861-62	...	... 2,852,000
1875-76	...	... 2,705,000

Salt.—The revenue under this head is in a highly prosperous condition, as well in Madras and Bombay as on the Inland line. In Bengal the receipts have fallen considerably (by about £100,000); this is attributable partly to duty formerly levied at Calcutta on salt imported from Bombay, being now taken prior to export at Bombay; the cheaper salt of Madras has also been pushing its way towards Orissa; and similarly the measures in progress for cheapening the western salts are believed to be producing a corresponding result by displacing sea-borne salt on the confines of Behar and the North-Western Provinces. The sum realized in all India for salt in 1874-75 was £6,227,300; in 1875-76 we expect £6,286,000. For 1876-77 we have not thought it prudent to take the estimate higher than £6,300,000.

Stamps.—There is here a steady growth of about £25,000 per annum; and we have ventured, though against the practice of previous budgets, to calculate upon the greater part of this increase for next year. The revenue of 1874-75 was £2,758,000—we expect £2,815,000 in 1875-76; and we have taken £2,837,000 for next year. Every effort will be made to render this branch of the revenue, which suffers to some extent from fraud and evasion, more effective. To secure these objects, certain revisions of the existing law are now under consideration.

The *Mints* are estimated to bring a somewhat larger income than in the current year, and the charges are also decreased.

The *Post Office*, which yielded £739,400 in 1874-75, is expected to give £759,000 in the present year, and £778,000 in the next. The increase of charge, as will be seen from the opposite sheet, is £26,000, so that there will be a net decrease of £7,000. There would have been a considerable net improvement but for the intended reduction of English postage from 8 to 6 annas. Considering, however, the value of the concession in reduced English postage to the public, this small loss need not be grudged, and it will indeed probably, in the course of time, be recouped by increased correspondence.

Telegraph.—As before explained, the increase of receipts in the expiring year was caused by the stoppage of the Red Sea line, which stimulated the business of the Indo-European lines. The Red Sea line being now repaired, the increase in 1874-75 of £13,000 must be foregone in the coming year; and it appears, therefore, as a falling off.

Law and Justice.—This head remains unaltered. Such improvement as is possible has been considered under *Stamps*, to which, as already observed, there have been of late from this head considerable transfers.

Marine shews little change.

Interest.—The falling off of £50,000 is caused chiefly by the sale of the Government shares in the Presidency banks.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation and other allowances.—The large falling off under this head of £156,000 has been explained in the remarks for 1875-76. It arises from the retirement from the Bengal Medical Fund of above 100 subscribers, and the exhaustion of the balances at the credit of that fund. But there is a corresponding reduction of £148,000 on the opposite page, so that the net decrease is only £8,000.

Gain by exchange.—There was an improvement in 1875-76 of £49,000. The gain in the coming year is estimated at £27,000 less than that.

Miscellaneous.—There was an increase on the estimate for 1875-76 of £92,000, arising from certain unforeseen credits not likely to recur. The estimate for next year accordingly anticipates that the income will be less than in this year by £13,000.

Army.—The receipts are estimated to fall short of the budget figures of the current year by £29,000, and of the Revised estimate for the same by £133,000. This is partly due to the exclusion of certain transfer adjustments from both sides of the account.

Public Works.—The receipts are estimated at more than those of the expiring year by £12,000.

Irrigation shews an estimated decrease in income of £2,000. The revenue is growing; but it is subject to fluctuations, as the water is more in demand in some seasons than in others; for example, favorable rain has limited the necessity for irrigation in the Punjab during the present year.

State Railways.—Here we have a rapidly growing revenue. In 1874-75 the gross income was £130,986; in 1875-76 we expect £277,000; and in the coming year the receipts are estimated at £415,000, being an advance of £138,000. Putting the charges at £297,000, we expect from this source a net return of no less than £118,000.

REVIEW OF RECEIPTS FROM ALL CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

We have now gone over all the heads of income, and may review the entire result. We find, then, that the Civil Departments as a whole (omitting the four last heads which belong to the Army and Public Works) promise to yield us in the coming year £48,577,000. The budget estimate of the same departments for the expiring year was £48,057,000; so that the estimated income of the coming year is better than that of the current, by £520,000; or, if we deduct the increase taken on the opium estimate, by £370,000.

SAME RECEIPTS, ADDING ARMY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Adding now the remaining four heads, we find that the aggregate of all our receipts amounts to £50,480,000, compared with the corresponding entry in the budget for 1875-76 of £49,820,000; that is, it is better by £660,000 than last year's estimate; or, making allowance for the Opium increment, by £510,000.

As most of the improvement is the out-come of a progressive advance in the leading branches of the revenue, it may be safely concluded that the sources of Imperial income are in a sound condition; and indeed, that they never gave better promise of prosperity.

Estimates of Expenditure in 1876-77.

Turning now to the expenditure of the coming year, we shall find that, apart from the question of exchange, the estimates are upon the whole not less satisfactory than those of the revenue.

Interest.—Here the estimate is a growing one, in consequence of the amount borrowed last year, and also of the arrangements proposed for the present year, as will be further explained below. The excess over the Revised estimate of the expiring year is £187,000.

The funded debt at the close of 1875-76 is estimated as follows:—

Rate of interest.	In rupees.	In sterling.	Total sterling (£1 = Rs. 10).	Interest.
			£	£
5½ ...	10,20,06,700	..	10,200,670	561,037
5 ...	1,09,59,000	17,200,000	18,295,900	914,795
4½ ...	16,02,65,700	...	16,026,570	721,196
4 ...	45,31,20,415	32,380,116	77,692,157	3,107,686
3½ ...	6,52,000	.	65,200	2,282
Nil ...	6,09,300	25,167	86,097	...
TOTAL ...	72,76,13,115	49,605,283	122,366,594	5,306,996

Thus the total funded debt of India (irrespective of £96,000,000 the capital of Guaranteed Railways) is £122,366,594, and the average interest 4·33696 per cent. Provision is made in 1876-77 for a full year's interest on the

existing debt and for interest on the sum which may be borrowed in the coming year.

The sum of £2,500,000 was raised in India by loan in 1875 at an average premium of Rs. 2-4-1⅕ per cent.; £110,000 was received from the Maharaja Holkar, and £250,000 is in course of receipt from Maharaja Sindhia; £60,000 was received from the Maharaja of Punnah, and £20,000 from the Raja of Dhenkanal.

The premium received in 1875-76 (credited under debt) was £58,268.

The following statement will prove of interest as shewing the proportion of the registered rupee debt which is held by Europeans and by natives of the country respectively:—

Date.	Held by Europeans.	Held by Natives of India.	Total.	Percentage of the debt held by	
				Europeans.	Natives of India.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
31st December 1869 ...	50,37,75,198	14,62,54,144	65,00,29,342	77·50	22·50
Ditto 1870 ...	52,53,45,623	13,34,25,640	65,87,71,263	79·75	20·25
Ditto 1871 ...	49,43,57,593	16,25,39,502	65,68,97,095	75·26	24·74
Ditto 1872 ...	50,77,72,763	14,96,44,056	65,74,16,819	77·24	22·76
Ditto 1873 ...	48,74,65,593	16,50,45,672	65,25,11,265	74·70	25·29
Ditto 1874 ...	50,69,90,153	17,10,85,447	67,80,75,600	74·77	25·23
Ditto 1875 ...	54,20,44,487	17,44,12,983	71,64,57,470	75·66	24·34

Interest on Service Funds, &c., remains steady.

Refunds.—£300,000 is found to be the sum that must ordinarily be provided under this head, which cannot be closely estimated in detail. It is £18,000 in excess of the Revised estimate for the current year.

Land Revenue.—A small decrease of £29,000, chiefly in consequence of reduced Settlement establishments.

Forest also shews a slight reduction.

Excise, Customs, Salt, and *Stamps,* shew variations so small as to require no special remark.

Mint.—A decrease of £13,000 already touched upon; as also the increase of £26,000 in *Post Office* and decrease of £5,000 in *Telegraphs.*

Administration affords the considerable decrease of £107,000 in consequence of a smaller demand for stationery, and also of the transfer of the Indian Museum in London to "Minor Departments."

Minor Departments.—This head, notwithstanding the above transfer, gives a decrease of £22,000 from retrenchments in Surveys and other savings.

Law and Justice.—The expenditure under this head, which tends constantly to grow, has increased in the coming year's estimate by £32,000. This is due to an improvement in the position of the Punjab Judicial Establishments, and also to measures for raising the salaries of ministerial establishments in the Bombay presidency and Scinde.

Marine gives a saving over the Regular estimate for 1875-76 of £80,000, owing to the extra charges for that year already explained not having been repeated in the present.

Ecclesiastical and *Medical* call for no remarks.

Allowances and Assignments are less by £9,000, the charges for the Ex-King of Oudh's family before explained, not recurring in 1876-77.

Superannuation allowances.—The decreased charge has been explained under the corresponding head on the opposite page.

Loss by exchange.—Reserved for further explanation.

Allotments for Provincial Services.—The extra grants of 1875-76 will not be repeated in the coming year, thus giving a retrenchment of £84,000.

Famine relief.—There will be no charge on this account next year.

The Army.—We have here a large increase on the budget estimate for 1875-76 of £296,000, and on the Regular estimate of no less than £654,000. It occurs almost entirely on account of Home charges for European troops and supplies for the same. But it is to a considerable extent nominal,—payments expected to occur in 1875-76 having been postponed to 1876-77.

Public Works.—The Government have been obliged, with much regret, to reduce the grant by £122,000 from the amount assigned in 1875-76 for Military works and other buildings; hence the improvement under this head.

State Railways.—As the system rapidly extends, and new lengths are being opened for traffic, increased establishments and working charges become necessary; and these are represented by the enhancement in charge of £76,000. But, as we have seen, the expenditure will be amply recouped by a growing revenue.

Guaranteed Interest less net traffic receipts.—The net charge for interest will be very much the same as in 1874-75, although the receipts were in that year swelled by increased traffic in grain caused by the famine. Compared with 1875-76, however, there is an increase of net charge for interest, amounting to £258,000, which arises from the transfer in 1875-76 of a considerable sum from Revenue to Capital, as before explained. The following are the estimated net traffic-receipts, compared with those of the two previous years; and when we take into account the special receipts of the Railways, in 1874-75 owing to the Famine, and in 1875-76 in consequence of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the prospect may be held encouraging.

	£
1874-75 actual accounts	3,449,322
1875-76, Regular estimate (less £330,000)	3,355,000
1876-67 Budget estimate	3,470,000

REVIEW OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Reviewing, as before, the expenditure for the purely Civil Departments, we shall first compare the charges, omitting the two heads of Famine and Loss by exchange, with those of former years. In 1874-75 the expenditure was £27,752,000. The budget estimate for 1875-76 was £27,733,000; and the Regular estimate is £28,278,000. The budget estimate for the coming year is £27,843,000; so that we have an estimated decrease in the charges of £435,000.

THE SAME, ADDING ARMY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

If to this account we add the remaining heads for Army and Public Works, we find the results still favorable. The budget estimate for the current year on all these heads was £47,924,000; and the Regular is £47,663,000. The estimate for 1876-77 is £48,004,000, being little more than the amount in the current year, notwithstanding the largely increased charge for the present budget for the Army. It is clear, therefore, that our expenditure is well in hand; and that, upon the whole, credit may be claimed for the budget estimates having been generally prepared and checked with great care and a due advertence to economy.

EFFECT ON BUDGET OF FALL IN EXCHANGE.

Let us now consider what the surplus would have been, taking the "Loss by exchange" at no greater amount than the estimates of former years. If we had had the same charge under this head as in 1874-75, (*viz.*, a remittance of £10,841,614 at an exchange of 1*s.* 10·22*d.* per rupee), our present budget would have shewn a surplus of £1,578,122; and if we could even have taken the same charge as in the current year, when £1,390,000 were estimated for "Loss by exchange," (at the rate of 1*s.* 9·87*d.* per rupee), we should still have had a surplus of £1,086,000. Nothing can more fully establish the sound and satisfactory condition of the finances, apart from the remittances to England, than do these figures.

The change which has since come over the money market, however, has left us no option but to assume a rate so greatly below that which was adopted last year that it would entirely swallow up the surplus just mentioned, and more than that surplus, if taken upon a remittance of Fifteen millions which

is the anticipated requirement for the coming year of the Indian Government in England. But if any part of this sum were borrowed in England, the cost of providing for the charge would be proportionately diminished. It becomes necessary, then, at this stage of the Financial Statement, to anticipate the question of Ways and Means in general, and of a Loan in particular, with the view of explaining the conclusions which, after due communication with Her Majesty's Government, have been adopted in respect of the loan transactions of the year.

POLICY OF BORROWING FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS NOW AFFECTED.

The sudden depreciation of silver, and the consequent enhancement of charge to the Government of India in laying down yearly the sum required in England of about Fifteen millions sterling, without doubt cast a grave shadow on the future. In truth, it may be said that the danger, from whatever point of view considered, is the gravest which has yet threatened the finances of India. War, famine, and drought have often inflicted losses on the Exchequer far greater than the charge which threatens us in the present year. But such calamities pass away; the loss is known and limited; and when it has been provided for, the finances again stand on sure and stable ground. This is not the case with the present cause of anxiety. Its immediate effects are serious enough, as has been already shewn. But that which adds significance to it is that the end cannot be seen; the future is involved in uncertainty. It may be that in the course of time the difficulty will be lessened or removed; it may be that the depreciation will continue, and involve the Government of India in embarrassments more serious even than those it now contemplates. It would at the present moment be unwise to speculate on either of these alternatives.

Accepting, then, the situation as grave and anxious, and the future as uncertain, the Government of India feels bound to review its position in respect of the considerable expenditure hitherto made year by year on Reproductive works from funds raised, as found necessary, by public loan. With a sudden loss in the year's estimate of a Million sterling, and with no assurance that the loss may not, for a time at least, assume still larger dimensions, the Government has felt that it is not now justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative. The Government of India would therefore, if it had been practicable, have altogether refrained, under the present aspect of affairs, from borrowing money for this purpose.

But such a course could not have been taken in the present year without great loss. The public works under construction are well in hand for gradual completion and eventual reduction of expenditure. But it will be evident that a sudden and extensive check would be both highly wasteful and on its merits inexpedient. Material has been provided; and it would be a spendthrift policy leaving it unused, if not even leaving it to deteriorate. Establishments have been entertained on a large scale for the rapid completion of the works; and these establishments cannot now be thrown adrift, or even at once materially diminished, without an expenditure in compensation that would swallow up the saving. It is also of much importance at the earliest possible period to complete the projects which are in course of construction, in order that the capital already expended on them may speedily bring in a return of revenue. This consideration applies both to Canals and Railways, but especially to the latter. It has been shewn in a former part of this Statement how productive the State railways are every year becoming; it would be a mistaken policy, therefore, not to press to completion those which are now in hand. But the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations so far as it can be done with a due advertence to the considerations just advanced. In the programme of work for the coming year, an expenditure was contemplated of Four millions sterling. The estimate has been reduced (mainly by retrenchments from the irrigation budget) to £3,759,000. And so long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually

diminished, so as in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose. Speaking broadly, the works in hand, both for Irrigation and State Railways, are estimated at a further cost of Fourteen millions, or deducting the sum to be spent in 1876-77, Ten millions and a quarter.* This is the limit of our present liability.

The same considerations must weigh with the Government of India in contracting as far as possible the loans which it has heretofore freely made to municipalities and native states. So long as the cash balances were overflowing, this was one of the most useful ways in which they could be employed. But a strain will now be put upon our reserves, and consequently the resources hitherto used for the purpose will no longer be available, except in cases of unusual urgency.

LOAN OF £3,000,000.

It has been shewn that the Extraordinary expenditure for Reproductive works is estimated at £3,759,000. In order to provide this, and still to leave a sufficient closing balance, it is necessary that a sum of £3,000,000 be raised on loan. With this assistance, it is calculated that we may end the year with an aggregate cash balance of £15,228,540; of which £13,552,614 would be in the Treasuries in India, and £1,675,926 in the Home Treasury.

Of the loan of Three millions, it is expected that £360,000 will be received from the Maharajas Scindia and Holkar in aid of the Railways under construction in their States; and this will leave £2,640,000 to be borrowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in England. It would obviously, with the present uncertainty hanging over silver, and the disturbed condition of the money-market in India, have been contrary to good policy to raise the loan in India.

To the extent, then, of £2,640,000, the Home Treasury will be provided by loan in England, and the Secretary of State's drawings upon India will be by so much diminished. Instead of being Fifteen millions, with the additional sum of a Million and a half to make up for short drawings in the current year, they will be reduced to £13,660,000; and on this sum we estimate the loss by exchange at £2,332,000. The estimate has been framed on the best assumptions which it is in the power of the Government at the present moment to make; but in view of the instability of the Exchange-market and the violent oscillations that have recently occurred, it is impossible to foretell results, or to say that the loss may not be much greater. The effect of borrowing, as proposed, in England will be to diminish in our accounts the "Loss by exchange" by £450,000.

WHOLE EXPENDITURE, 1876-77.

We are now in a position to estimate the entire expenditure for the coming year, including the sum which we have taken for Loss by exchange, and we find the grand total of ordinary charge to be £50,336,000. The budget estimate for the expiring year was £49,314,000; the excess of £1,022,000, as has been explained, is almost wholly attributable to Loss by exchange.

It has been seen that we look for an income of £50,480,000; consequently the budget shews the surplus of £144,000.

The position, then, of the Government of India is this: Owing to our great remittances to England, the future of our finance, and the success even of the present budget, will essentially depend upon the course of exchange, seeing that at the point to which the rates have become depressed, the variation of even a farthing involves a gain or loss of nearly Two

* In the Irrigation Department the works in hand are estimated at a total cost of £14,336,000. Of this it is estimated that £8,639,000 will have been spent to the close of 1875-76; leaving the Government liable for the completion of these works in a sum of £6,697,000.

Similarly, the total outlay for State Railways now in hand is estimated at £18,100,000: of which £10,780,000 will have been spent to the close of this year; leaving £7,320,000 to be met for their completion.

Or combining both classes of works, the liability of Government would be discharged for their completion by an estimated expenditure of £14,017,000. And as the canal series will not be completed till 1883, this expenditure will be spread over several years.

	£
Nagpore to Chutteesgurh	840,000
Neemuch and Nusseerabad	825,000
Western Rajpootana	1,850,000
	£3,515,000

Three other Railways are of pressing importance, the estimated cost of which exceeds exceeds Three millions and a half;* but if the present financial depression should continue, it may be necessary to postpone their construction.

hundred thousand pounds. But the future is enveloped in obscurity. While things remain in the uncertainty which now prevails, it has been deemed sufficient to frame the present budget so that it shall provide equilibrium between expenditure and income; and for the rest, until the problem of the eventual value of silver shall further unfold itself, to economize expenditure, develope every improvable source of revenue, and avoid fresh liabilities. It is at the least satisfactory to know that this misfortune, coming upon us as it has so suddenly and from so unexpected a quarter, finds all the springs of our revenue sound and prosperous;—a conclusion fully established by the present budget.

Cash balances.—What has gone before may supersede the necessity for any detailed explanation of the treasury balances. The closing balance of 1874-75 was taken in the Revised estimate at £18,386,198; it turned out actually to be £17,974,140, the balance in India having been less than was expected. For the current year it was estimated that we should end with the balance of £17,096,593; we expect now that the balance will be only £16,990,840. The combined balance would have been, as a result of the increased surplus, considerably more than this, but for the stoppage of drawings by the Secretary of State during the two last months of the year, and the consequent depletion of the Home Treasury to a greater extent than the Indian Treasuries have benefited by the surplus left in them. CASH BALANCES.

The balance at the close of 1876-77 is now estimated at £15,228,540, *viz.*, £13,552,614 in the Indian and £1,675,926 in the Home Treasury. These are lower reserves than have heretofore been deemed necessary. But in the present state of things, the Government of India would rather undergo some inconvenience from the inadequacy of its working balance, than borrow more than it can possibly avoid.

Loans to Native States, Municipalities, &c.—The following statement of these loans shews that in the five years ending with 1875-76 the net amount advanced has exceeded £2,200,000. LOANS.

	£
1871-72	417,211
1872-73	259,867
1873-74	457,164
1874-75	611,627
1875-66 (Regular Estimate)	461,500
1876-77 (Budget Estimate)	448,000

The Army.—The following comparison of the expenditure for the Army during the previous eight years with the estimates of 1875-76 and 1876-77 will be read with interest:— THE ARMY.

	England. Net expenditure.	India. Net expenditure.	Total net expenditure.
	£	£	£
1867-68, Actuals	3,483,000	11,861,000	15,344,000
1868-69 „	3,248,000	11,888,000	15,136,000
1869-70 „	3,479,000	11,768,000	15,247,000
1870-71 „	3,507,000	11,605,000	15,112,000
1871-72 „	3,587,000	11,147,000	14,734,000
1872-73 „	3,503,000	11,094,000	14,597,000
1873-74 „	3,327,000	10,890,000	14,217,000
1874-75 „	3,592,000	10,794,000	14,386,000
1875-76, Regular Estimate	3,449,000	10,865,000	14,314,000
1876-77, Budget Estimate	4,121,000	10,980,000	15,101,000

On this statement, Mr. Kellner, Accountant General, Military Department, makes the following remarks: "The expenditure of the first four years ended in 1870-71 included a charge of £90,000 for the Hazara Campaign. The expenditure of the next four years included the following extraordinary charges:—

	£
The Looshai and Duffla Expeditions	259,000
Camps of Exercise	90,000
Capitalized value of annuities to retired officers ...	195,000
TOTAL	544,000

"If these extraordinary charges be deducted from the net expenditure of the two periods, the remainder will give an average normal expenditure of £15,187,632 per annum for the first four years, and of £14,347,935 for the four years ended in 1874-75, being a reduction of £839,697 per annum.

"An examination of the returns of the effective strength of British and Indian troops during the same period brings out the following result:—

	British Troops.	Indian Troops.	TOTAL.
Average effective strength from 1867-68 to 1870-71	56,989	122,270	179,259
Average effective strength from 1871-72 to 1874-75	59,993	119,379	179,372

"There were thus 3,000 British troops more, and a like number of Indian troops less, in the later period, the excess being explained by the fact that the effective strength of British troops in the country was considerably below the complement between the years 1867-68 and 1870-71, and the deficiency in the other case by the absorption of supernumerary Native soldiers entertained for the Abyssinian Expedition, and by the recent suspension of recruiting operations in the Madras Native Cavalry. If the average annual expenditure be divided by the average effective strength of British and Indian troops during the two periods (assuming that one British soldier is financially equal to 2½ Indian soldiers), the rate of expenditure for each man will be found to be £143·4 for the first four years, and £133·1 for the four years ended in 1874-75. And this reduction of expense has been effected simultaneously with considerable improvements in the pay, instruction, and equipment of the soldier."

TRADE STATISTICS, 1874-75.

Trade.—The foreign trade of India on which the prosperity of the Revenue, no less than of the country at large, must so greatly depend, continues to exhibit a steady and satisfactory advance. The imports (excluding stores and treasure on behalf of Government) increased from £37,437,000 in 1873-74, to £42,786,000 in 1874-75; and the exports from £56,840,000 to £57,904,000. The total trade thus rose from £94,277,000 to £100,690,000. The aggregate trade of the four years preceding 1873-74 stood at an average of £98,640,000, the average imports being £40,760,000, and the average exports £57,880,000, indicating a slow but steady increase in both the import and export trade.

Of the imports, the main articles of increase in 1874-75, as compared with 1873-74, were the following: *Cotton goods* in Bengal shewed an advance of above Two millions; *Metals* an increase of £384,000, and *Liquors* of £93,000. In Bombay, *Metals* shew an advance of £380,000, and *Machinery* of £166,000.

In regard to exports; in Bengal, *Raw Hides* and *Skins* gave an increase of £274,000; *Tea* of £193,000, and *Oil seeds* of £543,000. Bombay shews an advance in *Raw Cotton* of £1,951,000, and Madras a similar increase of £331,000; balanced, however, by a falling off in Bengal to the extent of £253,000. In *Seeds*, Bombay also gives an increase of £195,000. In Bengal there was a falling off in *Indigo* to the value of £646,400, and £190,000 in *Raw Jute*. In Madras also *Indigo* fell off by £309,000.

The statistics of *Tea* for the last fourteen years are highly encouraging. The average yearly quantity and value of the stock exported were as follows:—

	lbs.	£
1861-62 to 1863-64	2,215,758	176,231
1864-65 to 1868-69	6,378,869	506,843
1869-70 to 1873-74	16,057,545	1,386,800
1874-75	21,137,087	1,937,429

FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1875-76 COMPARED WITH PAST YEARS.

So much for the course of trade to the close of March 1875. The improved arrangements for the compilation of statistics in the Department of Commerce enable us to give the continued progress of commerce to the end of January last, that is, for the first ten months of the official year 1875-76. The following comparison is taken from a memorandum prepared for the purpose in the Statistical Branch of that Department.

In the first ten months of 1873-74, the value of *imports* was £28,600,000; during the same period of 1874-75 (treasure being about three and a half millions in excess of the previous year), they were £34,800,000; and in the first ten months of 1875-76, £33,800,000. The *exports* for the same months are valued for 1873-74 at £44,700,000; for 1874-75 at £45,700,000; and for 1875-76 at £47,900,000. Total for 1873-74 £73,300,000; for 1874-75 £80,500,000; for 1875-76 £81,700,000. The advance is thus very marked and well sustained.

Among the items of increasing imports the most striking are these: *Machinery*, chiefly in Bombay, rose from £750,000 in 1873-74, to £1,200,000. *Metals* advanced similarly from £1,300,000 to £2,500,000; there is still, however, great room for improvement under this head; for in the two years 1868-69 and 1869-70, the average value annually imported was not less than Three millions and a half. The recent tariff arrangements will no doubt aid this trade.

Turning to exports, we find that *Raw Cotton* has maintained its position well, rising from 3,440,000 cwts. in 1873-74, to 4,300,000 cwts. in 1875-76. There is also an increase in the export of *Cotton Twist* and *Yarn*, which advanced from £105,000 to £197,000.

Wheat shews a great improvement; having been 998,000 cwts. in 1874-75, it rose in 1875-76 to 2,156,000 cwts.; that is to say, the export in the first ten months exceeded considerably the export for the whole year 1873-74, which is the highest on record.

A falling off in *Raw Hides* and *Skins* is compensated by a rise in the export of *Prepared Hides* and *Skins* from a value of £541,000 in 1874-75 to £988,000; —to which latter result the new tariff, by entirely freeing this article, no doubt materially contributed.

Raw Jute fell off from an export of 5,222,000 cwts. in 1873-74, to 4,159,000 cwts. in 1875-76. But the loss is partly met by the growth in the export of *Manufactured Jute*, chiefly in the shape of bags for Australia, which advanced from a value of £189,000 in 1873-74 and £182,000 in 1874-75, to £369,000.

Vegetable Oils increased from £197,000 in 1873-74, to £311,000.

But the most marked prosperity has been shewn in the export of *Seeds*, which increased from 4,632,000 cwts. in the first ten months of 1874-75, to above Eight and a half millions cwts. in the same period of 1875-76;—a success for which to a very great extent the late tariff measure by altogether freeing the trade may justly receive the credit.

Raw Silk declined from £673,000 in 1874-75, to £331,000.

Tea continues its steady advance, having in these ten months improved from a value of £1,591,000 in 1874-75, to £1,900,000 in 1875-76, the quantity being 17,230,000 lbs and 21,250,000 lbs in the two years respectively. This staple is rapidly establishing its character with the English public; while in 1869 the proportion of Indian tea to Chinese in the English market was but one-eleventh, the Statistical Department now estimates the proportion at one-sixth.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Guaranteed Railways—During the year a section of the Southern India line was opened, to which it is chiefly due that the open length of Railway increased from 5,592 miles at the close of 1874, to 5,693 at the close of 1875. The bridge at Cawnpore was also completed, thus establishing through communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore. At the end of this year 334 miles were under construction, of which 117 have since been opened.

The train mileage was less in 1875 than in the preceding year, in consequence of the cessation of grain traffic for the famine. But passengers increased from 22,783,258, paying £2,127,320, to 24,445,400, paying £2,335,135, an improvement attributable in great measure to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The goods traffic, for the cause already specified, fell off from 5,220,740 tons to 4,404,848; and the receipts from £5,143,064 to £4,488,473. The aggregate receipts amounted to £7,061,980, against £7,669,815 in the previous year.

1874 ...	17,651,979
1875 ...	16,525,372

The total capital expended on Guaranteed Railways and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, is by the latest account £94,131,484. The gross earnings for 1875-76 were estimated at £7,450,500. They are now expected to reach £8,175,300. This amount has been swollen by the large addition of £330,000, a sum spent formerly on the repair of flood damages, and which has now by transfer been debited to Capital and credited to Revenue. The working expenses for 1875-76 were estimated at £4,107,000; they will probably be £4,291,000. The net traffic income to be appropriated to the guaranteed interest (after deducting £202,583 being moiety of profits payable to shareholders) was estimated at £3,141,000; it will now (after deducting £208,385 as moiety) be £3,685,000. The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,687,000; and, as already explained, the net charge (after deducting traffic receipts) estimated at £1,583,000, will probably be not more than £1,002,000.

STATE RAILWAYS.

State Railways.—The length of State Railways open for traffic at the close of 1875 was 616 miles, against 446 at the close of 1874. The additions consisted of 88 miles Rajpootana line; 20 miles of the Holkar line; and 62 of the temporary Metre Railway laid upon the Punjab Northern line. The Rajpootana line has also been brought into through communication with the East Indian Railway by the completion of the Agra bridge. At the close of 1875 the length under construction was 1,184 miles, and that under survey but not commenced, 559 miles.

The total extraordinary expenditure to the close of 1874-75 was £8,522,376; the estimated expenditure in 1875-76, £3,021,550; and the estimate for coming year, £2,850,000, which will raise the entire expenditure, as estimated at the close of 1876-77, to £14,393,926. The marginal statement will shew how rapidly the traffic in the State Railways is increasing, and what excellent prospects exist of a good return to the capital expended. Besides all this, we have the vast advantage to the country in the development of its resources and the social improvement anticipated from the increased facilities given to travelling.

Year.	Mean milage open.	Train mileage run.	Passengers carried.	Tons of goods.	Receipts.		
					Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
					£	£	£
1874 ...	280	336,473	1,306,391	186,706	38,621	46,622	92,731
1875 ...	579	803,614	2,076,270	313,293	94,201	145,938	251,924

IRRIGATION CANALS.

Canals.—The following brief account of the state and prospects of Irrigation Works throughout India will prove of interest in connection with the expenditure and returns on this head.

	£
North-Western Provinces ...	4,535,690
Punjab	2,977,494
Bengal	3,651,322
Madras	1,773,755
Bombay	1,690,967
Burmah	227,487
Rajpootana	112,698
Oudh	44,125
Central Provinces	34,258
	£15,047,797

The aggregate capital outlay to the end of 1874-75 on canals for all India may be calculated, as in the margin, at Fifteen millions sterling; but this account is complete only in the Bengal Presidency and Burmah, the accounts of the expenditure in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies under the heads of Capital and Revenue never having been as yet completely adjusted.

The gross direct revenue from irrigation for 1875-76 is estimated at £529,000; but this return is imperfect, because excepting in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal, the charge for water is are generally included in the Land Revenue in almost all the provinces, and in these three provinces the direct revenue amounts to £507,500, that is, to nearly the whole revenue just stated; so that it is in these three provinces alone that any trustworthy computation can be made as to the degree in which the State is receiving a direct return sufficient to compensate for the capital sunk. Steps are, however, being taken to secure a fair estimate of the proportion of the receipts in other prov-

inces due to water but now credited under Land Revenue; and when these shall have been completed, it will then be possible to give a review of the returns yielded by the capital for all India.

The capital expended on the chief works of irrigation in the three provinces just named, is detailed below, together with the income and working expenses.

		Capital outlay to end of 1874-75.	Revenue of 1875-76. Direct.	Indirect.	Working expenses
		£	£	£	£
N. W. Provinces	Ganges Canal ...	2,767,721	217,010	56,100	104,892
	Eastern Jumna ...	219,469	61,530	22,100	21,643
	Agra ...	644,864	4,730	...	9,133
Punjab ...	Western Jumna ...	381,151	105,000	37,200	40,000
	Baree Doab ...	1,412,780	71,185	20,000	35,000
Bengal ...	Orissa Canal ...	1,551,950	4,300	...	21,532
	Midnapore ...	613,040	15,000	...	17,411
	Tidal ...	179,819	4,400	...	3,008
	Soane ...	1,262,174	6,000	...	11,893

The gross expected direct revenue amounts to £489,155, and the working expenses to £264,512; leaving a net profit of £224,623, or 2·48 per cent. on the capital. Adding the indirect revenue (that is, the improvement in the land revenue attributable to canal irrigation) the total net profit will be £360,013 thus raising the return to 4 per cent. on the outlay. Two of the canals, the Agra and the Soane, yield revenue this year for the first time; but the inclusion of their capital in the above account, while irrigation from them is as yet only partially developed, has reduced the percentage of profit on the canals in use and yielding revenue, which was shewn in last Financial Statement at about 5 per cent. The prospect of rapid development of the revenue from these two canals is good. On the Agra Canal the cultivators are eager for water, although the rates demanded are higher than on any other canal in the North-Western Provinces. On the Soane Canal, in consequence of apprehended drought towards the end of last summer, water was allowed to be taken before the channels for its distribution had been fully constructed. Over a large tract of country the harvest was no doubt thus protected, but the completion of the canal and its distributaries was thereby delayed. It is calculated that the returns on this canal will eventually yield above 8 per cent. on the outlay.

Serious damage was sustained by the Baree Doab Canal in consequence of the unprecedented floods of last September; but the greater portion of the injuries will be repaired before the ensuing monsoon sets in.

The area irrigated in the three provinces by the canals above enumerated during the current year is as follows:—

	Acres.
North-Western Provinces	979,735
Punjab	466,679
Bengal	147,802
Total ...	1,594,216 acres.

This statement shews a very great decrease in the Punjab, arising from the heavy and wide-spread fall during last Rains, and the seasonable showers in the winter months, which enabled the cultivators to dispense to a great extent with artificial irrigation.

The expenditure from Extraordinary funds during the year was as follows:—

	£
North-Western Provinces	350,000
Punjab	283,800
Bengal	418,715
Madras	67,745
Bombay	46,060

In the North-Western Provinces the chief expenditure was on the Lower Ganges Canal, which is making fair progress. The foundations of the great weir at Nurôra will, it is hoped, be completed before the Rains, and the excava-

tion and masonry works are in good train. The remodelling of the Upper Ganges Canal is proceeding steadily; and the works connected with the Agra Canal approach completion.

In the Punjab the chief expenditure (over £260,000) was on the Sirhind Canal, including £80,000 contributed by the States of Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha, which are sharers in the undertaking. The remainder was chiefly spent on the Baree Doab and Western Jumna Canals, for the latter of which a masonry dam, thrown across the Jumna, successfully withstood the great floods of the autumn.

In Bengal £277,800 were spent on the Soane Canal and the remainder on the Orissa and Midnapore projects.

In Madras the greater part of the money was expended on works connected with the Godavery and Kistna delta systems; and in Bombay on the Moota-moolla and Scinde Canals. These latter advance slowly owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor;—which is the more to be regretted as without canals the greater part of the country would be desert.

PAPER CURRENCY. *Paper Currency.*—From January to August 1875 the Paper Currency varied but little from Eleven millions. In October it rose above Twelve millions, as it did in the corresponding month of 1873. Since October the amount has continued between Eleven and Twelve millions. There has, however, been considerable activity in the use of the paper as a means of remittance; and this chiefly, as is indicated by the increase of the coin reserve in Upper India, from the interior to the presidency towns.

MONEY ORDERS *Money Orders.*—Arrangements have been put in operation for the interchange of money orders with several European countries, but as yet little advantage has been taken of the accommodation thus offered.

SAVINGS BANKS. *Savings Banks.*—The number of depositors in Savings Banks has increased in the course of the year 1874-75 by about 6,000. It now stands at about 74,000, and the aggregate of deposits at about £1,900,000.

SUMMARY. **Summary.**—To sum up the most important information and conclusions set forth in this Financial Statement.

For 1874-75 the Regular estimate shewed an expected surplus of £1,889,000; the actual account shews a surplus of £2,556,990.

For 1875-76 we last year estimated for a surplus of £506,000. We now expect the surplus under the Regular estimate to be £1,903,000.

The above figures are exclusive of expenditure on the Famine and on Reproductive works.

In the budget of 1876-77 we estimate for an income of £50,480,000; and for an expenditure of £50,336,000; thus providing for a surplus of £144,000.

The expenditure on Reproductive works has been reduced to £3,759,000.

The budget is based on the expectation that £3,000,000 will be borrowed during the year, and of this £2,640,000 by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in England.

Under this arrangement it is estimated that the cash balance in India will on 31st March 1877 stand at £13,552,614.

STATEMENTS.

I

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMEN

Estimates

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVIL.							
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,296,793	21,379,000	21,372,000	...	7,000	21,381,000	+ 9,000
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States	724,972	700,000	723,000	23,000	...	700,000	— 23,000
III.—Forest	583,281	572,000	624,000	52,000	...	600,000	— 24,000
IV.—Excise on Spirit and Drugs	2,346,143	2,370,000	2,488,000	118,000	...	2,525,000	+ 37,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Customs	2,678,479	2,670,000	2,705,000	35,000	...	2,620,000	— 85,000
VII.—Salt	6,227,301	6,208,000	6,286,000	78,000	...	6,300,000	+ 14,000
VIII.—Opium	8,556,629	8,050,000	8,449,000	399,000	...	8,200,000	— 249,000
IX.—Stamps	2,758,042	2,784,000	2,815,000	31,000	...	2,837,000	+ 22,000
X.—Mint	159,021	72,000	106,000	34,000	...	124,000	+ 18,000
XI.—Post Office ...	739,400	735,000	759,000	24,000	...	778,000	+ 19,000
XII.—Telegraph ...	286,479	290,000	303,000	13,000	...	290,000	— 13,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	321,798	319,000	316,000	...	3,000	316,000	...
XIV.—Marine	298,525	197,000	203,000	6,000	...	198,000	— 5,000
XV.—Interest	543,319	572,000	558,000	...	14,000	508,000	— 50,000
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	698,641	634,000	750,000	116,000	...	594,000	— 156,000
XVII.—Gain by exchange on Transactions with London	395,335	325,000	374,000	49,000	...	347,000	— 27,000
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	278,144	180,000	272,000	92,000	...	259,000	— 13,000
Total ...	48,895,049	48,057,000	49,103,000	1,046,000	...	48,577,000	— 526,000
Army	988,845	907,000	1,011,000	104,000	...	878,000	— 133,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	78,549	94,000	71,000	...	23,000	83,000	+ 12,000
Irrigation	476,748	532,000	529,000	...	3,000	527,000	— 2,000
State Railways	130,986	230,000	277,000	47,000	...	415,000	+ 138,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,570,177	49,820,000	50,991,000	1,171,000	...	50,480,000	— 511,000
Deficit, including Public Works, Extraordinary, but excluding Famine Charges	1,692,576	...	2,240,000	2,240,000	...	3,615,000	+ 1,375,000
Deficit, including Public Works, Extraordinary, and Famine Charges	3,930,436	3,794,000	2,896,000	...	898,000	3,615,000	+ 719,000

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 31st March 1876.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

1876-77.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,032,486	5,208,000	5,173,000	...	35,000	5,360,000	+187,000
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	379,568	376,000	391,000	15,000	...	390,000	—1,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	319,916	300,000	282,000	...	18,000	300,000	+18,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,457,808	2,480,000	2,502,000	22,000	...	2,473,000	—29,000
5.—Forest ...	423,267	405,000	424,000	19,000	...	417,000	—7,000
6.—Excise on Spirit and Drugs	87,351	86,000	85,000	...	1,000	87,000	+2,000
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	...	*Nil*	...
8.—Customs ...	184,172	179,000	187,000	8,000	...	189,000	+2,000
9.—Salt ...	462,168	498,000	514,000	16,000	...	526,000	+12,000
10.—Opium ...	2,341,546	2,300,000	2,216,000	...	84,000	2,200,000	—16,000
11.—Stamps ...	125,451	123,000	106,000	...	17,000	103,000	—3,000
12.—Mint ...	131,093	90,000	107,000	17,000	...	94,000	—13,000
13.—Post Office ...	807,596	816,000	817,000	1,000	...	843,000	+26,000
14.—Telegraph ...	432,029	484,000	493,000	9,000	...	488,000	—5,000
15.—Administration ...	1,605,469	1,615,000	1,702,000	87,000	...	1,595,000	—107,000
16.—Minor Departments ...	320,541	299,000	309,000	10,000	...	287,000	—22,000
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,298,180	2,340,000	2,335,000	...	5,000	2,367,000	+32,000
18.—Marine ...	590,046	589,000	656,000	67,000	...	576,000	—80,000
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	161,724	161,000	160,000	...	1,000	162,000	+2,000
20.—Medical ...	181,579	180,000	182,000	2,000	...	184,000	+2,000
21.—Political Agencies ...	404,223	336,000	432,000	96,000	...	349,000	—83,000
22.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,738,368	1,695,000	1,705,000	10,000	...	1,696,000	—9,000
23.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	216,704	221,000	223,000	2,000	...	223,000	...
24.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,779,956	1,816,000	1,944,000	128,000	...	1,796,000	—148,000
25.—Loss by exchange on Transactions with London ...	897,878	1,390,000	1,425,000	35,000	...	2,332,000	+907,000
26.—Miscellaneous ..	122,037	77,000	189,000	112,000	...	78,000	—111,000
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,148,744	5,059,000	5,144,000	85,000	...	5,060,000	—84,000
Famine Relief ...	2,237,860	...	656,000	656,000	...	...	—656,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	30,887,761	29,123,000	30,359,000	1,236,000	..	30,175,000	—184,000
Army ...	15,375,192	15,683,000	15,325,000	...	358,000	15,979,000	+654,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,504,255	2,654,000	2,742,000	88,000	...	2,532,000	—210,000
State Railways ...	183,883	180,000	221,000	41,000	...	297,000	+76,000
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways) ...	55,394	91,000	95,000	4,000	...	93,000	—2,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	1,244,562	1,583,000	1,002,000	...	581,000	1,260,000	+258,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	50,251,047	49,314,000	49,744,000	430,000	..	50,336,000	+592,000
Public Works, Extraordinary ..	4,249,566	4,300,000	4,143,000	...	157,000	3,759,000	—384,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,500,613	53,614,000	53,887,000	273,000	..	54,095,000	+208,000
Surplus, excluding Public Works, Extraordinary, but including Famine Charges...	319,130	506,000	1,247,000	741,000	...	144,000	—1,103,000
Surplus, excluding Public Works, Extraordinary, and Famine Charges	2,556,990	506,000	1,903,000	1,397,000	...	144,000	—1,759,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest ...	4,693,884	4,725,000	4,687,000	...	38,000	4,730,000	+43,000
Net Traffic Receipts ...	3,449,322	3,142,000	3,685,000	543,000	...	3,470,000	—215,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	1,244,562	1,583,000	1,002,000	...	581,000	1,260,000	+258,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Estimates,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,296,193	21,379,000	21,372,000	...	7,000	21,381,000	+9,000
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	724,972	700,000	723,000	23,000	..	700,000	—23,000
III.—Forest	583,281	572,000	624,000	52,000	...	600,000	—24,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,346,143	2,370,000	2,488,000	118,000	...	2,525,000	+37,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Customs	2,678,479	2,670,000	2,705,000	35,000	...	2,620,000	—85,000
VII.—Salt	6,227,301	6,208,000	6,286,000	78,000	...	6,300,000	+14,000
VIII.—Opium	8,556,629	8,050,000	8,449,000	399,000	...	8,200,000	—249,000
IX.—Stamps	2,758,042	2,784,000	2,815,000	31,000	...	2,837,000	+22,000
X.—Mint	158,989	72,000	106,000	34,000	...	124,000	+18,000
XI.—Post Office ...	739,990	735,000	759,000	24,000	...	778,000	+19,000
XII.—Telegraph ...	272,763	268,400	285,600	17,200	...	281,500	—4,100
XIII.—Law and Justice ..	321,798	319,000	316,000	...	3,000	316,000	...
XIV.—Marine	216,661	197,000	202,300	5,300	...	198,000	—4,300
XV.—Interest	463,807	552,000	523,000	...	29,000	488,000	—35,000
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	603,833	512,400	658,000	115,600	...	504,400	—153,600
XVII.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	395,335	325,000	374,000	49,000	...	347,000	—27,000
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	247,665	172,000	254,000	82,000	...	238,400	—15,600
TOTAL ...	48,594,338	47,915,800	48,939,900	1,024,100	...	48,438,300	—501,600
Army	963,508	880,000	904,800	24,800	..	840,800	—64,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	61,406	75,200	53,600	...	21,600	65,000	+11,400
Irrigation	476,450	532,000	529,000	...	3,000	527,000	—2,000
State Railways	130,986	230,000	277,000	47,000	...	415,000	+138,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	50,226,688	49,633,000	50,704,300	1,071,300	...	50,286,100	—418,200

Fort William;
Financial Department,

EDWARD GAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

1876-77.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,841,940	3,045,200	3,012,100	...	33,100	3,106,400	+ 94,300
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	379,568	376,000	391,000	15,000	...	390,000	— 1,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	319,916	300,000	282,000	...	18,000	300,000	+ 18,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,452,969	2,477,700	2,496,900	19,200	...	2,467,800	— 29,100
5.—Forest	417,306	402,800	421,300	18,500	...	414,500	— 6,800
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	86,992	86,000	85,000	...	1.000	87,000	+ 2,000
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs	184,153	179,000	186,800	7,800	...	189,000	+ 2,200
9.—Salt	462,136	498,000	513,700	15,700	...	525,600	+11,900
10.—Opium	2,341,282	2,300,000	2,215,300	...	84,700	2,199,000	— 16,300
11.—Stamps	66,219	74,000	70,700	...	3,300	71,700	+ 1,000
12.—Mint	116,000	73,600	80,100	6,500	...	79,000	— 1,100
13.—Post Office	747,388	752,500	752,400	...	100	760,400	+ 8,000
14.—Telegraph	349,854	395,000	400,500	5,500	...	381,300	— 19,200
15.—Administration ...	1,216,567	1,247,400	1,253,700	6,300	...	1,251,500	— 2,200
16.—Minor Departments ...	283,609	278,000	270,800	...	7,200	249,400	— 21,400
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,296,757	2,337,500	2,333,800	...	3,700	2,364,200	+ 30,400
18.—Marine	412,983	402,600	444,600	42,000	...	403,400	— 41,200
19.—Ecclesiastical	160,465	160,100	158,800	...	1,300	161,100	+ 2,300
20.—Medical	181,579	180,000	182,000	2,000	...	181,000	+ 2,000
21.—Political Agencies ...	365,925	303,000	415,900	112,900	...	293,400	— 122,500
22.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,719,032	1,675,600	1,684,200	8,600	...	1,675,200	— 9,000
24.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	680,093	695,500	807,000	111,500	...	586,000	— 221,000
25.—Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London ...	897,878	1,390,000	1,425,000	35,000	...	2,332,000	+907,000
26.—Miscellaneous ...	62,735	44,000	148,000	104,000	...	45,000	— 103,000
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services	5,147,844	5,058,400	5,143,300	84,900	...	5,059,400	— 83,900
Famine Relief	2,168,624	*Nil.*	656,000	656,000	...	...	— 656,000
TOTAL ...	26,359,815	24,731,900	25,830,900	1,099,000	...	25,576,300	— 254,600
Army	11,757,381	11,930,400	11,769,800	...	160,600	11,820,700	+ 50,900
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,404,110	2,570,200	2,648,900	78,700	...	2,441,500	— 207,400
State Railways	183,883	180,000	221,000	41,000	...	292,000	+ 71,000
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways)	55,394	91,000	95,000	4,000	...	93,000	— 2,000
	40,760,583	39,503,500	40,565,600	1,062,100	...	40,223,500	— 342,100
Public Works, Extraordinary...	3,116,338	3,600,200	3,398,000	...	202,200	3,015,900	— 382,100
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,876,921	43,103,700	43,963,600	859,900	...	43,239,400	— 724,200

E. F. HARRISON, R. B. CHAPMAN.

I

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HOM

Estimat

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Mint ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	13,716	21,600	17,400	...	4,200	8,500	—8,
XIV.—Marine ...	81,864	...	700	700	...	...	—
XV.—Interest	79,512	20,000	35,000	15,000	...	20,000	—15,
XVI.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	94,808	91,600	92,000	400	...	89,600	—2,
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	30,479	8,000	18,000	10,000	...	20,600	+2,
TOTAL ...	300,711	141,200	163,100	21,900	...	138,700	—24,
Army	25,337	27,000	106,200	79,200	...	37,200	—69,
Public Works, Ordinary ...	17,143	18,800	17,400	...	1,400	18,000	+
Irrigation	298	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	343,489	187,000	286,700	99,700	...	193,900	—92,

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 31st March 1876.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

I.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1876-77.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,190,546	2,162,800	2,160,900	...	1,900	2,253,600	+92,700
4.—Land Revenue ...	4,839	2,300	5,100	2,800	...	5,200	+100
5.—Forest	5,961	2,200	2,700	500	...	2,500	—200
6.—Excise	359	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs	19	...	200	200	...	...	—200
9.—Salt	32	...	300	300	...	400	+100
10.—Opium	264	...	700	700	...	1,000	+300
11.—Stamps	59,232	49,000	35,300	...	13,700	31,300	—4,000
12.—Mint	15,093	16,400	26,900	10,500	...	15,000	—11,900
13.—Post Office	60,208	63,500	64,600	1,100	...	82,600	+18,000
14.—Telegraph	82,175	89,000	92,500	3,500	...	106,700	+14,200
15.—Administration ...	388,902	367,600	448,300	80,700	...	343,500	—104,800
16.—Minor Departments ...	36,932	21,000	38,200	17,200	...	37,600	—600
17.—Law and Justice ...	1,423	2,500	1,200	...	1,300	2,800	+1,600
18.—Marine	177,063	186,400	211,400	25,000	...	172,600	—38,800
19.—Ecclesiastical	1,259	900	1,200	300	...	900	—300
20.—Political	38,298	33,000	16,100	...	16,900	55,600	+39,500
21.—Allowance, &c. ...	19,336	19,400	20,800	1,400	...	20,800	...
22.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	216,704	221,000	223,000	2,000	...	223,000	...
23.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,099,863	1,120,500	1,137,000	16,500	...	1,210,000	+73,000
25.—Miscellaneous... ...	59,302	33,000	41,000	8,000	...	33,000	—8,000
26.—Allotments for Provincial Services	900	600	700	100	...	600	—100
Famine Relief... ...	69,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,527,946	4,391,100	4,528,100	137,000	...	4,598,700	+70,600
Army	3,617,811	3,752,600	3,555,200	...	197,400	4,158,300	+603,100
Public Works, Ordinary ...	100,145	83,800	93,100	9,300	...	90,500	—2,600
State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	+5,000
Guaranteed Interest less Net Traffic Receipts	1,244,562	1,583,000	1,002,000	...	581,000	1,260,000	+258,000
	9,490,464	9,810,500	9,178,400	...	632,100	10,112,500	+934,100
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	1,133,228	699,800	745,000	45,200	...	743,100	— 1,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,623,692	10,510,300	9,923,400	...	586,900	10,855,600	+932,200

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	16,047,080	18,386,198	17,974,140	...	412,058	16,990,840	—983,300
II.—Imperial revenue ...	53,622,095	49,820,000	50,991,000	1,171,000	...	50,480,000	—511,000
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,216,801	7,449,900	8,184,000	734,100	...	7,888,000	—296,000
IV.—Provincial revenue ...	6,963,723	10,832,700	7,010,000	645,300	...	5,959,000	—1,051,000
V.—Local revenue ...	3,781,435		4,468,000			3,454,000	—1,014,000
VI.—Service funds, civil ...	602,730	494,000	516,300	22,300	...	550,000	+33,700
VII.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	190,027	131,000	146,400	15,400	...	152,000	+5,600
IX.—Savings banks deposits	730,873	826,000	716,500	...	109,500	700,000	—16,500
X.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,822,316	9,690,700	12,464,000	2,773,300	...	10,939,000	—1,525,000
XI.—Local remittances ...	779,513	298,000	132,900	...	165,100	300,000	+167,100
XII.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	11,392,573	16,591,000	18,006,000	1,415,000	...	17,000,000	—1,006,000
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,616,212	939,000	1,006,300	67,300	...	1,019,000	+12,700
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold...	10,841,614	14,300,000	12,390,000	...	1,910,000	13,660,000	+1,270,000
XV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	570,934	502,000	522,000	20,000	...	500,000	—22,000
XVI.—Public debt incurred ...	9,147,333	3,300,000	4,405,700	1,105,700	...	3,470,000	—935,700
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	2,268,429	2,147,900	2,972,700	824,800	...	2,271,700	—701,000
TOTAL ...	139,593,688	135,708,398	141,905,940	8,794,200	2,596,658	135,333,540	—6,572,400

Abstract of the above shewing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1874-75.

	£
Savings banks deposits ...	9,936
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	142,843
Sundry obligations ...	217,616
Public Debt incurred ...	8,398,168
TOTAL ...	8,768,563

	£
Deficit of imperial revenue ...	878,518
Deficit of provincial and local revenue ...	174,578
Service funds, civil ...	2,987,501
Service funds, military ...	363,517
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	611,627
Remittances	1,181,421
Cash balance increased ...	1,927,060
Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	644,341
TOTAL ...	8,768,563

REGULAR EST

	£
Service funds, civil ...	103,300
Savings banks deposits ...	96,300
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	504,400
Public debt incurred ...	3,902,700
Cash balance reduced ...	983,300
TOTAL ...	5,590,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 31st March 1876.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1874-75.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES 1876-77.	ESTIMATES, 1876-77, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES 1875-76
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	53,256,051	52,031,000	52,885,000	854,000	...	52,835,000	—50,000
2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,767,479	4,307,900	4,499,000	191,100	...	4,418,000	—81,000
3.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	4,693,884	4,725,000	4,687,000	...	38,000	4,730,000	+43,000
4.—PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ...	6,751,248	11,189,000	7,269,200	685,200	...	6,116,000	—1,153,200
5.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,168,488		4,605,000			3,574,000	—1,031,000
6.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	3,590,231	433,600	413,000	...	20,600	461,000	+48,000
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	363,517	313,000	413,700	100,700	...	268,000	—145,700
8.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	801,654	500,000	607,900	107,900	..	600,000	—7,900
9.—SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	720,937	744,000	620,200	...	123,800	650,000	+29,800
10.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,679,173	8,595,000	11,959,600	3,364,600	...	10,835,000	—1,124,600
11.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	1,366,428	298,000	310,300	12,300	...	300,000	—10,300
12.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	12,301,105	16,591,000	17,017,000	426,000	...	17,000,000	—17,000
13.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,033,825	1,030,000	1,253,800	223,800	...	1,366,000	+112,200
14.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	11,109,975	14,300,000	13,065,000	...	1,235,000	13,660,000	+595,000
15.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	353,318	308,700	591,900	283,200	...	424,000	—167,900
16.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	749,165	464,000	503,000	39,000	...	492,000	—11,000
17.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	2,912,770	2,781,600	4,214,500	1,432,900	...	2,376,000	—1,838,500
18.—CLOSING BALANCE ...	17,974,140	17,096,598	16,990,840	...	105,758	15,228,540	—1,762,300
TOTAL ...	139,593,688	135,708,398	141,905,940	7,720,700	1,523,158	135,333,540	—6,572,400

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1875-76.

	£
DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ..	2,896,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	413,700
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	461,500
REMITTANCES ...	110,900
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,241,800
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ..	69,900
DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	396,200
TOTAL ...	5,590,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77

	£
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	89,000
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ...	104,000
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	76,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,978,000
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ...	50,000
CASH BALANCE REDUCED ...	1,762,300
TOTAL ...	5,059,300

	£
DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	3,615,000
DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	277,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	268,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	448,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	104,300
REMITTANCES ...	347,000
TOTAL ...	5,059,300

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREA

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Estimates, 1876-77, compared with Regular Estimates, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	14,033,442	15,700,042	15,177,814	...	522,228	16,243,214	+1,065,400
II.—Imperial revenue ...	53,278,606	49,633,000	50,704,300	1,071,300	...	50,286,100	—418,200
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,216,801	7,449,900	8,184,000	734,100	...	7,888,000	—296,000
IV.—Provincial revenue ..	6,963,723	10,832,700	7,010,000	645,300	...	5,959,000	—1,051,000
V.—Local revenue ...	3,781,435		4,468,000			3,454,000	—1,014,000
VI.—Service funds, civil ...	602,730	494,000	516,300	22,300	...	550,000	+33,700
VII.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals re-paid ...	190,027	131,000	146,400	15,400	...	152,000	+5,600
IX.—Savings banks deposits	730,873	826,000	716,500	...	109,500	700,000	—16,500
X.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,743,070	9,687,700	12,461,000	2,773,300	...	10,935,000	—1,526,000
XI.—Local remittances ...	779,513	298,000	132,900	...	165,100	300,000	+167,100
XII.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	11,392,573	16,591,000	18,006,000	1,415,000	...	17,000,000	—1,006,000
XIII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,476,365	844,000	889,300	45,300	...	879,000	—10,300
XIV.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	570,934	502,000	522,000	20,000	...	500,000	—22,000
XVI.—Public debt incurred	4,146,333	3,300,000	3,401,700	101,700	...	830,000	—2,571,700
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,478,729	1,227,600	1,291,700	64,100	...	1,354,700	+63,000
TOTAL ...	120,385,154	117,516,942	123,627,914	6,907,800	796,828	117,031,014	—6,596,900

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1874-75.

	£		£
Imperial revenue ...	9,367,556	Deficit of provincial and local revenue ...	174,578
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,449,322	Service funds, civil ...	2,987,501
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	65,075	Service funds, military ...	363,517
Savings banks deposits ...	9,936	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	611,627
Public debt incurred ...	3,398,168	Secretary of state's bills paid	11,109,975
Sundry obligations ...	217,616	Remittances ...	253,410
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	137,307	Cash balance increased ...	1,144,372
TOTAL ...	16,644,980	TOTAL ...	16,644,980

REGULAR EST

	£
Imperial revenue ...	6,709,700
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,685,000
Service funds, civil ...	103,300
Savings banks deposits ...	96,300
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	506,400
Remittances ...	1,544,100
Public debt incurred ...	2,898,700
TOTAL ...	15,543,500

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 31st March 1876.

EDWARD GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General

SURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1874-75.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	ESTIMATES, 1876-77, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1875-76.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	43,876,921	43,103,700	43,963,600	859,900	...	43,239,400	—724,200
2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,767,479	4,307,900	4,499,000	191,100	...	4,418,000	—81,000
3.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS ...	34,129	35,000	31,000	...	4,000	30,000	—1,000
4.—PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ...	6,751,248	11,189,000	7,269,200	685,200	...	6,116,000	—1,153,200
5.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,168,488		4,605,000			3,574,000	—1,031,000
6.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	3,590,231	433,600	413,000	...	20,600	461,000	+48,000
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	363,517	313,000	413,700	100,700	...	268,000	—145,700
8.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	801,654	500,000	607,900	107,900	...	600,000	—7,900
9.—SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	720,937	744,000	620,200	...	123,800	650,000	+29,800
10.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,677,995	8,592,000	11,954,600	3,362,600	...	10,831,000	—1,123,600
11.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	1,366,428	298,000	310,300	12,300	...	300,000	—10,300
12.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	12,301,105	16,591,000	17,017,000	426,000	...	17,000,000	—17,000
13.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	234,328	134,500	156,800	22,300	...	139,000	—17,800
14.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	11,109,975	14,300,000	13,065,000	...	1,235,000	13,660,000	+595,000
15.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	353,318	308,700	591,900	283,200	...	424,000	—167,900
16.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	748,165	464,000	503,000	39,000	...	492,000	—11,000
17.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,341,422	1,234,900	1,363,500	128,600	...	1,276,000	—87,500
18.—CLOSING BALANCE ...	15,177,814	14,967,642	16,243,214	1,275,572	...	13,552,614	—2,690,600
TOTAL ...	120,385,154	117,516,942	123,627,914	7,494,372	1,383,400	117,031,014	—6,596,900

Ways and Means are provided.

ATES, 1875-76.	£	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	£		£
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	413,700	CASH BALANCE REDUCED ...	2,690,600	DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	277,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	461,500	IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	7,016,700	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	268,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	13,065,000	GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ...	3,470,000	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	448,000
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	1,065,400	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	89,000	SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	13,660,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	71,800	SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS ...	50,000		
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	69,900	DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ...	104,000		
DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	396,200	REMITTANCES ...	740,000		
		SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	76,000		
		PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	338,000		
		GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	78,700		
TOTAL ...	15,543,500	TOTAL ...	14,653,000	TOTAL ...	14,653,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India